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would act constitutionally, that our aid to Great Britain and the Empire would and should be voluntary; and our aid has been voluntary.

Let me tell my hon. friend from South Wellington that I personally have as much at stake in this war as he has. I am one of those who have given up an only son to fight the battle of liberty. At the age of 18 he left the University classroom to fight for his King and country, but he went with unflinching steps to fight as a volunteer, not as conscript; the two things are quite different. Perhaps it is because I have French blood in my veins, but I make quite a distinction between voluntarily offering to fight and fighting under compulsion. That is the essential difference between my hon. friend and myself, and it is quite a difference, I am free to admit. If the cause is great and noble, let us concede at once like men and patriots that Canada has done wonderfully well since the beginning of the war. She has done as nobly as any country of her size and population could have done under similar circumstances. A few comparisons, actual and historical as well, may be useful. The effort of Canada in this war is not to be compared with that of Great Britain or France as regards numbers, because you cannot apply the law of averages as between a country with a population of 7,000,000 and countries with a population running from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000. We have heard about compulsory service being adopted by the United States of America, and of the armies which that country is going to levy in this war. Have you ever thought, Mr. Speaker, of applying the law of averages as between the effort of Canada and the effort which the United States of America are going to make? I do not think our population at the present time amounts to 8,000,000, but placing it at that figure, and the population of the United States at 112,000,000, which are the latest figures I have seen in the American press, I find that Canadian troops are equivalent to American troops in the following proportions, according to population:

Canadian troops.	Equal to	American troops.
80,000	}	1,120,000
160,000		2,240,000
320,000		4,480,000
400,000		5,600,000

Sir, I am not afraid to compare the potential effort of the United States and that of Canada. Let me give the evidence of a gentleman whom we know well, the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Taft, who

spends his summers at Murray Bay, in the province of Quebec, and he is none the worse for that. Mr. Taft, speaking the other day at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections on the subject of "International Adjustment After the War," declared that:—

The United States would have to put billions of money and millions of men into the struggle.

Mr. Taft paid a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the British colonies.

Canada alone has sent about 400,000 to Europe out of a population of not more than 7,000,000. If we are to do our part in the same proportion we must send not less than 6,000,000 to the front.

That is the true test as between what has been done by Canada and what should be done by the United States of America.

But let me pass from actual to historical comparisons. If I had time I could, by quoting history, memoirs and statistics, establish that Napoleon Bonaparte, in France, during the First Republic, during the First Empire, and until after Waterloo, never used, under the power of conscription, more than four per cent of the available population of France, while we in Canada, with less than 8,000,000 people, have raised through the voluntary system more than five per cent of the total population. With reference to the conscription system under Napoleon, let me remind you that in 1800 the population of the French Republic was 33,111,000. During the Consulate 210,000 men only were raised in France from 1800 to 1803. During the most successful years of the First Empire, under Napoleon Bonaparte, from 1804 to 1809, there were 746,000 men raised by conscription out of a population of nearly 35,000,000. During that period we know that, unfortunately, the most sanguinary battles were fought—Montebello, Marengo, Hohenlinden, Elchingen, Austerlitz, Saalfeld, Jena, Auerstadi, Eylau, Friedland, Abensberg, Eckmühl, Essling, and Wagram. And these campaigns: Marengo, Ulm, Jena, Peninsula, and Wagram.

From 1808 to 1812, during the decline of the Empire, through conscription, 517,000 soldiers were levied in France. In

9 p.m. 1812 the population of France was 45,700,000, making the percentage of the population serving under conscription one and one-quarter per cent during the three-year period. Under those circumstances, and in view of the comparisons I have given, may I not say that the effort of Canada has been noble, generous, ample, and that before adding through conscription