

special covenant of the League of Nations. Provision for this league is the result of the most earnest efforts ever made to win a lasting peace. It is the expression primarily of the best thought of the leading minds of English-speaking statesmen. Many of us here have looked for the perfecting of some such plan. While its every detail may not command a perfectly unanimous assent, the central idea must have our undivided endorsement and continued support.

The very fact that the Canadian Parliament is considering this Peace Treaty is itself an evidence that another stage in the fuller development of national life has been reached; and while many influences have been working to this end we do well not to forget the important part played by our own Prime Minister in realizing much of the progress made in this direction.

The war is over. Victory was hard to win, but as the grand "old Tiger of France" has put it, "It is harder to win peace than to win war." May Canadians never be behind in performing their full share in order that an unbroken peace for the world may be realized.

The labours of war are over; the settling of peace is well nigh accomplished, but as the speech from the Throne suggests, the painful work of reconstruction is just begun. In some respects by far the most difficult task is the one now committed to our hands. Are we to fail in the undertaking, or are we once more to be among the victors? It depends upon the decisions now reached, and enterprises undertaken by the Canadian people themselves. If we enter upon "the piping times of peace" merely with a view to making the new era one of barbarously splendid material prosperity we will undoubtedly lose. If, on the other hand, we take up the labours of reconstruction as a necessary part of the renewing and rebuilding not only of our own country but of the whole world, we must just as surely win.

David Lloyd George has said that one of the real aims of the war has been to "get a new world." We need to get a new Canada, rightly set in a new world. If this is to be realized there must be a larger recognition of the strength there is in unity of spirit, inflexibility of purpose, and loftiness of national and individual aim. If these were so readily possible in war, why not in times of peace? Our people responded nobly in a thousand ways. A wonderful willingness to co-operate possessed us. Unflinching determination that the right

should conquer held us steadily to our job. Surely this can continue now that the war is over, and yet it will be more difficult to secure in a continued way in times of peace and of new prosperity than during the trying period when the foe was ready to leap upon us.

If we are to carry on the rebuilding of the nation we must in some way secure not only the rights of those who have been deprived of them in large measure hitherto, but there must also be a wider recognition of right as necessarily regnant in every relationship that exists throughout the entire Dominion.

The present class consciousness which characterizes much of our Canadian life at the present time is but the product of causes definite though complex, and very naturally does it emphasize its rights and its claims. But I dare to predict, Sir, that the coming corporate national consciousness will be more mindful of the rights of all for the sake of all than ever in the past of our nation's history. Industrial unrest will not give way to better conditions until this is so. There must be a coming together of all parties concerned, a better understanding of each other, and a greater willingness on the part of each to give place to the simple claims of the other group. But this end will not accomplish what is needed, nor will it ever come to stay, until there is a larger appreciation of the dominance which righteousness should have in all that we now call our Canadian life. Let drastic legislation be enforced to stop profiteering and to secure fairplay all round. But, at the same time, let there be a rapid and widespread acceptance of those splendid ideals and virtues for the perpetuation of which sixty thousand Canadians laid down their lives. Let those ideals and virtues permeate the lives of those who are now going to live for Canada, just as they permeated the lives of those who have died for us. They sacrificed their all in order that law might of natural consequence not only be enacted but kept as the very expression of our national conception of life, and that truth and justice might prevail in our land. Further, Mr. Speaker, I think it is implied in the speech of His Excellency that if the task of reconstruction is to be well done, there is need for a truer understanding between the different sections of Canada. Provincial boundaries are a convenient device, and they have their interesting historic associations; but Chinese walls are antiquated, and, indeed, are but the evidence of fear, suspicion or intolerance. Let there