

these first we now have increasing numbers of men in their thirties and early forties who, although they felt fit at the time of discharge, now discover that the months of strain and exposure have left their mark and they are no longer able to do their work, yet these men frequently have difficulty in proving to the pensions board that such illness is attributable to war service.

The case of the second man who never has been really fit since his discharge becomes gradually worse. He is faced with the same difficulty before the pensions board and those familiar with this ever-increasing problem realize the inability of the pensions board to deal adequately with the situation and the necessity, therefore, of enlarging the legislative authority of the board to enable it to investigate such cases as I have mentioned and to make provision for them where circumstances warrant.

No remarks on this subject of pensions for returned soldiers would be complete without reference to that large body of men found in every city, town and section of this Dominion, who have from time to time given voluntary assistance, to the needy returned soldier. I do not mean financial assistance. I refer to those men in every community who have assisted in preparing the petitions, the affidavits and generally the cases of the applicants for pensions, and I hope that when the present legislation is brought down it will make provision for the establishment in different sections of the country of service bureaus financed by the government, through whose offices proper assistance and guidance may be given to the applicant about to request a pension. Whatever form this new legislation may take, however, I have confidence that this house will discharge fairly and adequately this debt of honour to the returned veterans of Canada.

I have referred to the opening of the conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament on January 21st last. What of Canada's part in that conference? She will show by her example how a country with a relatively small population can live in peace and harmony side by side with a nation with a large population. She can tell how at the conclusion of the war of 1812 two countries came together and, sitting around a common table, discussed not the things upon which they differed but those upon which they agreed. From these negotiations the Rush-Bagot treaty was signed more than a hundred years ago. Some one has written a poem expressing this sentiment, from which I should like to quote a few lines:

Three thousand miles of border line, two
nations side by side,
Each strong in common brotherhood and
Anglo-Saxon pride,
And each the haven and the home for all
of foreign birth,
And this their final fusion point, the
melting pot of earth.

Three thousand miles of border line, a
hundred years of peace,
In all the page of history, what parallel
to this?
God speed that surely dawning day, that
coming hour divine,
When all the nations of the earth shall
boast such border line.

So long as we have two such nations as Canada and the United States, who find their security based not on armaments but on mutual understanding and trust, and while we have this to place before any conference which may be held for the purpose of the limitation of armaments and for the promotion of international goodwill, may we not feel confident that world peace is not a visionary ideal, and that the day is coming when international relations will be based upon international facts?

The dominant movement in the world to-day is the movement for peace, and the Liberal party has ever made this its own policy: Peace between classes, creeds and nations. With this mentality prevailing, is it any wonder that a sense of optimism prevails in Canada to-day under the present government? As Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway was reported as saying, in announcing from Montreal on February 11 of this year the expenditure of \$50,000,000, on extensions in 1930:

Firm in the conviction that Canada will continue its steady and unhurried progress during the present year, the directors of the company approved of this impressive program of improvements and extensions.

Mr. Speaker, firm in that same conviction, led by the Prime Minister of this country, surrounded in the cabinet by men of ability, whose motto is "Service to Canada," may we not face the future strong in the knowledge that those prophetic words of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the twentieth century belonged to Canada are yearly becoming more true.

Mr. VINCENT DUPUIS (Laprairie-Naperville) (Translation): Mr. Speaker, fully relying that the good will of the house will be graciously extended to me, I rise to fulfil the task the government has entrusted to me. In this matter, I suspect that the right hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie