

With Heads High.

"It seems to me," he said, "one can see a pilgrimage running back through three centuries, in every one of which people have fought and sacrificed for more freedom. These people were self-reliant. They did not look for Governments to do something for them, but they all walked with their heads held high and they have given us the Canada of today. To them we owe what we have."

The Premier declared that working classes are "coming more and more into their own today."

"Honors," he said, "are going to go more and more to those who are willing and able to contribute to the welfare of their fellow-men. It is the humble people today, not the heroes and martyrs, whom Governments will seek to honor."

This thought, Mr. King held, was one which inspired the building of the memorial. "It is the humble who are recorded there. It is to the unknown and unnumbered that we pay tribute today."

The Prime Minister said he could not help but feel that "our generation regards the men of 1837 not as rebels, but as martyrs for Canadian freedom."

"Responsible government," he declared, "is the cornerstone of British institutions, and we owe all we have to those men and women who fought for intellectual and political freedom."

Forts Now Monuments.

The Premier traced the early history of the Niagara district, recalling the part played by Indians, United Empire Loyalists and other pioneers.

"Our country was last invaded in 1812, and today there is not a fort nor a gun pointed across 4,000 miles of our frontier. Our old fortresses stand as historic monuments to peace and goodwill between the two great peoples of this continent."

Mr. King paid tribute to the part played in Canada's history by the Indians.

"I agree that we haven't given justice to these primitive sons of the soil," he said. "In the old world where are we to find the primitive dwellers living side by side with modern man, sharing in the government and contributing to communal life?"

Mr. King said he was deeply touched by the respect paid by his audience to the memory of his grandfather. "It was in your own district," he said, "that William Mackenzie decided he would dedicate his life to the service of the people of his country in an effort he hoped would bring security to the humble. I need not remind you that the little home at Queenston marks the site of a great decision."

The Premier said his grandfather's decision meant "years of exile, years of imprisonment, and loss of property, not only for himself, but for members of his family."

"I sincerely hope his home will serve as an inspiration for the youth of Canada to continue the battle for freedom and liberty in the land," he said.

Conquest of Ideals.

Mr. King said the rebels of 1837 fought with a clear conscience. "My father's father," he recalled, "trained a cannon on a house in the battle of Windmill, believing that Mackenzie was inside. Both believed in the cause they were fighting for. Each of them was upholding the principles he believed right."

Mr. King declared, that unlike memorials in Europe, the arch commemorates not military triumphs, but "conquest of ideals and ideas."

Dedication of the arch, which was erected by the Niagara Parks Commission, was read by Rev. Dr. McKerroll of Toronto.

Mr. McQuesten, Chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, read the inscription on the monument, "To honor the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory, and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the cornerstone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Senator Hardy declared the arch was the first public memorial erected to the memory of William Lyon Mackenzie. "I hope, God willing, to see one erected soon in Queen's Park, Toronto," he said.

Chief Elliott Moses brought greetings from the Six Nations Indians, and told of the services given the British forces by his tribe. He drew laughter when he declared, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said: 'I'd love to be an Indian.'"

Senator Dandurand declared he had a personal interest in the unveiling of the monument as two of his ancestors, de Lorimier and Duquette, were executed for treason.

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
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