

tained by voluntary contributions administered by an agency unhampered by governmental regulations or control.

I ask every citizen in Canada who is financially able so to do, and every organization in Canada, to contribute to this fund.

That is a very different story. First my right hon. friend said the government would do it, that he would do it, and then he asked every citizen in Canada to do it, something very different indeed.

What were the words of consolation to the unemployed contained in his New Year's message this year? Here they are:

Hard work and self reliance are the surest barriers against misfortune, and the firmest basis on which to build for good fortune.

Mr. RYCKMAN: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I hear someone say, "hear, hear".

Mr. RYCKMAN: I said it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That must be a lot of consolation to a man looking for work and unable to get it, and to those thousands to whom the Prime Minister referred when he said:

When men cannot find work to maintain themselves and their families; when expectant motherhood is denied proper care, when children are without food and clothing, and when the aged and disabled are penniless . . . .

In the face of this my hon. friend says, "hear, hear" to such a greeting.

But hard work and self reliance are the surest barriers against misfortune, and the firmest basis on which to build for good fortune.

My right hon. friend is telling the country to-day that he is seeking to redeem his promises, and he points to the way he has raised the tariff and, as some of his followers did to-day, to the millions of dollars he is expending from the public treasury. But may I point out to him and to others that those were not his promises, that he would raise the tariff, that he would spend millions of dollars of public money for unemployment relief, and so on. The promises were that he would end unemployment, and that he would find markets; these other things the tariffs and the expenditures, were the means to that end. We told the people at that time that those means would never meet the situation, that far from meeting it they would tend in the opposite direction, but to-day my right hon. friend is in the position that his promises cannot be redeemed, and he must see that the means he has taken to effect the end he had in view have utterly failed and made the last condition infinitely worse than the first. That is all I have to say at the moment of his

seeking refuge under the cloak of world conditions from his failure to fulfil the promises in virtue of which he was returned to power. I repeat that what I have read of his own utterances show that in the main he has created the greatest difficulties for himself.

The speech from the throne goes on:

But I rejoice that their resolute adherence to policies designed for the welfare of the nation has minimized the adverse influence of external economic forces.

The policies the government have put into force have minimized difficulties? Ask the large retail and wholesale establishments; ask the distributing houses from one end of Canada to the other whether the policies of the present administration have made things less difficult or more difficult for them. You will not be very long in getting the answer. One business house after another, and many an industrial concern, has already been put out of business through the policies of my right hon. friend and the way in which they have been administered. Here I might just recall what the Prime Minister said during the campaign about the importance of stability in tariffs:

We pledge ourselves to the stabilization of economic conditions and to continuity of trade and freedom from the manipulation of home and foreign markets.

Will he say that pledge has been kept? Will he say we have such a thing as stability of tariffs in this country at the present time? What else did he say? Speaking at Renfrew on July 16, and having regard to the condition of the country, he said:

We have the capital but capital will not allow itself to be used unless there is stability and certainty.

What about the position to-day? Is not that one of the main reasons why capital is not being invested? There is no stability; there is no certainty. First of all tariffs have been raised up to certain levels and then by order in council, valuations, application of anti-dumping duties and the like have been changed from year to year, from month to month; and, in some cases, from day to day. And my right hon. friend, speaking in Toronto only a few days ago, said that the government would go on changing them by order in council as often as they liked.

May I say that the financial and industrial structure of a country is a very sensitive organization; it might be compared to the nervous system of the individual, which is a very delicate structure. If one part is affected it is apt to affect the whole. It is exactly the same with regard to these matters that affect the financial, industrial and commercial