

man arms that could be mustered, and they have handed down to Canada their imperishable names as men of mettle of the best kind.

On this occasion I do not propose to speak at length of the war; time precludes that, and I could not do the subject justice. But I will say this, that we welcome to our shores again the men who are returning, and of those we particularly welcome the crippled, the maimed, and the wounded, and to them we have only one thing to say that as they have done their part by Canada and the Empire, so we in turn will do our part by them. We must do that by way of pensions most ample. With no niggard hand must the men of Canada who have been maimed and wounded in the fight be treated. Better far that pensions should be overpaid to ten men than that one deserving case should be slighted. As for the men who come back full of the vigour of life, all we can say is that they will make their mark in Canada, where they will be respected and esteemed. And as for that large class of the community who have lost sons over there, we can only sympathize with them in their sorrow, and glory with them in their glory, for the glory is reflected of the sacrifice that has been made by their loved ones.

Having thus dealt with that portion of the Address, I will now turn to the paragraph which reads as follows:

It is the expectation that, in addition to business arising from the resumption of public and private undertakings in Canada, which were suspended by the war, and needed improvements and betterments throughout the Dominion, Canada will obtain substantial participation in the expansion of export trade following the conclusion of the war, and the liberation of commerce from the restraints which have existed during its continuance.

Since the conclusion of the war we have rather adopted as a hackneyed phrase the word "reconstruction," and that means and must mean a great deal, and will embrace a great deal in the years that are to come. There are honourable gentlemen in this assembly who can recollect the aftermath of the great civil war in the United States. There were apprehensions as to what would be the result in the great republic after that war. The country had been divided into two great camps, the northern part and the southern part, and there were fears and forebodings that there would never again be cohesion. In addition, there had been great devastation and great loss, which caused the paralysis of their industries and the upsetting of all their business. Fortunately

Hon. Mr. BENNETT.

for us, we do not have to contend with such a state of things. On the contrary, it seems wonderful, after all that has been done in the way of expenditure in Canada, that the people individually are richer to-day than they were when the war began, as is evidenced by a comparison of the bank deposits of the country in 1914 and in 1918. In 1914 the deposits amounted to \$1,008,540,000, while in 1918 they amounted to no less than \$1,720,736,000. At the same time it must be remembered that five loans were floated in this country, aggregating \$1,400,000,000, and that there will be paid in this country during the existence of those loans no less a sum than \$78,000,000 for interest. The great public debt remains, but individually we have profited by the war, and in that respect are in a far different position to that occupied by the people of the United States after the civil war. All the signs of this are outward and visible; our factories have been fairly well sustained, the prices for farm products have been well sustained, and the promise on the part of the Dominion and the provincial government to expend large sums of money in public works may have the effect of steadying matters for some time to come.

I am not going to disguise the fact that in this country to-day we have our problems. You cannot go to any large city in Canada without finding that it is faced with labour trouble, which is due to many reasons, perhaps the head and front of which is the presence of so many aliens. The time has gone by for complaining of aliens in Canada. This country threw wide open its immigration policy, it invited the teeming millions of the world to come here, and we must bear with them. That is a mistake of the past, let us hold that out as a beacon light in the future. The immigration policy in the years to come must be based on the motto of quality and not quantity.

We have another problem which confronts every country to-day, the question of cohesive labour. Experience proves that with the advance of industry there will be more enormous labour unions, and I believe that a well-balanced and well-arranged plan between labour and capital will conduce to the best interest of the state. Unfortunately we have before our minds the phantom of dull times, and we have our labour troubles on hand, but I am glad to say that so far the Minister of Labour has been able to deal with many cases and effect peaceable settlements, and I hope that with the expenditure of large sums of