

of flaming youth. In his opening remarks he said that the government was falling into the footsteps of the Tory party. He was mistaken in that respect and also in the advice which he gave to the government. If such advice were followed the cost of living would be greatly increased.

I think this would be a proper occasion upon which to mention the eloquent speech delivered on Saturday by the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett). I read the report of his speech as it appears in the press. His remarks are not new by any means and they are as follows:

"Countervailing tariff meant" he proceeded, "that the Canadian tariff would be made at Washington." "So," Mr. Bennett went on, "You have this beautiful condition that when the President of the United States at Washington signs a tariff ruling, that will be the tariff in Canada."

I wish to make reference to a statement which appeared in the *Montreal Star* of May 3:

Most of lumber items put back on United States free list. Washington house members on tariff rate-slashing rampage.

The point is that most of the statements made by the leader of the opposition are reversible, and it would be nearer the truth to say that the American tariff was made in Ottawa rather than to say that the Canadian tariff was made in Washington. In answer to the statement of my hon. friend from Lincoln as to the policy of this government and as to the policy of the Tory party, it might be fitting to quote the definition of Liberalism which was given by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) at the meeting held on March 19, of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada:

Freedom and Equality

Liberalism is above all else identified with freedom and equality. It seeks to destroy the strength of privilege and the restraints which privilege, for its own ends imposes on those who are not permitted to share its rights and enjoyments. You can see that the moment freedom begins to assert itself through its advocates in any given sphere or at any given time, immediately there will arise those who will seek to conserve for themselves, and for those who share their privileged position, the privileges and rights which are already theirs. They, in their turn, come to be known as Conservatives.

The Liberal attitude, in contrast to the Conservative, is based upon a belief in the general interest as being superior to any special interest, the supremacy of general interests over particular interests. It is based upon a belief in the subordination of class interests to the interests of the community. It implies that the good of all is the good of each; that in our organized social life we are members one of another.

[Mr. Pouliot.]

Mr. QUINN: Liberalism is dead, and it is waiting for the undertaker.

Mr. POULIOT: That is what will happen to my hon. friend after the election.

At the last annual meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada held on January 9, 1930, Sir Herbert S. Holt, in moving the adoption of the directors' report, suggested that Canada should follow President Hoover's example. That represents another occasion when Tories have made the suggestion that we should follow the example of the United States, and establish a non-partisan advisory council composed of men of outstanding ability who would be representative of industry, agriculture and labour. In moving the adoption of the report he used the words:

Men representative of industry, agriculture and labour, who would assist the formulation and execution of effective measures for the maintenance of that equilibrium which would ensure state prosperity.

The following morning the *Montreal Gazette* in its columns praised the suggestion made by Sir Herbert Holt. It would be interesting to know what was behind the suggestion made by this newspaper. On April 25 the same paper published another editorial supporting the request of the *Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company* and other privately-owned power companies in Quebec for the repeal of "the discriminatory federal income tax which exempts the customers of publicly-owned utilities, such as the *Ontario Hydro-Electric*, and exacts a heavy payment from the users of power supplied through privately-owned services." After that editorial, the cat was out of the bag. The price of electricity is very much higher in the province of Quebec than in any other province. As my hon. friend from Beauharnois (Mr. Raymond), very wisely pointed out on March 6, 1928:

If the consumer pays too high a price for electricity in the city of Montreal, and in fact he does, it is not on account of the federal tax paid by the company but of the exorbitant profits made at the consumer's expense; and when, under the plea that an Ontario company, the *Hydro-Electric Company*, is not taxed for, among others, the good reason that it makes no profits, it asks for an exemption of taxes on the profits realized, not only on the electricity sold to the citizens of Montreal, but on that sold to the United States, on the sale of gas and other articles in the various branches of commerce, also on its investments. It simply wants to ward off the public's suspicions, who rightly claim lower rates for electricity.

A share of the *Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company* purchased in 1908 for \$85 has brought to date to its owner the grand total of \$1,770. Imagine that! On May 6th