

efficiency." Canada must have need of such scientific research and the exploitation of her riches, such as they could not yet contemplate, if she was to keep abreast of the great wave of industrial activity which must take place whenever peace was declared. Already in the States orders had been taken for millions of dollars for after the war construction. The new world must reconstruct the old. So Sir John would have the Dominion prepare an inventory of its wonderful resources, and put it on a proper commercial basis, eliminating the extravagance and exaggeration, and getting down to hard facts as to visible and potential items.

Sir John Willison's nation-wide trip is one of moment. It takes on the importance of a mission; he is a pioneer, not only of the message for a preparedness for reconstruction, but of the right kind of mind for the reconstruction. Here is a man on whom the war has made the deepest sort of impress, one who spent the third of a century in political journalism, now calling on his fellows to forget the old sore quarrels and differences, and get down to business first; to be big enough to forget parochial, provincial, eastern versus western enmities and controversies, and unify into a solid community of reconstructionists. As a pioneer with a propaganda of no mere theorems, but with sound business for its basis, the message of Sir John Willison went home deeply.

For Unity and Confidence

From The Winnipeg Telegram,
Sept. 11, 1918.

There are three attitudes that can be adopted towards the movement now under way to prepare for the industrial reconstruction of Canada after the war, all of which are unpatriotic.

Obviously the attitude of frank hostility to this necessary movement is unpatriotic. It is not so obvious

that it is unpatriotic to adopt an attitude of pessimism and to say: "Oh, the scheme looks first-rate on paper, but it is quite too big to be carried out. We cannot do it." Yet this attitude is probably more dangerous to the success of the movement than the attitude of frank hostility, which savors so much of pro-Germanism as to defeat its purpose. The third unpatriotic attitude is that of the man who says: "Oh, we shall not need any preparation for reconstruction after the war. Everything will adjust itself. Times will not be so bad as predicted, and readjustments will naturally come about of their own accord."

The Telegram has not observed anyone adopting the frankly hostile position. That position is too dangerous to be lightly assumed. But within the past week The Telegram has observed in the columns of two Canadian newspapers the other two attitudes.

A local contemporary states that the plan for preparing for reconstruction and development, outlined by Sir John Willison before the Canadian Club here, is an attractive ideal, but it suggests that there is nothing practical about it, apparently because, to make the scheme practicable, it would be necessary for us to abandon some of our old prejudices, some of our old individualistic and sectional selfishness and hobbies, and to undertake to compromise our differences and unite our efforts for the common good of our country and its people.

An Ottawa newspaper deprecates the idea that any great preparation is necessary to prevent bad times after the restoration of peace. It suggests that the return of our soldiers from the war will take such a long time that they will be readily absorbed in peaceful occupations without great effort. It suggests that our natural resources are so great that we are not likely to have any intolerant burden of taxation put upon us after the war. Both of these attitudes are