

is the cancellation of debts, please remember the figures I have given you. Perhaps also you may gather some useful knowledge from the following article written by Mr. Esmond Harmsworth in the Daily Mail of London:

Under present conditions it would be impossible for Germany to find £80,000,000 a year for the payment of reparations. It must be kept in mind, however, that when the bad times through which we are passing begin to improve she is likely to make a more rapid economic recovery than any other country.

Germany has been most generously treated by the bankers of the whole world. After she had freed herself of internal debt by allowing the currency in which it had been contracted to become completely valueless, she was amply supplied with fresh funds by American, British, and French financiers, which have enabled her to equip herself with the finest factories, railways, power-stations, canals, and other wealth-producing assets of any country in Europe.

Such a policy has certainly had excellent results for Germany, but for us it would be sheer disaster if in a few years' time, burdened with debt and crippled with taxation as we are, we were to find ourselves faced with the competition of a thoroughly up-to-date German nation, which had been relieved of all its international liabilities.

We are fifth among those nations of the world most deeply interested and, I would say, under the greatest obligation, to see to it that Germany is not relieved of all her duties in such a way that it will become impossible for their exports to compete with hers.

Just one last word. Of course we hope for better times, and I think we have something to look forward to. If Europe has repelled Briand's scheme of uniting all her nations together for the purpose of artificially or scientifically rekindling the life of international trade,—if that great dream of Briand has been dispelled, it is passing strange and somewhat comforting that the great dream of Joseph Chamberlain has come true. Oh, I know that in many minds, perhaps in this House, Joseph Chamberlain is not held in very high esteem, but what a vision that man had of linking all the parts of the British Empire more closely, more firmly and more profitably together by trade and commerce! And now to think that after all these years his dream comes true, and it comes true in the words of Neville Chamberlain, his son, who stands in his place.

And may I say this, that Canada is largely responsible for this wonderful revulsion of public opinion. I remember the impression produced by the Prime Minister in the autumn of 1930, when he faced the British Government, when he faced a tremendous opposition in public opinion in the British Isles, and declared manfully that for thirty-two years we had waited in patience; that every year for thirty-two years we had given

to Great Britain our contribution, taken from our own industries and from our own labour employed in those industries, and that now, at last, the British people must choose—must face the parting of the ways. All the Dominions stood by the Prime Minister of Canada and upheld him. It was for Great Britain to come part of the way and meet us. What has happened? I know the language of the Prime Minister was considered harsh at the time, and it was in certain respects criticized unmercifully; but what has happened, what do we witness to-day? I venture to say that no pronouncements ever produced on the British people a deeper impression than the speeches and pronouncements of our Prime Minister. They aroused public opinion and gave to Britain the impulse required for it to join with us of the Dominion in the construction of a new Empire.

Hon. G. LACASSE: Honourable senators, it seems to me that it is a whim of fate that I should invariably rise to speak after my honourable friend from Montarville (Hon. Mr. Beaubien). His eloquence has such a powerful influence upon me that after he has spoken I cannot resist the temptation to speak also. In this instance I do not know that any views I have to express will be contrary to those to which he has just given utterance.

I have listened with keen attention to the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, during which many matters of the utmost importance have been brought to our attention. One feature of the discussion particularly pleasing to me was the lack of bitterness such as has been in evidence on other occasions. I think that much credit for the improvement in this respect is due to the right honourable leader of the Government and the honourable leader on this side.

I desire to express my compliments to the mover and the seconder of the Address, and also to the new leader of the Government in this Chamber. His presence amongst us tonight reminds me of an incident connected with the famous election of 1925. In the course of the campaign the right honourable gentleman visited my home town, where he addressed an audience which was most sympathetic, although it was not in favour of the policies that he was advocating. After he had concluded his speech he smilingly and courteously invited anyone present to ask him for any additional information desired; but I did not dare to accept the challenge, because I knew of his reputation as a masterful debater. I realize my inability to engage successfully in a battle of words with him, for I am not one of those who have had the

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN.