

To emphasize what I wish to say in that regard, may I point out that up to the present I have dealt with the problems of industry largely from only one angle, the question of government in industry and the human side. But industry has a world aspect as well as a human aspect. Its problems should be viewed from all sides, from the economic and material as well as the human sides. If I might take the analogy of a coin, on one side you have the head of the sovereign, symbolical of the human interest in affairs of government and of the state, and on the other side you have the numerical denomination descriptive of value, quantity and the like. So, too, in dealing with industry. Industry is one and the same, but its problems have two sides, the human side which is concerned with matters of government, and the economic side, which relates to finance and trade, to tariffs, to questions of imports, exchange, banking, credit, currency and the like. The right policy with respect to all of these is just as vital and important in the control of industry and the well-being of those concerned with it, as a satisfactory solution of the problems of government in industry. We have to keep both of them in view. In passing may I say that in dealing with questions of trade, currency, taxation and the like, the motive that should underlie the policies of any political party in all these matters is, from the Liberal point of view, as in all else in the way of policy, how the rights of the many may be maintained as against the privileges of the few, how the particular may be made subordinate to the general interest; how human need can best be served, how social justice can best be furthered, how the good of all can best be promoted. Those are fundamental principles, and in this regard I wish to give just one further quotation in order to illustrate wherein such has been the aim of Liberalism right along. I have in my hand a quotation taken from Lord Morley's *Life of Gladstone*. In this passage which I shall read, Lord Morley stresses the importance that Mr. Gladstone placed upon sound economic policies in solving the great social questions of the day. It is important for us to keep in mind that sound economic policies on the part of the state, have under existing conditions more to do with human well-being than almost anything else. Lord Morley, speaking of Mr. Gladstone, says:

It has often been said that he ignored the social question; did not even seem to know there was one. The truth is, that what marks him from other chancellors is exactly the dominating hold gained by the social question in all its depth and breadth upon his most susceptible imagination. Tariff reform, adjustment of burdens, invincible repugnance to waste

or profusion, accurate keeping and continuous scrutiny of accounts, substitution of a few good taxes for many bad ones,—all these were not merely the love of a methodical and thrifty man for habits of business; they were directly associated in him with the amelioration of the hard lot of the toiling mass, and sprang from an ardent concern in improving human well-being, and raising the moral ideals of mankind. In his "musings for the good of man," *Liberation of Intercourse*, to borrow his own larger name for free trade, figured in his mind's eye as one of the promoting conditions of abundant employment. "If you want," he said in a pregnant proposition, "to benefit the labouring classes and to do the maximum of good, it is not enough to operate upon the articles consumed by them; you should rather operate on the articles that give them the maximum of employment." In other words, you should extend the area of trade by steadily removing restrictions. He recalled the days when our predecessors thought it must be for man's good to have "most of the avenues by which the mind, and also the hand of man conveyed and exchanged their respective products." blocked or narrowed by regulation and taxation. Dissemination of news, travelling, letters, transit of goods, were all made as costly and difficult as the legislator could make them. "I rank," he said, "the introduction of cheap postage for letters, documents, patterns, and printed matter, and the abolition of all taxes on printed matter, in the catalogue of free trade legislation. These great measures may well take their place beside the abolition of prohibitions and protective duties, the simplifying of revenue laws, and the repeal of the Navigation Act, as forming together the great code of industrial emancipation."

That quotation, Mr. Speaker, helps to make clear what I wish to emphasize in connection with the concluding portion of my remarks, namely, that if a political party wishes to serve its fellowcitizens it cannot hope to do so by concentrating on any single fetish or panacea, however laudable it may be, but must be prepared to deal in the most effective way with each question as it arises. That has been the method of Liberalism from the start. It is in that connection that we have taken throughout this parliament the strong stand that we have with respect to the relief of unemployment, seeking to urge upon the government the importance of that question above all others.

I shall run through—and I shall do it quickly to save time—a bare statement of the position of the Liberal party with respect to a few of the more immediate outstanding issues of the day. I do this to answer hon. members who say there is no alternative to the policy offered by them, and also to make clear to the house and country the exact position of the Liberal party with regard to these all-important questions. I have already referred to our policy with respect to a more equitable distribution of wealth, the safeguarding of the national railways, and the democratization of industry.