

machinery, and the result depends upon whether or not the provisions are properly carried out.

We are, I think, entitled to congratulate ourselves upon the terms of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles between the Allied powers and the enemy powers of Central Europe. We in this country did our duty during the war; I do not think we did any more than our duty, because it was the duty of every self-respecting country to do all that it could to put an end to the war and to obtain guarantees that there should be no more wars of the sort through which we have just passed. Canada has incurred tremendous financial responsibilities in connection with the war. As the honourable gentleman from Toronto (Hon. Mr. Nicholls) has already said, we borrowed about a billion and a half of money; and we will have to borrow a good many hundreds of millions more before we will have paid for the war. To my mind it is necessary that economy should be practised in this country. I deplore the extravagance that we see on every hand. We will have to practise economy in order that we may recover from the tremendous burden—for it is a tremendous burden—that we are carrying; we have not felt it yet, but we will. I am no alarmist, but at the same time I believe in sounding the true note; and to my mind the proper note for the public men of this country to sound is the note of economy. It should begin with the Government of the country; they should make no expenditures of public money that are not absolutely necessary. If they set an example of economy the people will be apt to follow. On the other hand, if they set an example of extravagance and wasteful expenditure the people will naturally follow, and the extravagances that we see will continue.

This is a time for wise statesmanship. We have wonderful resources in this country; there is no young country that has resources equal to those of Canada; they are tremendous; but these resources are of no benefit, of no value, if they are not developed. Wise statesmanship is necessary to develop the resources of the country so that the burden of debt will not be felt. If our business men realize their duty and take hold of matters properly and develop the resources of the country, and go on with confidence in the way mentioned by my honourable friend from Toronto, the future is bright with promise. On the other hand, if the business men are not alive to the situation, if the Govern-

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ment continues spending money, thinking in millions and hundreds of millions where we used to think in thousands, the future is clouded with darkness. That is my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of a great many of the people of this country. I trust, whatever party may be in power, that the statesmen who control the destiny of this country in the future will be guided by these principles; then the country will recover from the tremendous burden of taxation which now lies upon it.

Some legislation has been enacted with regard to the high cost of living. That is good legislation. We see many anomalies in connection with the cost of living which might be wiped out, and which, I trust, will be wiped out by the Board of Commerce.

I do not purpose making any extended remarks. I thank you for your patience in listening to me, and take pleasure in seconding the motion.

Hon. HEWITT BOSTOCK: Honourable gentlemen, I wish to congratulate the mover and the seconded of Address on the able way in which they have spoken, and to join myself with them in the very apt remarks which they have made concerning the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Most of us were present yesterday at the laying of the corner stone of the Victory Tower, and had an opportunity while there of hearing His Royal Highness address the people of Canada in a way that I am sure impressed everybody who had the honour and pleasure of hearing him. We look forward to seeing him take his place at the head of the affairs of the Empire, and I am sure he will be one of the most popular monarchs that have ever occupied that position. I am sure that in his trip to the Pacific coast he will repeat the impression he has made in the East, and that the reception which he has received from the people of the East will be duplicated there, or, if possible, surpassed. If I might venture one remark, I would say that I rather think those who are responsible for his trip are in danger of asking him to do too much; I think it is not advisable to ask any one to overwork himself in meeting people, which, as every one who has had experience must know, is a very difficult and trying task. Speaking for the West, I am sure the people there will welcome him with great enthusiasm.

I regret that I was not able to be present as soon as I should have liked, to take part in the functions here. The enormous