

try will be well administered. I have no expectation that any expression of opinion from me will have effect upon the policy of the government, with the immense majority that they have at their back. I am not prepared to accept the statements of those who speak of the great good that has resulted from the creation of the Department of Labour. The labour organizations are setting the Lemieux Act at defiance, and even when they suggest arbitration if the decision is not satisfactory they disregard it. There is a danger arising from labour organizations. Their tyranny is greater to-day than that of any monarch in Europe. Any one who has paid attention to the position taken by the labour organizations in dealing with questions arising between capital and labour must come to the conclusion that it is becoming dangerous for any one to possess more than is necessary to sustain his life. The socialistic tendencies of many people are becoming so serious that unless some government sufficiently strong to grapple with the question and settle it shall arise, there will be great danger to the safety of the community in the future. I know that this expression of opinion will not be popular, but I have always held it. I expressed it when representing a constituency, and I hesitate not to express it to-day, and I would suggest to any government dealing with questions of this kind that they should handle them with a firm hand if they wish to prevent revolution and difficulties and strikes which will endanger the peace of the community. We are all, as politicians, too apt to pander to the clamour that is popular for the time being, but the common sense of the people will prevail, and they will find in the end that in order to live in peace and harmony in the country there must be a change in the manner in which the public affairs are administered.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—At this hour, I do not want to enter into a disquisition on the numerous questions which have been brought up, which might take up our time from early morn till dewy eve and leave us still very much of the same opinion. These measures are necessarily of a tentative character, and while the gov-

ernment hope for very considerable results from them, with all deference to my hon. friend the leader of the opposition, the results of the Lemieux Act has been so far very satisfactory and it has succeeded in preventing a great many disputes. At this present moment I am informed that there are no less than nine or ten arbitrations going on under the Lemieux Act, which, without the Act, would probably have resulted in strikes more or less disastrous. My experience, and I think the experience of most men who have been much in contact with the labouring public or the public in general, is this: As a rule, it is a great advantage in the case of disputes that men should have an opportunity of presenting their views and of having both sides heard. This department, if it does nothing else, will afford an excellent opportunity for both the employers of labour and for the labourers, in the case of disputes, of making their views heard, and of laying them before the public. One thing that I think will result from the creation of a special Minister of Labour is this: that the labour organizations will at any rate feel that the government of the country recognizes their status and importance. There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that labour organizations are going to be and are, a tremendous force in this country and in all civilized countries. I need merely point to the example of the United States and of France and of England to convince hon. gentlemen that, for good or evil, labour organizations are there to stay; they are here to be reckoned with, and it may be of importance, and I think is of importance, that the party who is specially charged with coming in contact with these men, should be an officer of very considerable rank in our official hierarchy. That is one reason which would go far, I think, to justify the creation of a special officer charged with this service. I have not at all receded from the opinion I have expressed here and elsewhere as to the great desirability of adopting the English system of under secretaries. I see and always have seen many advantages in it, and I may remind my hon. friend from Hastings that on the occasion to which he referred I, as 'Hansard' will show, took the opportunity of commending Sir John Mac-