same principles in this House as they advocate before the people. In conclusion let me say:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready
hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the interests with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo, Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

Mr. W. F. CARROLL (Cape Breton South & Richmond): Mr. Speaker, I wish, in common with others who have spoken in this debate, to congratulate very heartily the mover and seconder of the Address. I have listened on seven or eight occasions to persons who have performed this duty and I in no way derogate from their ability when I say that I have never heard it more ably done than by the hon. member for Colchester (Mr. Putnam) and the hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Rhéaume). I wish also to congratulate the hon, member for Brandon (Mr. Forke) on his elevation to the position of leader of a great political party in this country. I wish to congratulate the Progressive party on their choice. They have made a good one. It has, I think, been the pride of the two old parties in this country that they have always chosen from amongst them the very best men to lead them in a public and political way. Looking back over the history of this country to confederation, I must say that both the old political parties have succeeded amply well, and the Progressive party to-day has succeeded as well as either of the old political parties have in the past.

It has been suggested by hon. gentlemen who have spoken on this motion that the Speech from the Throne does not contain enough. I am, however, one of those who think that if we do our duty by what the Speech from the Throne contains and do our duty well, we shall be here this year as late as we were last year. The Speech from the Throne suggests that unemployment is not so rampant to-day as it was a year ago. That is pre-eminently true of the part of Canada from which I come. One year ago distress, unemployment and practically starvation constituted the condition of the eastern part of Nova Scotia. To-day, I am proud to say that any man who wishes to work in the coal regions or the steel works in the county of South Cape Breton may have employment. In some cases it is true the wage is not large, but employment is to be had. On the 3rd of this month this news item appeared in the columns of the Sydney Daily Post:

In conversation with Robert Ingraham, manager of the local employment office, the Post learns that almost every unskilled labourer in the city has work.

And it goes on to say that there is a scarcity of that kind of labour. I am not as familiar with conditions in other parts of Canada, but I believe unemployment in this country is not as great as it was one year ago.

One matter which appears in the Speech from the Throne must be of great encouragement to the army of consumers in this country and that is the promise therein contained that legislation will be brought down to keep persons who deal in foods and, indeed, generally in what consumers require, from enhancing the prices of those commodities. In Canada, there has always been a tendency-and I do not think this tendency pertains alone to what we sometimes call mergers, trusts and combines-amongst wholesalers and retailers to keep up the prices of the necessities of life. I hope, when this bill comes down and is enacted into law, that law will be able to lay its hand not only upon what we are pleased to call the combines, but wholesalers and retailers as well. I hope the legislation will be effective. We have had such legislation in the past, and I am sorry to say that it has not been the benefit to this country which many of us were led to believe it would be. Such legislation, in order to be made effective, must be enforced under government control. It must not be left to the say-so of a man here, there and everywhere, whether or not a person shall be indicted, if you will, punished, if you will, because he has broken the law. It is a somewhat different law from the ordinary criminal law of this country and yet our people, our legislators pay criminal lawyers to punish persons who have committed a common assault; they appoint and pay well criminal lawyers, the best in the land, to indict and to see that persons are punished who commit small, petty thefts. It is therefore, the duty of this government or some other government to see to it that persons who unduly enhance the prices of the necessaries of the ordinary consumer should have criminal lawyers at their heels to see that they get the meed of justice that is due them.

With regard to the matter of immigration, the Minister of the Interior, (Mr. Stewart) has not yet announced his immigration policy

[Mr. Lucas.]