

which are dependent upon a high degree of efficiency, which can spring only from unity of purpose.

Our mines must be developed. Our forests must be developed. Our fisheries must be developed. Our agriculture must be developed. Our manufacturing industries must be developed. We must face new conditions and prepare such a programme as will meet those conditions to our own advantage. No one class may be permitted to exploit another class, but we must adopt as our motto the old musketeer's device—"One for all and all for one."

But before we can start in to cause such development, we must make a survey of all our national problems—and also a survey of all the means we have at our disposal for solving them. We must know just what our resources are. We must know our mineral resources, our resources in timber, our resources in fisheries, our resources in transportation, our possibilities in shipping, our resources of man power—more particularly concerning our skilled labor. A survey must be made of possible world markets, and of the possibilities of our own markets. Comprehensive research work must be carried on.

In regard to research, the war has taught us lessons of inestimable value. We have learned how to do things that were "impossible." We have learned how to create, to equip and to sustain an army that has never been surpassed in military history in fighting qualities and efficiency. We have learned how to create, equip and sustain such an army out of the material available in a thinly populated, non-military democracy. We have learned how to make things for ourselves that we had thought we could not make, and which we had bought from other nations. We have learned new processes of manufacture by the score. We have learned new methods of economy. We have learned that we can finance ourselves; that our

Government can borrow money from the Canadian people, and pay its interest back to them—when we had always been led to believe that it was necessary to borrow money abroad, and to reduce the nation's resources by paying interest to non-Canadians.

These lessons have been invaluable. But their greatest value, probably, has been the confidence that they have created in our hearts—the confidence that enables us to set to work now seriously to put ourselves in a position where we shall be as well equipped to compete in the world's markets, and to maintain our own, as any other nation. We can be as well equipped for aggressive commercialism as Germany was before the war. We can be as well equipped as Japan is to-day—Japan, that enterprising nation which Sir John Willison pointed out as rapidly preparing herself to occupy the commercial field from which Germany has been driven.

If we can beat Germany's most highly organized industry—the industry of war—as we are doing, we can equal or surpass those commercial and industrial efforts which gave our enemies the resources that enabled them to attack and to attempt to destroy us.

It is the duty of every good Canadian to study and to digest the facts, the figures and the plans now being so ably presented to Western Canadians by Sir John Willison. The Telegram is convinced that if this should be done, there is not a good citizen in the Canadian West who will not firmly resolve to put himself behind the patriotic movement for which Sir John speaks, which not only promises to give us unprecedented development and prosperity, but which, if it should fail to command the support that it deserves, will leave us with no alternative with which to solve the post-war problems that even the most thoughtless must regard with apprehension.