

may look at in open-eyed amazement, and ponder over with unbounded pride.

It is announced in the speech of His Excellency that the Government is going to carry out many needed public works thus providing employment for the returned soldiers and for those who served in the civil army at home. The Government is to be congratulated upon this, for it is a necessary measure. But the Government can, in its public works, supply only a small portion of the ranks of labour with employment. It must get the co-operation of the provincial legislatures, the municipalities, and the private corporations of the country. For with the huge number of returning men, and the other huge numbers of men thrown out of work, from munition and other factories, the labour market is likely to be glutted with men. The employment bureaux which the Government has aided in establishing will help the situation; but with the prices of the necessaries of life still high, and the labour demand lessening, the situation demands all that the Government can do. To-day in Russia Bolshevism reigns supreme, in Germany conditions are chaotic, and in Great Britain labour troubles are more pronounced than ever in the past. These upheavals are all more or less due to the same cause. And if we are to avoid having our beloved country here become a victim to the same appalling conditions it will be necessary that provincial and municipal governments, corporations, and even individuals, co-operate in assisting the Dominion Government not only to supply work, but to aid in eliminating profiteering, thus helping to control the prices of the necessaries of life.

Fortunately this Canada of ours is blessed by Providence with almost unlimited natural resources, the development of which will aid in re-establishing our country on a pre-war basis. Now that the war is over, raw materials will rule the world of commerce, and Canada possesses these raw materials in abundance. We have millions of acres of fertile land, we have eighteen million horse-power of potential electric energy in the waterfalls of Canada, we have fisheries on all sides, pulpwood in abundance, and minerals of all varieties. Most of these mineral resources are being gradually developed. Our output of silver, nickle, gold, and coal is large. There are large quantities of products from our blast furnaces and steel plants, the only regrettable fact being that our blast furnaces and

steel plants use nearly altogether imported iron ore. Iron and steel, Sir, are the basis of all industry; they are the basic elements of commercial progress. If you will look over the development of any of the great commercial countries of the world—England, France, Germany, or the United States—you will find that their trade development was directly in proportion to their production of pig iron and steel. Among our natural resources I believe that we have hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore in Canada, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the development of which, when that development does take place, will be another great step toward our commercial prosperity.

It is pleasing to note in the speech from the Throne that the Soldiers' Land Settlement scheme is being whipped into shape. It is gratifying to know that the Government intends to obtain all necessary lands adjacent to the railways to satisfy the longing of any of our soldiers who wish to go back to the land. And that is as it should be, for it would be cruel if the men who risked their lives in the cause of civilization should be denied the opportunity of going upon the land, because, through the mistaken policies of past governments, the needed lands were held idle in the hands of speculators and corporations; and that, Sir, in a country like Canada, which has twice the area of the whole of Europe, leaving out Russia, and yet has a population of only 8 million, as compared with Europe's 300 million.

For we must remember that the real heroes of this war are not that gallant soldier, Sir Arthur Currie, and his staff officers, not the officers commanding battalions, companies, or batteries, not the medical officers, but the common private soldiers who fearlessly went over the top facing death in all its forms that you and I and our children, and our children's children, might continue to enjoy the blessings of liberty. If I were a sculptor, Mr. Speaker, and were asked to carve a marble masterpiece emblematic of the real heroism of the war, I would erect a statue of a common soldier and the woman that he loved, standing side by side and hand in hand, and looking out upon the world with eyes that knew no fear.

I cannot pass on without offering to the women of our land some slight acknowledgement of the patience, fortitude, and nobility of mind which they have displayed during the war. Perhaps I can offer no higher or more sincere compliment than to say that the wives, mothers, sisters, and