

ing on the Disarmament conference, as found on page 3552 of Hansard, he said:

The development of democracy depends upon the maintenance of peace. War is destructive of all democratic forms of government. The declaration that this country desires to maintain peace is not sufficient. It is idle to think that permanent and lasting peace can come in our time merely by our making declarations and speeches. We have passed in the house and elsewhere resolutions in favour of peace; we have become parties to treaties of arbitration, and we have joined with other nations in declaring that so far as we are concerned war is renounced as an instrument of national policy. But all these renunciations, all these declarations, all these resolutions in favour of arbitration and peaceful settlement of dispute, either by recourse to law in world courts or other peaceful means, are useless except to the extent that they influence people's minds to think in terms of peace. If we are to have peace we must have it by cultivating and maintaining the spirit of peace, not the spirit of war. A warlike spirit is not consistent with the maintenance of peace, and the spirit of peace is an attitude of mind that comes from continuous education. It is therefore useful that we should from time to time make declarations so that the youth of the country may see the glories of peace as distinguished from the heroic achievements of war.

No man who reads history, no one who is familiar with the growth of civilization and with the heroic achievements of men who have given their lives on battlefields in every part of the world for high principles and great causes, can fail to realize that their example has inspired generations in days gone by, and will continue to inspire noble achievements that are consistent with the courage and enterprise of our races. But in this age we realize that war on any scale is destructive, not only of the nations that engage in it, but of the world at large. There can be no war of any importance now that does not become general in its effects and influences. There can be no war in these days of scientific achievement in the use of poisonous gases, artillery, tanks and aerial warfare that is not fatal to the very development of civilization itself. We now realize that far from being a virtue war is the negation of all virtues and is destructive of the world's civilization. But in the face of all that has been said, as illustrating the point I desire to make, it will be found that to-day amongst European nations there are many men under arms; equipment is being provided for war; men are talking in terms of the next great conflict, as though we had not been at the world's Gethesmane.

How are we to bring about the end we have in mind? We must do it, as I have said, by creating the will to peace, which comes from continuous educational effort. . . .

No prairie fire of which we have ever heard could spread like the conflagration of military operations in communities divided only by imaginary lines. That being so, disarmament must be a world-wide state of mind.

This country in the northern half of this continent, this young democracy with its ten millions of people, freed from the horrors of all probability of war within its borders, its

shores protected by the application of doctrines of an international character, has very little to disarm. . . .

I trust that the representations we will offer will not be unworthy of the great traditions of Canada in her struggle to maintain peace, in her belief in peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes, in her conviction that by recourse to judicial and arbitral methods the differences of peoples having been settled, the differences of nations may also be concluded.

The international peace garden will serve a great educational purpose in cultivating and maintaining the spirit of peace rather than the spirit of war, and is receiving the support of the people of this continent. Following the dedication on July 14 of this year, the garden will symbolize the hopes and aspirations of two great peoples who speak the same tongue, and who cherish the same ideas in regard to peace, and will be a perpetual reminder of the fact that there is a better way to settle international disputes than by recourse to war.

Mr. J. S. STEWART (Lethbridge): In order to meet the wishes of the committee I promise to be very brief indeed, Mr. Chairman, but as this bill relates to a part of the country which I have the honour to represent I feel it incumbent upon me to say a word or two on the subject.

The action now being taken is the first step on our part towards carrying out a contract made between this government and the government of a friendly country, the United States of America, for the establishment of an international peace park between Canada and the United States. About six weeks ago a bill was passed by congress and we are now carrying out our part of the contract as agreed to by the Department of External Affairs in a letter written under date of February 17 of this year, by Doctor Skelton, in which the United States were notified that if they would cooperate in creating this international peace park so far as Glacier park is concerned, Canada would reciprocate. The two parks lie adjacent to one another. There is in Canada possibly 225 square miles in the Waterton lakes district, and the Glacier national park in the United States comprises an area of 1,500 square miles. There is a common body of water between the two parks known as Waterton lakes. There are in these two parks two very fine hotels operated by the Great Northern railway. There is the Glacier hotel at Glacier station, and in Canada, at Waterton lakes a magnificent hotel which cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$250,000 to build, known as the Prince of Wales hotel. The idea of having this known as an international peace park originated at a meeting of Rotarians held about a year ago at Waterton