

it is easy now to see that the people of Quebec at large are accepting the conscription law as patriotically as the people of any other race in Canada. We can see now that my honoured leader, owing to his energy, owing to his vision of the future, owing to his ambition to create harmony in this country, was right when he took that stand against the Nationalists of 1911, and to-day, owing to his constant efforts, he has stamped out from the province of Quebec that Nationalist inspiration, and not a single Nationalist was returned at the last election. There have come into this House sixty-two members from the province of Quebec, every one a straight Liberal, at all times opposed to the doctrine of Bourassa and the Nationalist party. The right hon. leader of the Opposition has been able to redeem the province of Quebec from the state into which it had been misled by the Nationalists with the assistance of the Conservative party; he has been able to bring Quebec back to the condition in which it was in time past. And for that reason alone, if for no other consideration, our hon. friends who, from conscientious motives have left this side of the House to follow the leader of the Government, should cross over to this side of the House and support the leader of the Opposition.

Canada will live as long as the British Empire lives, and I hope that will be as long as the world exists. We have a great future before us. Peoples of different races and creeds have been placed here to live together in harmony, in happiness. It is only lately that that harmony and that happiness have been destroyed. Let us hope that that harmony will be renewed and that it will continue for all time to come. I have, with great regret, read on many occasions in many newspapers the statement that we should have one flag, one school and but one language. Confederation has made Canada a country of two languages, and that is bound to be the case as long as the British Empire exists. What are those languages? We have the English language, the language of Shakespeare and Milton who have given it lofty aims; the language of Edmund Burke, of Daniel O'Connell, of Gladstone who have given it eloquence to stir up the masses, to impel the Governments and Parliaments of the British Empire in the establishment of justice, equality and democracy throughout the world; the language of Adam Smith in regard to trade and commerce which has reached every shore of every ocean, which has penetrated throughout every part of

[Mr. Turgeon.]

every country where there is a store or a bank, or a shop, the language which always leaves in its train the impression of moral character and fraternity. That is the beauty of the English language. The other is the French language, the language of love and affection, the language of the arts, the international language to-day, the language of international treaties, the language in which is written the treaty ceding Canada to England with all the privileges of the French people as to language and religion, the language in which will be written the treaty of peace when peace is declared, I hope, for all time to come.

If the British nation has been able to expand its trade and commerce to such an extent that it has become the greatest industrial and commercial nation of the world, and if the French nation, with a language expressing more sentiment than words can tell, has been able to become the most artistic nation of the world—if these two nations have been able to become the two greatest nations of the world, what a great nation might not Canada become if there was harmony between those speaking different languages? Canada has immense natural resources, of the mine, of the forest, and of the soil, and great water powers. The future of Canada ought to appeal to every Canadian here. It will surpass in prosperity that of any other country in the world. I think of her future as that great British-Canadian, Joseph Howe, thought of Canada at the time of Confederation, when he predicted that in the West our resources would bring a population and lead to such a development that perhaps the seat of the Empire might be centred in Canada. But even if that never comes, we shall be able to help maintain here the principles of liberty and of democracy with the assistance of the United States. It is said by some that after the war Canada should join with the United States and that these two countries should remain apart from the rest of the world, far removed from all its dangers. Canada, I repeat, has a future, and in my judgment it will better serve the purposes of humanity by remaining a part of the British Empire than by joining in with the United States with its one hundred millions of people. A magnificent destiny awaits Canada if we will but take advantage of our opportunities. Immigration will pour into this country after the war, and we shall have a population which will be imbued with sentiments of justice and liberty—liberty and justice for your neighbour and