

the Conservative party? If to-day that party camouflages its doctrine under a borrowed name, does it imagine that the new frock will hide its past? Even after twenty-five years that party still drags, as a millstone, the responsibility of the abuses, waste and nefarious legislation of the last war. Behind it, financial and privileged interests take cover, men eager for power hide; the imperialist clique, always an obstacle to the unity in this country by its appeals to prejudice, by its lectures, literature and propaganda, by raising English against French, stands in the background. Imperialist history has not changed; it adheres to the same principles, the same errors, the same opinions, the same propaganda, the same programme. Never enough, claim the imperialists. All for the empire, nothing for Canada. I have this to say: this war was in the first place a European war; America became involved afterwards; it is now a world war. Why should so many lecturers come and tell us that we should fight, contribute everything to save the empire? Canada is in this war to-day not for the empire but for something greater than all empires: for the triumph of democratic principles and ideals in the world, for the maintenance of a civilization founded on respect for Almighty God and the cult of human liberty. Shall I vote for the sub-amendment moved by the C.C.F. leader (Mr. Coldwell)? No. Does not the sub-amendment favour a total war effort? Manpower, but together with all other national resources. When so many doctrines pave an easy road toward new methods of government, I claim we would be mistaken should we move toward advanced socialism and destroy with one sweep the edifice built by the labour of mankind under private enterprise.

The social legislation forecast in the speech from the throne appeals to me. Is it timely? I would think so. As Gustave LeBon wrote: "To foresee is useful, to forestall is more useful still. To foresee is to remove the unexpected from the future. To forestall is to nullify the elements of surprise." We shall come out of this conflict impoverished but free. Problems, however, shall not be lacking: the adjustments to be made in countless fields; the return to civil life of thousands of soldiers; the change over to a commercial and industrial footing of thousands of plants having suspended normal operations due to the war; the exacting economic conditions with their various and universal effects. This critical post-war period frightens me and I congratulate the government for its determination to

prepare right now for what the future might unexpectedly spring upon us. Nothing could be more unfortunate in my estimation than to see, after a war costing billions of dollars, the hideous spectre of unemployment over thousands of Canadian homes and to countenance once again thousands of brows furrowed with care because hands are forced into idleness. On the other hand, nothing would please me more than to see us come out of this war without shock or upheaval, thus giving palpable proof that happiness can yet be attained in every walk of life on this Canadian soil, that soldiers whose civil careers had been halted by the ambition of the great can still through gainful employment let such dreams blossom forth as have not been crushed by the war; nothing would please me more than to see industrial plants and factories enter with renewed facilities into a period of progress and prosperity, should all those war plants scattered throughout the land become the nuclei of industrial centres for the greater benefit of the whole nation.

The year 1943 marks a turning point in the war. There is a promise of better days soon to come. Events seem to forecast final victory in a near future. Following a common road we cooperate ever more closely with the United States sharing a common ideal, vying with them in courage and in love of liberty. A part of the Americas, Canada is called upon to play an important role on this continent and no less an important role among the nations of the world. Canada is a nation. A nation has a soul. It comes from a common historical treasure of greatness, great men and great achievements, of customs and traditions, of sorrows and triumphs, all of which go to make up the social asset at the very origin of a national ideal. This soul is born of the will to develop together the common heritage and a common love of country becomes the indispensable bond that makes for a strong nation, for a firm social structure. Now, patriotism inspires us to defend the country in its hour of peril and I know not of any Canadian who would be lacking in courage on that score. Patriotism puts no obstacle, in view of the divine precept of charity, to helping within the bounds of one's resources other countries in the throes of adversity; we have not failed to observe that precept. To attain greatness a people must have achieved great things and still harbour great designs: such are my people.

Mr. G. RUSSELL BOUCHER (Carleton): A great deal has already been said in this debate concerning the address in reply to the