

that we should take the duty off button machinery, and that if the Union Government is defeated there will be no unrest in Canada. That hon. gentleman's proposition was to reduce or eliminate the duty on button machinery, and he further believes the existing unrest in Canada is entirely due to the fact that the Union Government has been too long in power. We have had all these lines of thought expatiated upon. I believe that even the tariff question, with all its changes, and notwithstanding the fact that it appeals to every man and every woman in Canada, is not the principal thing in the mind of the average thinking man in this country. I believe that the two principal ideas in every man's mind are first, how to allay the labour unrest in Canada and second, to completely satisfy the returned soldier and to re-establish him in civil life.

We have various ideas as to what constitutes labour unrest or as to what the cause of it is. Personally, I believe that the leading reason for labour unrest in Canada is the false standard of living which has been induced by the war, and this is true of all countries. Labouring men made money more easily than they had at any time previously in the course of their lives. They spent that money more freely and they have contracted habits which are hard to abandon. Secondly, I believe the cause of unrest amongst labour is fear as to the future. We have men, even in Parliament, so foolish as to believe that this country will at some time in the near future revert to the old order of things which prevailed before the war. I believe that every man in this House and every man in the country, for that matter, should "forget" that, to use a common expression and a short and simple one. We are not going back to the old conditions of pre-war days. We will never again see labour working for one dollar or less per day. We will never again see pre-war conditions, and consequently we will never see again the prices that prevailed before the war, whether those prices apply to the product of the farmer, the fisherman, the lumberman, or the manufacturer; and we may as well make up our minds now that we should do all we can to equalize matters, without attempting for one moment to drive either the labouring man or the farmer back to the conditions of pre-war times.

The third proposition in regard to the labour unrest is the propaganda instituted by the Bolsheviks, or the I.W.W., and I do not need to enter into this. It is not con-

finied to the city of Winnipeg. It is present in every city of Canada, even in the city of Ottawa at the present time. Literature of a very obnoxious character is being circulated all through the country, and these men have no desire to do anything except create unrest, which will eventually lead to the dissolution of all our ordinary forms of government. The fourth cause is the supposed high cost of living.

Now, no matter what one of these four reasons a man may give for the labour unrest, he invariably damns the Government. It is not necessarily this Government, but if this is the handiest one it is the one he damns first. He damns all forms of government, and he blames every one of them. He blames the government for each of these conditions I have enumerated; and my friends who are opposed to the Budget today are adding fuel to the flames by saying the Government is responsible for those conditions.

Personally, I am in favour of all legitimate labour unions, and I believe that that is the attitude of the Government at the present time, as it is also the attitude of most of the members of this House. We are all in favour of lawful unions, but not of unlawful unions, and I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is the duty of every member of this House, whether on the Government or on the Opposition side, when this session is at an end—which we hope will be in a few days or weeks—to go back to his constituency and do everything that lies in his power as a citizen of Canada to allay the unrest that exists in his own riding, and to do nothing to increase that unrest, because in that event he is playing into the hands of these very men we are so desirous of suppressing.

Now, as regards the grievances of returned soldiers, it is true that some of their demands are excessive, but in most cases they are moderate and just. It is no answer to say that in many instances the trouble has been caused by neglect on the part of the soldier himself, or that his papers have been improperly made out through the fault of some one overseas. Delay in many cases is unavoidable, but every effort should be made to have all these mistakes remedied and the allowance rushed on to the disabled soldier or to his widow and orphans. It is the delay in securing justice in individual cases that gives rise to an excuse for a general cry against the policy of the Government. We have many cases, Mr. Speaker, where through neglect of the authorities on this side of the ocean