

years, and a place must be found for them, and in order to find a place for them some portion of the old employees must be displaced. There are new elements coming into the picture all the time. While there may be an improvement in employment conditions, unemployment seems to remain very much as it was. What I am most concerned about in this country is the youth of the country. When we see them moving about Canada with no prospect ahead, we can readily understand why appeals of extremists find them responsive. They were born and raised in this country among conditions for which we were responsible, and when some of them place the blame for present conditions on the capitalistic system and those who directed affairs in the past, it is not surprising to find them accepting the views and supporting the movements of those who advocate radical change.

There is a feeling of despair in the hearts of those young men and women. I sometimes feel that there may be in this country hundreds of young men who will not be able to secure an advanced education, but who, if they could obtain one, might contribute most to Canada in the years to come. Among them there might be some potentially great scientist, some great inventor, but there is no means of helping these young people to get the education that would develop their talents and enable them to realize their ambitions. If the proposed Unemployment Commission makes a study of one thing above another, it should be this problem of youth, of finding some means of encouraging ambitious young men and women to go ahead and round out their education, so that instead of having their morale destroyed they may be given encouragement to look forward to the day when they can find some useful and suitable occupation. Under present conditions many of them are up against a blank wall, and they can see no prospect ahead.

Now, honourable senators, I have covered the points upon which I desired to touch in moving this Address. I said a few minutes ago that I still had confidence in this country,—in every part of it, whether bordering on the Atlantic or on the Pacific. No country that is possessed of the great resources which we possess, and whose population is made up of the types of people who live in Canada, can help but go ahead. In my humble opinion, what we need above everything else is an abandonment of the selfish sentiments that may have characterized the actions of some of our people in the past, and a getting together and working together with the highest objectives in view, in the effort to solve our

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problems and thus to advance the interests of the country as a whole, rather than of individuals. If we keep that objective ahead of us, if we maintain our faith in Canada, if we endeavour to serve our country in order that every person living in it may have the fullest opportunity to realize his ambitions, we shall be doing a great deal towards building up this Dominion and making it a better place in which to live.

Hon. J. E. PREVOST (Translation): Honourable members of the Senate, the reassembly of Parliament this year takes place amid memorable circumstances. In the first place, the opening of this Parliament provides the Canadian people with the opportunity of solemnly proclaiming its loyal attachment to the British Crown, and of expressing its deep regret over the death of His Majesty King George V. This loss is deeply mourned throughout the world, as well as in Great Britain and among all the peoples of the British Empire. That is not only because His Majesty King George V was endowed with qualities which had endeared him to all, but also because as Sovereign of England he represented the great traditions of the world and was at the head of British institutions, which, respected and maintained in their true constitutional spirit, as they were during the reign of the late monarch, have proved a marvellous instrument of harmonious and peaceful government.

The Sovereign who is no more reigned through one of the most momentous periods in the history of the world. Notwithstanding the enormous difficulties which arose, George V leaves his Empire more powerful and more closely knit than he found it.

It has been rightly said that, while rigidly respecting the constitutional traditions of a democracy which remains magnificently faithful to its liberal origin, he knew how to recognize the political, economic and social evolution of the peoples of his Empire. It is only right that we as Canadian citizens should always remember that it was under the reign of George V that our autonomy attained its full splendor: imperial unity and local liberty were fully attained.

The new King of England, His Majesty Edward VIII, in his turn, personifies the noble traditions and the British institutions of which he is the heir, and of which he will be the loyal guardian.

Edward VIII is well acquainted with Canada; I might even say he knows us intimately. His Majesty is well aware that he has no more loyal subjects among the 500 millions who compose his Empire.