

lying upon the United States. He did not mention it, but I imagine he is prepared to rely on the Monroe doctrine. That is a broken reed, and even if it were not, I for one do not wish to rely upon it. I want to rely on the pure manhood of our people, and I want Canada to take its full share in this war in order that it may have its full share in the honour and glory of victory, and on that very subject I am sure there are a great many gentlemen who live on the other side of the line, who when this war will be over, and when they see that all their people will get out of it is dollars, will be very sorry indeed that that is their only share in the gigantic struggle, and that the great measure of honour and glory that they might have obtained from it is left to others. I received only this morning a letter, which I would have brought with me, had I known I was going to take part in this debate, a letter from a gentleman in New York, an official of the New York Peace Society, which illustrates the very sentiment of which I am speaking. He said that he personally would be very glad indeed if the opportunity were afforded him of taking part in this war, and he wound up by saying that he rejoiced there is one country in North America which is doing its duty in this matter. I think there are a great many of our cousins across the line who entertain the same opinion. Referring to the Monroe doctrine, how long would it serve or avail if France were crushed and England conquered? How long would the Atlantic sea ports, New York, Philadelphia, etc., last? I make these statements in order to show the absurdity, inanity and puerility of such remarks as we have heard to-day. Mr. Blondin, Mr. Patenaude, and others of the Nationalists, who were our opponents at the last election, who chose to indulge in unpatriotic, dangerous and treasonable talk, I hope will have to account for their statements.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT—I am sure that some day this country will call these gentlemen to account, and I do not think their declarations of to-day will absolve them. To me it is one of the greatest scandals, one of the greatest miscarriages of public justice that these men have escaped punishment for their wild and treasonable utterances and that they should by the government of the day be given positions of trust

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and honour. Some day or other, sooner or later, these men will have to account for the speeches they made four or five years ago and the government who have taken them into its community will also have to answer the people.

Hon. Mr. POWER—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT—But that is neither here nor there. There is a time and place for that. What we have to do to-day is to contribute all we can in men and money to put an end to the war. We are in honour bound to do it, because we are a part of the British Empire; but if you will not put it on that ground, then for selfish reasons, because our very existence as a colony of Great Britain is at stake. Whether we are to send 250,000 or 500,000 men I do not know, but I do say that our contribution should be limited only by the necessities of the case, and our own capacity. I would make a poor soldier as I have had poor health all my life, but if the time comes, I, and even those like myself who have not enjoyed good health, should be prepared to shoulder rifles to defend our homes and property and our flag. I for one am prepared to do it. I do not know how long I could last, but I would make the attempt, and that is the spirit which should dominate us to-day in Canada. My hon. friend from Grandville spoke of war profiteering. Some men have unfairly, unjustly, and improperly derived profits out of war contracts, but does that absolve him from doing his duty? Since when has the wrong-doing of one man been considered an excuse for another man not doing his duty? If Sir Henry Pellatt and others have derived profits from the war, if any man has taken advantage of the war to make profit, he is not entitled to keep it, and I earnestly hope the Government will soon find a means of making those men hand back every cent obtained in that way. When you and I and the rest of us are putting our hands deep in our pockets and subscribing all the money we can to help families dependent upon those who have gone to the war, I say it is a scandal (and I am sure every honourable man in this House will feel the way I do) that some men should be allowed to make huge profits, or any kind of profit at all out of this war, and I hope the time will soon arrive when they will have to disgorge. My hon. friend also spoke of Quebec and Ontario and New Brunswick