

of the people were unwilling to continue to support the policies which the government believed to be necessary for an utmost effort in the winning of the war, it might then be necessary to hold an election. The administration in Canada, at a moment when it is devoting all its energies to the prosecution of the war effort, could not continue if the confidence originally expressed in it had been undermined.

A comparable situation would arise if opposition within the House of Commons itself should reach a point where the government felt it did not have the support of the parliament of Canada in meeting the imperious demands of total war.

A fourth possibility, which might lead to a request for a dissolution, would ensue if within the government itself and the ranks of its supporters in this House there should arise differences of view on matters of policy so great as to be impossible to reconcile. In this situation I believe the verdict of the people themselves would be the only solution.

Finally, if it should happen that any extensive reconstitution of the government should become necessary, an immediate appeal to the people might be a necessary prelude to such a mandate of confidence as would be necessary for carrying on the war effort to the end.