

paid to Right Hon. Arthur Meighen on his elevation to the Senate was paid by the Manitoba Free Press, which did the most to defeat him.

I might add a further observation, Mr. Speaker. I believe the right hon. leader of the opposition promised some years ago that the upper house would be reformed. I am sure he will acknowledge that the greatest reform to be made since he uttered that statement has been brought about by the elevation to that chamber of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. If there was one thing I, as a young member of this house, deplored last year—and I say this in all sincerity, not as a politician but as a Canadian citizen—it was the fact that the mantle of infamy had fallen upon our parliamentary institutions, but I think it will add greatly to the prestige of the upper house to have Mr. Meighen there with his broadsword. I hope this is only the beginning of a policy which will mean that the government will not follow the scheme of the opposition in reforming the Senate only when death permitted them to do so.

A great deal of criticism has been levelled against the government; the right hon. leader of the opposition made a very critical speech in Winnipeg, to which I listened over the radio. The following day the right hon. gentleman delivered a splendid speech before the Winnipeg board of trade, in which he amplified the sentiment, contained in his great book *Industry and Humanity*, of the extension of human opportunity. In the course of his remarks the right hon. gentleman spoke of the great work we ought to do in connection with industry and labour, by which labour perhaps might become a partner with industry.

I want to thank the right hon. gentleman for that speech and for those sentiments, but while doing so I cannot forget the speech he made the previous evening at a Liberal meeting. I think it is fair to say that the ills of Canada were diagnosed, but no prescriptive remedy was offered for our recovery. I do not believe it is going to help this country in the solution of our problems to speak about the virtues of free trade when there is a world war going on at the present time in connection with trade and commerce.

I spoke of the measures which were adopted to protect Canadian industry, particularly in regard to anti-dumping legislation. Surely if it is right that a man should stand up and take his own part, his country should also. What would have happened to this dominion if the national fabric in the east had suffered as it did in the west? Where would we have

found our basis of taxation if industry had fallen on the parlous times that have come over agriculture in western Canada? Where would we have found that five cents per bushel—that five cents which has meant \$10,000,000 to the western farmers—if it had not been for industry in eastern Canada? Surely in all these matters it behooves us to take a practical course and not to be overcome with an infirmity of mind which might make us believe that we can fit life to a theory, or a pure theory to practical life.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I believe we are met here at a most critical time for Canada. We are facing great and momentous questions, having to do with world trade, internal economy, capital and labour and other matters, and if these questions are not properly handled they may well mean the ruin of this country. But, sir, when I said that the honour I have been given had come to me because of the constituency and the fair province which I represent, perhaps I might have added that possibly it was tendered to me because in a small way I represent that class of men who now are coming in greater numbers to this house, the men who carried the maple leaf in the foremost files of empire to the battlefields of Europe. I believe there are over thirty men in this house, from all provinces and sitting on both sides, who saw service for their king and country and for the peace of the world in the great war. I believe I speak for them, as I believe I speak for every member of this house, when I say that all we desire is to help Canada, to help the British commonwealth of nations achieve its purpose and do its work looking to the peace and prosperity of the world.

I should like to conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, by quoting some words of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, that great servant of empire, that great British ambassador who represented Great Britain at Washington during the world war, written just prior to his death. I am sure that what we desire, and what Canada expects, is that we should consecrate not only our minds but our hearts, our time and our wills to the welfare of our country. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, perhaps conscious that the end of his life was approaching, wrote these words:

I vow to thee, my country—all earthly things  
above—  
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of  
my love,  
The love that asks no question; the love that  
stands the test;  
That lays upon the altar the dearest and the  
best:  
The love that never falters, the love that pays  
the price,  
The love that makes undaunted the final  
sacrifice.