

a few of the most important to which we should pay attention.

At least for a period, the aggressive power of Germany is destroyed. Of her huge army of approximately four million men, which she held as a threat over the world in 1914, only a remnant of 100,000 is permitted to her. The second navy in the world is reduced to a total personnel of 15,000. No military or naval air forces are permitted. Thus on land and sea and in the sky her real might is broken, and in that breaking lies the chief immediate guarantee of peace. She has lost her colonies, covering one and a half million square miles and has been deprived of territory on her borders equal in size and wealth to Scotland and Wales. She has been forced to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet. She has renounced her government of the territory comprising all the rich Saar basin in favour of the League of Nations, and has ceded in full to France its coal mines, as defined in Article 45 of the Treaty. In fifteen years the inhabitants of this territory are to exercise the right of self-determination and to select the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed. Farther south, Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France and the French eastern frontier runs again as it did before 1870. The character of the Rhine as a natural boundary is emphasized by the stipulation that east of the river Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications at a distance of less than 50 kilometres from the right bank; and, as a guarantee of the execution of the treaty, German territory west of the Rhine, together with the Rhine bridge-heads, will remain in allied occupation for fifteen years, with certain exceptions, subject to the faithful performance of Germany's treaty obligations.

So much for the West. In the East there are radical changes. Poland has a new western boundary. All that remains of Prussia on her eastern marches is the northern fringe of West Prussia and Posen, together with the northern half of the old province of East Prussia. In the southern half of East Prussia the inhabitants are to decide by vote to which state they will belong. Similarly, in a specified area in West Prussia, east of the Vistula, the choice between East Prussia and Poland will be decided by the self-determination of the inhabitants. Danzig is a free city, and the inhabitants of a certain portion of upper Silesia are to decide by vote between Germany and Poland. It will thus be seen

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that the principle of self-determination is prominent in the peace settlement.

This summary gives some indications of the many problems involved in reaching an agreement covering such vast interests as those which are at stake, and the wonder is that greater dissensions have not occurred.

The credit of Canada to-day is probably as high as that of any nation in the world. Our banks during the whole time of the war have acted as bulwarks of the country. As I have stated, we have immense natural resources, and therefore I repeat that, dating the future of Canada from this present session of Parliament, we commence a new era. We probably cannot foresee, any more than the Fathers of Confederation foresaw, the tremendous strides which we may hope to make, say during the next half century. Hope has always been the spur to achievement and the key to accomplishment. Let us all hope that in the future Canada will not only continue to progress, but will do nothing to mar the honourable and dignified position that she occupies to-day.

Honourable gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg to move:

That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General in the following words:

May it Please Your Excellency:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

Hon. G. W. FOWLER: Honourable gentlemen, the seconder of an Address is always to a considerable extent handicapped by the fact that he is preceded by the best speaker in sight for the purpose of moving it, and I am very much handicapped on this occasion by the eloquent address which the honourable member for Toronto (Hon. Mr. Nicholls) has made.

This is, as he has said, a very great occasion. Two reasons make it such; one is the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who for the first time has set foot on Canadian soil; the other is that we are taking into consideration the Treaty of Peace, the culmination of the greatest war of all the centuries. These two events mark this session of Parliament as a very important one. They mark this particular occasion as a very important occasion, and I feel my shortcomings in attempting to second the Address.

We have been very glad to welcome His Royal Highness, Edward, Prince of Wales, to Canada. It is not the first time he has