

is made clear that all are looked to, and all are expected, to fill a place in the struggle instead of being treated in the loose and haphazard ways of backward countries. We do not wish to be too much governed, but too little government may bring on national decrepitude.

Turning to measures not essentially war measures, a good legislative bill of fare is furnished, including the improvement of the Outside Civil Service and the systematic encouragement of immigration. As regards immigration, the country will be quite prepared for discrimination in favour

of our present gallant European allies as against those who we are not confident will coincide with us and make citizens of like ideas with our own.

If legislation is needed to strengthen Orders in Council for preventing excess profits in certain industries, and to encourage the production of foods and the building of ships, such legislation will, no doubt, be readily granted.

No one knows the exact features which the future has in store for our country. If difficulties in trade and tariffs, or race sentiment, or finance, arise, we are prepared to meet them courageously when they do come, and will not worry about them too soon. Our foreign trade has increased; the balance continues to be in our favour. We can be content largely to consume and to use our own products and manufactures. We will not lose sight of the importance of being frugal. We have confidence in the spirit and resourcefulness and capacity of our men serving in the field and in the air, and we are resolved that war-weariness shall not overtake or unnerve us. In this spirit, and with these advantages, we look forward joyously to the great future which we hope, which we know, will be ours.

Mr. JOHN LEO CHABOT (Ottawa) (translation): Mr. Speaker, the conciseness and spartan simplicity that characterize the speech from the Throne might well convey both precept and example to those desirous of discussing the momentous problems of the present day. It is, therefore, my intention to avail myself of such discreet and appropriate counsel in seconding my Honourable colleague, the member for Parkdale, Toronto, (M. Mowat) who has moved the address in reply to the speech delivered before both houses by His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of the opening of the first session of this Thirtieth Parliament.

The speech which you have just heard is an honour both to him who delivered it with

so much eloquence and to those who applauded his moving and illuminous language. I find it, therefore, a delightful duty to congratulate the Honourable member for Parkdale on his happy inspiration.

Before entering upon the few brief remarks which I intend to make, I wish to pay a tribute of remembrance, a tribute of regret, to the memory of Dr. Hanna, swept away, in such premature fashion, from the solid friendship of all those who enjoyed the privilege of knowing him and of appreciating his sterling quality. May the expression of our sincere sympathy reach out to those whom this loss has affected in the most intimate fibres of their being.

If, on the other hand, I turn my gaze toward the very first ranks of the Loyal Opposition, I am chagrined to find there still a seat which is painfully vacant. I am speaking of the absence of my excellent friend and colleague the Honourable member for Beauce (Mr. Béland), brutally torn from all the objects of his affection and all the promises of happiness by an enemy who rejoices in torturing heroes. As a French-Canadian, I am proud of such a prisoner, of such a martyr in the great cause, of a compatriot who is the pride of my race and the eternal shame of his tormentors. I wish to express my most ardent desire that the captive will obtain his freedom.

In another sphere of sorrow, I wish to offer a few words of comfort to the thousands of families thrown into mourning and reduced to the hard existence of deepest misery by the terrible disaster of Halifax. Let us hope that, thanks to the united efforts of kindness and courage, this unhappy city will be resurrected from its seeming death.

Having given thought to those events which the painful vicissitudes of life and the unforeseen blows of destiny have visited upon us, let us consider what is happening today. In the first place, Mr. Speaker, allow me to assure you of my great pleasure at seeing you continue to preside over the deliberations of this House. As in the past, your eminent qualities, as gentleman and jurist, will make you one of the champions of parliamentary dignity and impartiality. May you long be spared for the exercise of these functions so manifestly useful.

We have just heard, Mr. Speaker, in the speech pronounced by His Excellency, a clear and succinct statement of the policy which the Government intends to follow. From the tenor of the document, it is easy to grasp the great thought which dominates