

betrayals of public confidence ever recorded in the history of the parliament of Canada. During the election campaign back in Alberta we heard those of Liberal persuasion, if there is such a thing, say again and again, "Why should we vote for you inexperienced social crediters? The Liberals are going to give us monetary reform and they can accomplish far more for us in that direction than you can, for they are experienced parliamentarians." I am quite convinced now, however, from what I have seen of the proposed legislation, that the people who harboured such hopes are doomed to disappointment. Again I say that if the people did vote on a policy in the last election it was one of monetary reform and not one of trade.

As far as trade and tariffs are concerned not one elector out of a thousand can give an intelligent explanation as to the difference between the policies of the Conservatives and the Liberals. That is not because they are not intelligent; it is because there is no fundamental difference between Liberalism and Conservatism, and I think we have had first-hand proof of that right in this house. There have been just as many good arguments presented for high tariffs as have been presented against them. Furthermore we have been voting tariffs up and down ever since 1867, and during that whole period of time the public debt has been steadily increasing. Consider the period from 1913 to 1933, during which time we had changes of government from high tariff to low tariff. What happened? The population increased by thirty-five per cent; the production of wealth increased by ninety-five per cent, and the bonded indebtedness increased by 324 per cent. As far as trade benefiting the people is concerned there is no indication of it there. This quibbling and squabbling over tariffs is just camouflage for the bankers' money and credit racket. Liberals and Conservatives have always supported bankers controlled money and credit. There is only one difference that I can see between Liberals and Conservatives: The Conservatives swear by the tariff and they never raise it; the Liberals swear at it and they never lower it.

I wish to say a few words with respect to debt but before doing so I wish to accept the challenge offered in this chamber yesterday afternoon by the hon. member for Huron North (Mr. Deachman). At page 2689 of Hansard he is reported as saying:

I challenge my hon. friend and the members of the social credit party in this house to tell us where that 15 billion dollars' worth of production went.

I tell the hon. member that if he has a chip on each shoulder I am going to knock both of them off. Whether the hon. member intended to or not he made statements, as reported on this and the following page, which left the inference that the leader of the social credit group was lacking in intelligence. Let me say that the hon. member should be more careful in future not to judge the intelligence of either the leader or the members of this group according to the standard of his own intelligence. On page 2689, referring to the leader of the social credit group, he spoke as follows:

My hon. friend suggested in his speech of a week ago that in the United States the total value of all production in 1934 was 60 billion dollars, but that the total paid out in that production was only 40 billion dollars. In some strange way 20 billion dollars' worth had disappeared.

Then a little further down:

By a mere twist of the fingers, 15 billion dollars' worth of production disappears.

Well I maintain that the hon. member has set up a straw man and knocked him down.

An hon. MEMBER: Where did the hon. member get those figures?

Mr. KUHL: They will be found on page 2689. I do not know where the leader of the social credit group obtained them, but those are the figures that were quoted. The point the hon. member makes is this: "In some strange way 20 billion dollars' worth had disappeared." I do not believe that any social creditor in this house ever maintained that the difference between the price values of goods and the total income ever disappeared. What we have constantly maintained is that the difference between the 60 billion and the 40 billion never existed as money. That is one point which the orthodox economists apparently are unwilling to accept. To-day a manufacturer makes goods and he makes prices, but he does not make money. When I say "make money" I am speaking in the literal sense and not as we ordinarily speak of making money. The only institutions which make or create money are the banks. Factories made goods and prices but not money. This 15 billion to which the hon. member for Huron North made reference never existed as money. He continues:

There was an explanation for 5 billion dollars' worth of this in the payment of life insurance, but there was no explanation for the disappearance of the 15 billion dollars' worth of purchasing power.

The hon. member is mistaken when he draws the inference that any social creditor ever maintained that that 15 billion repre-