

men from Canada to assist in the South African war, he said that my ideas were Utopian—as did others. Yet, he found his Utopia had vanished in two short weeks. Within that time colonial assistance in imperial wars became an actual fact—to remain a fact, I believe, for all time. One week carried the Prime Minister in favour of the federation of the empire in 1899, and, I believe, that in relation to the question of the navy, one week would change him as it did then.

Now, why is this Bill introduced, and why is the amendment introduced? Again, I ask, has the Bill carried out the mandate of the resolution of last session? Had it done so, so far as I am concerned—and I believe I speak the views of every member on this side of the House—there would have been no amendment. But the Bill did not carry out the mandate of that resolution. Owing to the impulse created by the old spirit of the colonies as exemplified in the war of 1812, and when rebellions were put down in 1837, in 1870 and in 1885, by the loyalty which stands true to the empire and is characteristic of Canada on all occasions, the question came up of assisting Britain in her troubles across the sea. This spirit culminated in the union of the empire's forces in the South African war of 1899-1902.

And then Great Britain learned two things; she learned the inestimable value of the colonies, and she learned that the hand of Germany was behind the scenes seeking to disrupt the empire in the South African war. Germany is after Britain's colonies. It is known that in 1896, three years before the war, she officially notified the British government that German interest demanded the independence of the Transvaal. If Germany had had a fleet then, what would have been the result of Britain's refusal to recognize that demand? War—and as Germany is always dabbling and mixing up in the foreign policy of other nations, upsetting long-established policies, when she has a fleet, the first time she is rebuffed there is going to be war. I have not one word to say against the German people. They are a credit to humanity, to the world. They are a shrewd, law-abiding, true, devoted, patriotic people. They are a peace-loving people, and when the war with France was about breaking out in 1870, not thousands but millions of the residents of the German empire petitioned the sovereign not to go on with the war against France. But the policy was laid down, the plan was to carry on war against France, because they found France in an awkward position, and the prayers of the people were unheeded. So, although the German people to-day do not want war, they are a peace-loving nation, nevertheless the policy of the German nation undoubtedly tends towards war with

Great Britain. Britain found these people scattered, disjointed into a lot of principalities, where the hireling soldiers of Europe were obtained prior to the wars of Frederick the Great. Britain backed Frederick the Great and established the Prussian Kingdom, and later at Waterloo they broke the power of Napoleon for ever. Britain continued to uphold Prussia, and the great North German Confederation was established. About 1870 Britain practically coaxed Germany into becoming a colonial empire. German Southwest Africa was practically the first important colony that Germany ever possessed. She got it through a little incident that occurred near Walfish bay, when Gladstone called on Germany to police these areas and bear her fair share of the white man's burden. In other words, Germany is a creation of Britain, created as a barrier against tyranny, created for the preservation of peace, and today her own creation threatens the dissolution of her own empire.

Following on this period of German expansion, like others who become opulent, she became arrogant and still further grasping. Going back to an old quarrel of hundreds of years previous, she seized from little Denmark, Schleswick-Holstein in 1864. In 1866 she humbled Austria in the battle of Sadowa. Then came a period of intrigue between Bismarck, representing Germany, and Napoleon the Third, representing France. The plan was this: Germany was to have the southern German states: Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, and Holland. In return for that divvy-up, France was to have the left bank of the Rhine, including Belgium, down to the sea. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out and these plans became European property, in answer to Britain's demand for an explanation of this, Bismarck said that he did not want to unsettle the state of Europe by telling what the Emperor was always up to, that he paid no attention to his suggestions. Certainly he paid no attention, he played him, he led him on, he knew that France was being disrupted, that the Republican party was growing stronger in France, and that the power of Napoleon was not great. He listened to Napoleon, he encouraged and fomented discord in France, and when the time was ripe, he struck and struck right home. In this regard, let me point out what the aims of Germany then were, and are now known to be. They practically had South Germany. They wanted Alsace-Lorraine, which was settled by Germans, they wanted the left bank of the Rhine, and they wanted French Flanders and Havre, as well as Holland and Belgium, and had it not been for the intervention of European nations in 1870, Germany would have carried out her