

system and see its benefits. I may add that the boards of trade out in the west were careful to consult with the leading members of Labour Unions before they considered passed their resolutions and sent them in.

At the recent Social Service Congress held in Ottawa Controller Simpson, of Toronto, who is well known as one of the most enlightened labour men in the community, practically framed up and endorsed the resolution that was passed both by the Resolutions Committee and by the whole Congress. As a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Education he saw a great deal of the need for this particular organization, and is very warmly in favour of it.

I mention those things in order to show that there is an absolutely unanimous feeling throughout the whole country as to the practical business and moral benefit it would be both to employers and workers.

There is one other side to the question, and it is this: you want now to build up a race of citizens who are going to make your country great in every sense and shape of the word, great as to physical, industrial and economical equipment, and also great in character. That being so, it does seem to me that with the nations old and young of every kind which are emptying their peoples on your shores—some of them speaking no English at all, many coming from countries which have very little conception of the idea of British traditions and customs and all that they stand for in fact of British civilization—it does seem to me that, if Canada as a nation will show she appreciates her responsibilities, she must help those people who migrate to assimilate, to settle here, to bring up their families well and become good citizens. Such a course would not only build up your industries and make your countries rich, but it would help the country in every possible sense and shape of the word more than could be accomplished by many other so-called reforms. What brings those people to Canada is the economic opportunity, the chance to improve their condition; if they find an organization which is stable, firm, and just, and which also makes them respect their obligations as workers to the employers, as well as the obligation of the employers to them, you are going far towards making the foundation of a very happy, strong, and stable state.

I may tell you that last month a splendid deputation waited on the government. We had thirty-one delegates, some of whom had attended on deputations for I do not know how many years; they remarked that seldom had they been on one where there was such unanimity in feeling, in that it is a subject for whole-hearted unity, regardless of politics, nationality or anything else. We were then promised that the government would take active steps to put this measure into force.

Through Sir George Ross I met Senator Davis, and knew that he was particularly interested in this matter; Senator Bostock also has been keenly interested in it for a long time. Through their instrumentality I have been permitted to-day to briefly lay before you an outline of the facts, in the hope that possibly you gentlemen, with perhaps very many years' experience of conditions in Canada at your back, will feel that it is something worth while to co-operate in to make a great success of this scheme. I must thank you very much indeed for so kindly listening to me, and will close expressing the hope that we shall win out, and win out this year.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.—For my part I would rather say that we are the beneficiaries of your presence here, and I would be disposed to thank you personally, and I suppose the chairman on behalf of the committee will thank you for your very illuminating remarks.

Hon. Mr. BOLDOC.—I suppose the chairman will not fail to act according to your views.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.—Have you examined into the working of the labour bureaus in Great Britain, and the exchange bureaus which have been organized in these later years?