

lions in the United States convert without difficulty Canada into a trans-Atlantic Germany, and this notwithstanding the Monroe doctrine. The application of the Monroe doctrine at such a time by the United States could only be asserted in proportion to the force of arms behind it. Under the conditions which I have outlined this to Germany would be regarded very much as the treaty of neutrality which Belgium had with Germany. I point these things out to impress you if possible that this is the fight of Canada as much as it is the fight of France and Great Britain. We are as much interested in the results as any of the Allies. Our liberties, our security, our homes, our country are as much at stake as were those of the Belgians or those of our Allies. We are in this fight not for mere sentiment but for everything we hold most dear. We have a duty to perform in smashing the Germans as much as any of the Allies engaged in the fight. If the Allies fail we are as much crushed and lost as they. If they win we have saved Canada as much as the Allies have saved the country for which they have fought.

The manifest duty of Canada at the moment is to help our Allies to prosecute this war to the end. There is no alternative except we become passive and are prepared to accept the subjugation by Germany of our country and our race. The fight must be made with the same intensity and seriousness as if the enemy were thundering for admission at our gates. Keep in mind that because the operations of war are being conducted on European fields that in the ultimate analysis and consequence the results as to Canada would be the same as if war were being waged within or adjacent to our own boundaries. All our energies and resources must be enlisted in carrying on this fight with the same intensity as our Allies. Our national existence is dependent on the fight we make.

With the enormous resources of men and treasure on one side represented by the Empire and our Allies there ultimately can be only one conclusion to the war, and in that conclusion we must be as active participants as our Allies. Canada must be prepared to enlist all her resources and to pledge her support to the Empire and her Allies irrespective of all other considerations. Let me say in conclusion that I hope the session will not be unnecessarily long and that the public business which it will be the duty of the Government to

bring down may be prosecuted by the Senate with satisfaction to itself and with profit to the country.

Hon. Mr. POWER—I rise merely to make a few observations on the speech which His Royal Highness has delivered to the House, with possibly a few references to that just made by the hon. leader of the Government. Before proceeding to these matters I feel that it is my duty to congratulate the House, as well as the mover and seconder of the Address, on the fact that those hon. gentlemen have been added to the Senate.

The hon. gentleman from Grey (Hon. Mr. Sproule) pleaded that as a young member—I do not know whether he said unaccustomed to public speaking—some allowance should be made for his inexperience and youthfulness. Now, that was very modest. Possibly the hon. gentleman, having been four years in the comparatively serene atmosphere of the speaker's chair, has rather got out of the way of public speaking; but from his speech I think he did not seem to have suffered in that way as much as he might, and I have no doubt that we shall often hear from him, and to advantage, during this session. I may say, further, with respect to the hon. gentleman from Grey, that his selection by the Government for membership in this House was a judicious one. The hon. gentleman has a large parliamentary experience, which is an important thing. He has long familiarity with public life, which is also important; and he is clear-headed, and I might say is not given to expending money wastefully, and that is also a good characteristic for a senator. While I was able to a certain extent to follow the hon. gentleman from Montarville, I regret to say that my hearing is not perfect and I did not catch everything that he said; but I had heard very favourable accounts of the hon. gentleman, and expected something very good indeed, and was not disappointed. One thing that impressed me very favourably was that the hon. gentleman, in beginning his speech, referred to the hon. gentleman whom he has succeeded, the late Senator DeBoucherville. I think we all have the same feeling about that hon. gentleman. He was in years the senior member of this House. I have the melancholy distinction of having been his senior as a member of the House, but he was quite a bit ahead of me in years. We had all learned to like and