

pose of promoting the industries and the trade of Canada in connection with the particular feature which we at the moment are discussing. But there is a duty falling on the individual as well as on the Government. While the Government recognizes its responsibility, yet there is a sphere in which the individual alone can move. The trades and the industries and the commerce of any country must necessarily reflect to a greater or less degree the enterprise of the individuals within the boundaries of that country. The responsibility cannot all be placed upon the shoulders of the Government, and unless individuals recognize that there is a duty, a patriotic duty, falling upon them, the Government cannot be held responsible for any failure in increasing its trade and commerce.

On other occasions I have taken the liberty of expressing in this honourable House my disapproval of the tendency, which since Confederation down to the present time, has been more or less evidenced in Canada, of the public relying upon the Government to take the initiative in semi-public undertakings, the responsibility of which should be borne on the shoulders of the individuals themselves. This paternalism, as the honourable member from Simcoe (Hon. Mr. Bennett) termed it yesterday, is evidencing itself to-day more or less. I therefore am desirous of pointing out that it is the duty of every Canadian to exercise the same initiative and the same resourcefulness that was exercised in the carrying on of the war. The war established most clearly that there is no country in the world with greater initiative, greater enterprise, greater resourcefulness than Canada. There was no department of our national undertakings during the war in which we did not rise to the very height of superiority; in the contribution of troops, in the manufacture of munitions, in the furnishing of supplies, and in financing within our own boundaries the cost of the war. Canada left nothing undone. Therefore, I say at this time it is the duty of every man in Canada to recognize that the responsibility to-day is as much on his shoulders as it was during the war, and he should exercise that same enterprise and resourcefulness. During that time it was the duty and the privilege of the Government to co-operate with individual enterprise throughout the whole of Canada. The Government does not claim the credit of what was done by Canada during those four years, but it ascribes to the enterprise

of the people of Canada the magnificent achievements which were accomplished. In this long struggle of over four years it was established beyond all question that of all the people engaged in the war none excelled the people of Canada in initiative, courage, enterprise, and achievement. I repeat that so that we may recognize our responsibilities at this period. We have the right to expect that these same characteristics of our people will be at once enlisted in the readjustment of the public interests in this most critical time through which Canada is passing. It is a national duty that our people should feel that this responsibility is thrown upon them individually in these days of returning peace, just as much as if the forces of war called upon them individually to exert every effort and every energy in repelling the enemy, and maintaining in all integrity their national interests.

The Government recognize to the full the responsibilities which they to-day are facing; nothing is being left undone to discharge the heavy trust committed to them. They are sparing neither time nor effort, nor anxiety, to satisfy the unprecedented demands which have to be met in this national crisis, but at the same time they feel that they have the right to expect the support and help of the people to carry Canada through the important and trying period which she is now entering upon. It is by the united effort of the Government and the people collectively and individually that Canada will nationally reach her highest plane and achieve her greatest destiny.

Hon. J. P. B. CASGRAIN: Honourable gentlemen, I think in the beginning I must follow the time-honoured custom and congratulate both the mover and the seconder of the Address. Every one does that, and I do it with a great deal of pleasure, especially when I remember the honourable gentleman from Simcoe (Hon. Mr. Bennett), and think of the many times I have heard the ring of his voice, when I have sat in the gallery in another place. I listened very carefully to what he said, and sometimes I thought he was going to move an amendment to the motion for an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Before I come to the remarks of the honourable gentleman from Simcoe, perhaps the honourable gentleman who has just taken his seat (Hon. Sir James Loughheed), will allow me to say that in speaking upon the motion before the House he has most successfully avoided saying a word about