

trol of industrial policy, are all alike wrong; and I believe are all alike doomed. In that sense I do believe the capitalistic system is doomed, but equally doomed with it is any communistic, or socialistic system which seeks a monopoly of control of industrial policy.

What is the cure for monopoly? It is not substituting another monopoly in its stead but getting rid of monopoly altogether. It is substituting a joint control for a single control. It is bringing together in the control of industrial policy in industry representatives of the different groups that contribute to industry. In the shaping and control of policy, labour should be entitled to its voice at a common table with the capital investor or his representative. The community should also be entitled to have its representative there. To some extent this has already been indirectly effected, not in a way that is immediately noticeable, but nevertheless in a real way. The community is represented by many boards and commissions that make regulations for different purposes, also by the operation of laws which are passed by parliament itself. Labour is represented in agreements that are made, for example, between employers and employees as a result of the recognition of unions and the improved situation that has come about as a consequence. But while there is that kind of representation, it is not such as will ever satisfy those who are giving their lives to the service of industry. They will be satisfied only when they find the same kind of expression in the control of industrial policy that they find to-day in the control of the policies of the state. Members assembled in the House of Commons to-day are representative of all classes, of all who go to make up the nation. I believe the direction in which all industrial reform should aim is at bringing about within industry itself a form of democratization of the control of industrial policy similar to that which has been brought about by the state in political affairs. May I say in this regard that that policy is one that has been advocated by the Liberal party for many years.

Mr. SPENCE: And never practised.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, practised. If my hon. friend will remind me so that I may not forget, I shall give him an important instance in a moment. Let me first read to the house a brief statement of industrial policy as advocated by the Liberal party which I think all hon. members will be glad to hear and will deeply appreciate. It is a passage that I have taken from the last speech which

was delivered by the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The last time Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed an audience was on January 14, 1919, when he spoke in this city before the Eastern Ontario Liberal Association. As hon. members will recall, within a month of that time the great Liberal leader had passed away. The words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that occasion come to us to-day with added force and emphasis. This is what Sir Wilfrid, referring to the problems of industry, said in the course of that address:

The other question to which I wish to ask your attention is the new condition which ought to prevail in the industrial world. We live in an industrial age. Reading the history of the last sixty or eighty years, we are simply dumb-founded at the advances which have been made in industry. Great establishments reckon their employees not by the hundred, but by the thousand and ten thousand, and the output is not limited to hundreds or thousands, but runs into millions of articles every day. But while this growth has proceeded, conditions have developed which are very unsatisfactory, even dangerous. The relations between labour and capital have never been on a sound basis, and the two have been inimical rather than friendly. Labour has looked upon capital as a master, and capital has regarded labour as a servant. In such relations as these there should be neither master nor servant, but equality, equality of right and cooperation in administration. In this new country of Canada, and in this new order of society which we are starting to build up, we must have another and a better system. Instead of labour and capital being, as they have been, inimical, they must henceforth be friendly, seeing that labour needs capital and capital needs labour, and seeing that when one is injured the other suffers. How is that to be done? You have approached this subject to-day in your deliberations and have passed a resolution which seems to me to afford a key to the solution of this problem. Let me read it: I look upon it as the most important of all the resolutions you have adopted this day.

Then the resolution follows:

The Eastern Ontario Liberal Association is of the opinion that the problem of the future is reconstruction, and that industrial reconstruction is the most important phase. To introduce into the government of industry the principle of representation whereby the interests of labour and of the community may be considered in industrial control and the shaping of policies is the natural work of Liberals. It is to liberalism that we owe the transition from autocratic to representative and responsible government in the affairs of the state. To democratize the government of industry so as to give to the workers and consumers a larger share in the government of industry is the task that lies ahead.

That is the end of the resolution. Sir Wilfrid continues:

I call your attention to the last sentence, and I call the attention of the country to it, if my words can reach the people—"To democratize the government of industry so as to give to the workers and consumers a larger share in the