

gressive policy of settlement in order to get not only the production that we need, but the population and the revenue which that population will bring to the Federal exchequer to pay the immense war debt which will have accumulated meanwhile, why not provide that this legislation shall apply to soldiers of the Allies as well as to soldiers who served under His Majesty the King? I would apply this legislation to soldiers of the Allies who have taken part in the war from the first and who wish to come as settlers to Canada. I know that the Department of the Interior would refuse to admit a certain class of settlers, but there is no objection to applying this legislation to the French, Belgian, or Russian soldier. Already we have a large number of Russians in the West. It seems to me that a policy for the settlement of the West is the foremost policy for Canada, and as we will require large revenues from that population after the war in order to pay our war debt, to pay for the sinking fund and for the pensions for our soldiers, if we wish to attract a large immigration to our western provinces we should, perhaps, enlarge the provisions of this Bill. I am only throwing this out as a suggestion, and I am sincere in making the suggestion.

Mr. DOUGLAS: Does this legislation permit of a second entry homestead?

Mr. ROCHE: It will not interfere with a man's homestead rights at all. If a man has a homestead he can come forward and get another 160 acres under this proposed legislation.

Mr. ROSS: A great deal of expense will be entailed by the education of soldiers for agricultural purposes. Could the minister give some details as to how the soldiers will be educated, whether by the Military Hospitals Commission or the Federal Government?

Mr. ROCHE: It will be done under a series of regulations which will be recommended by the Board of Agriculture. The training farms and instruction will be provided by the Department of Agriculture. But those details I have not included even in the Bill to be founded on the resolution. The operation of the Act is to be under a set of regulations, and I was leaving that in the hands of the commission itself.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Roche, the debate was adjourned.

SUPPLY.

The House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Blain in the Chair.

[Mr. Lemieux.]

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act \$25,000.

Mr. McCRAVEY: In December last I wished to obtain some information with regard to the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and I sent a wire addressed to Mr. Ackland, the Deputy Minister of Labour, who was at that time in the Old Country. I received a reply signed by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, who was then Acting Deputy Minister of Labour. That reply was as follows:

There have been in all 215 applications received for boards under the Industrial Disputes Act since its enactment in March, 1907. The records show strikes were avoided or ended in all but 21 cases. In many of these last named cases ultimate settlement was on basis of board report. Thirty-two cases in all were settled without boards being established. Total number of employees affected by board applications was approximately 350,000. Nineteen applications were received from employers and 193 from employees, and 3 from both employers and employees.

Having that before me, I heard some discussions with regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in meeting labour men I found, what will not surprise the minister, that his department is not a favourite with the labour organizations of Canada. There has been growing for some time a restlessness on the part of labour men ever the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Labour Congresses have passed resolutions in condemnation of it; labour men speak strongly against it, and it is worth our while to devote some attention to examining why this should be.

When the measure was introduced in this House, it was claimed to be one likely to settle labour difficulties in Canada, as it was based on the principles which underlay the Hague Conventions, which it was hoped would ensure the peace of the nations. There are some causes which surely can be remedied, when, after the experience of ten years, we find restlessness instead of satisfaction. I had my friend from Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) ask the minister on Friday night how the cases in which the award was not accepted were made up, how many cases were refused by employers and how many by employees. I have myself gone through the reports, and while Mr. Brown, in his wire to me speaks of 21, I find 20. I have missed one in some way, and that is why I should like to have the figures from the department, because in going through a report unquestionably their knowledge of these events would enable them to speak with more certainty than I could.

I have analysed them in this way, that there are seven cases in which there were