

ty, and so on. But this has been left out and we must make the best of what we have.

Some good may come of this strike, however. It proved again the folly of strikes. What possible good did it do? But this weak, vacillating Government has become famous around the world for its vacillation, and having acceded to 32 per cent for the long-shoremen and 30 per cent for the seaway workers, it has led and encouraged the workers to strike.

One other good thing it might accomplish is to convince the Government that it has four months left in which to act at once on the postal strike that is threatened in the Christmas season. The Government still has time to head that off. All this proves beyond peradventure that the Government must find some substitute for strikes in our essential services in order that such strikes might be outlawed.

Finally, one other benefit—and we have to look if we can on the cheery side of this catastrophe—is that if it affects our Parliament and our Government sufficiently to amend the Railway Act to make it possible for the railways to be unshackled and to look to their own increased revenue rather than to the Government of Canada for any more subsidies, it will be a good thing. I hope the day of increasing subsidies has come to an end. This is the view of some of us on this side of the house.

Honourable senators, I am not going to detain the house further. I congratulate the leader on his speech. He must make the best apology that he can for the Government of which he is a member.

Hon. Mr. Farris: He made no apology.

Hon. Mr. Walker: That is very nice. I am glad to hear that from Senator Farris. We thought it was the best apology that could be made, far better perhaps than Senator Farris could make under similar circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Farris: A much better speech than you are making.

Hon. Mr. Walker: I am glad to hear that. When I have lived as long as the distinguished senator, perhaps I can sit back, too, and make comments like that about other senators, but I do not expect to be here at that time.

Hon. Mr. McCutcheon: Very disrespectful comments.

Hon. Mr. Walker: Well, we always judge the source of these things, and I was going to say that, except for the distinguished and benign appearance of the honourable senator, in the colloquialism of the railways, I don't stop at flag stations and he, in his own time and in his own way, may have an opportunity to toot his own horn.

Hon. David A. Croll: Honourable senators, I regret that my friend who made a good speech should have messed it up at the end by an extraneous comment.

To begin with, let me say that I agree with the purpose of the bill.

Hon. Mr. McCutcheon: I am surprised.

Hon. Mr. Croll: And I will give you the reason why. I support the resumption of railway services at the earliest possible time. I realize that we are doing this in a time of tension and some hostility, with public statements being made here and there. It would appear to be the worst kind of atmosphere. Nevertheless, we have to do it.

I think it is good that there are no sanctions in this bill; and such should not be necessary because through this bill Parliament is speaking. It speaks for all of us, it speaks to all of us, and it must be heeded and observed. We must reiterate for those who have any doubts that Parliament is supreme.

Let me dwell for a moment on something said by Senator Walker. He took the Government to task for not taking action before strike action was taken, as did the Government of which he was a member in 1960. I think the answer to that has been made on many occasions in the other place, namely, that that would have deprived the workers of a basic, fundamental right. It would have deprived them of the right to strike, and this Government was not prepared to do that. Moreover, this is not 1960. No one knows that better than Senator Walker. We are living in an entirely different atmosphere with respect to labour.

Hon. Mr. McCutcheon: And with respect to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Croll: It is a better Government, I suggest, but with respect to labour let me make my point.

In the Province of British Columbia four or five people were put into jail for law breaking over some labour infractions. In Ontario