

business institutions fostering the direct relief idea because they have waxed fat on it, because they tripled or substantially increased their annual cash receipts. These men are no better than brigands, who must be fought in every possible way, but chiefly by the endeavour to promote the principle of "work for living," by the preaching of the gospel of "work for bread and sustenance," regardless of the source from which the work is obtained.

It is towards this goal, no doubt, that the national employment commission is directing its best effort. It has already accomplished very much through its home improvement plan, through its farm employment plan, through its classification of the unemployed into various categories. But there remains one final step to take, and that is to abolish the greatest enemy of true labour by suppressing as far as possible direct relief, state supported charity, the subsidizing of idleness, and to replace it by instilling into the minds of our people work consciousness instead of dole consciousness. This we must do before we can correct the astonishing paradox of prosperity almost equal to that of 1929 running parallel with unemployment of still alarming proportions.

(Translation): Mr. Speaker, it affords me great pleasure to second the motion of my hon. colleague from Essex West (Mr. McLarty) for an address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Leader of the Opposition): It is not difficult to discharge the formal duty that devolves upon one holding my position, namely, to congratulate the mover (Mr. McLarty) and the seconder (Mr. Veniot) of the address which, Mr. Speaker, it is proposed shall be presented to His Excellency. The speech of the hon. member for West Essex (Mr. McLarty) does him infinite credit, and to me it is a matter of some satisfaction to know that he was at one time a member of the profession in the province in which we both resided. The relations between himself and all other members practising there were friendly, as one would expect, and he carried on the practice of his profession on the very high level which one might anticipate from the speech to which we have listened to-day. I thank him for his kindly references to myself and join with, I am sure, every member of this house in congratulating the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Veniot) upon the speech which he has just delivered. It indicates a mind that is carefully considering the great problems that surround us, the solution of which we have not yet learned nor yet found. It was a

speech which we should expect from one who has so long been engaged in the practice of the healing art. I too have some pride in the hon. gentleman's speech inasmuch as we are natives of the same province; there is a saying among those who are sometimes not able adequately to judge, that if anyone is from New Brunswick or from Dalhousie university he has a warm place in my heart.

The speech from the throne apparently does not contemplate a lengthy session. The duties that devolve upon the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) in connection with the coronation and the imperial conference are such that, I take it, he is anxious, while doing full justice to every demand that may be made upon him and his government by the country, to be able at the same time to discharge the very serious and onerous responsibilities that rest upon him by virtue of his position; and so far as we may be able to do so, we will endeavour to expedite the business of this house in order that the first minister, who will represent, on the occasions to which I refer, not a party but the whole of Canada, may be relieved of worry as to whether he will be able to attend, and, through prompt and efficient dispatch of business, may be able to represent us at that time.

It is fitting that the speech from the throne should in its very first paragraph direct attention to the changes that have taken place during the last few weeks. I am sure that the speech from the throne adequately expresses the views of every Canadian with respect to the deep concern with which we learned that Edward VIII had renounced the throne of his fathers. It will serve no good purpose to discuss that matter now. I can only read the words of His Majesty King George VI in his New Year's message:

In succeeding to the throne I follow a father who had won for himself an abiding place in the hearts of his peoples, and a brother whose brilliant qualities gave promise of another historic reign. His reign was cut short in circumstances upon which, from their very sadness, none of us would wish to dwell.

I think, however, that if one were to ask me what words that I have read during these weeks more nearly express what I conceive to be the attitude of the late king toward the the problems with which he had to deal, those words would be found in this quotation from Othello:

I have done the state some service, and they know't;—

No more of that.—I pray you, in your letters,  
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,  
Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down aught in malice: then must  
you speak  
Of one that lov'd not wisely, but too well.