

palities and provinces, to meet such situations did not total \$2,000,000, and had asked for that amount or for \$4,000,000, his problem to-day would not be what it is. When he asked for \$20,000,000 what was the result? Not being able to use the money and to make the necessary commitments, a great deal of public money was spent for purposes for which there was no necessity whatever, spent during the spring and summer and at times when the money might have been saved and when those receiving the benefits from it might, at least in part, have been getting into some other kind of work.

What was the position the next session? Having asked for \$20,000,000 at the special session my right hon. friend, finding conditions worse than ever, began to experience difficulty in fixing the amount for the last year. Facing that situation he found it necessary, in order to do what he thought would satisfy the unemployed, to ask not for \$20,000,000, \$40,000,000, \$60,000,000, \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000, but to ask this parliament to give a blank cheque which he might fill in for as much as he wished to draw. To-day, when men, women and children in this land are suffering through lack of food, does my right hon. friend not realize that their position is infinitely aggravated because they know he has in his possession a cheque in an amount of any sum he may wish to make it, in virtue of which funds to any amounts may be drawn from the public treasury? That is one of the reasons why many people to-day are in such an incensed frame of mind. They cannot understand his action. They say that the Prime Minister has the right to spend all he wishes; for parliament has given him that right. He asked for it and got it—"Why should we not receive it"?

May I remind my right hon. friend of the promises he made during the political campaign? Does he think none of his trouble has grown from his promises? He promised to end unemployment, and to do it immediately; he promised markets; he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world—he said that to the farmers. They have been looking for those markets ever since, and the unemployed have been looking for employment. My right hon. friend did not need to say those things. He did not need to promise he would end unemployment; he did not need to promise he would find markets everywhere; he did not need to promise a national highway; he did not need to promise grants to the different provinces for different purposes, including technical

education and the like; he did not need to promise 100 per cent payment of old age pensions; he did not need to promise immediate completion of the St. Lawrence waterways development; he did not need to promise bridges and highways. But from one end of Canada to the other he scattered promises right and left. He said, "I will fulfil them all, or perish in the attempt." More than that, he said, "I will ask my own following from Quebec to vote me out of power; I will ask my own following from Nova Scotia to vote me out of power, if those things are not done. These things I will do," he said. There is another place where he made difficulty for himself.

I think I ought to quote again a few of his promises to-night. He told the people—and this is what has brought much of his trouble upon himself—that there were things that governments could do, that there were things which could be done by proper policies, that there were things which could be done by individuals. He said: The reason this has not been done is that the policies of my opponents have been wrong. They have had nine years of office, and have been labouring under wrong policies. That is the reason you have not work at the present time. Then he went on to inquire: What is the matter with the governments? Governments can do anything. For fear that his government might not be able to meet the situation he said let me into office and I will do everything: I will undertake to do it, and you will see that it will happen once the government is mine. I say such statements have contributed to the problems my right hon. friend now faces.

What has added more than anything else to his difficulty has been his mistaken policy with respect to the restriction of trade, the cutting off of all possibility of trade in many directions, making all trade uncertain and creating a situation where no one would venture to invest capital in industry. No one will venture to place orders for fear that inside of a very few hours he will learn there have been tariff changes, or that some ruling has been made which might affect business very seriously. All the departmental orders passed by my right hon. friend's government, the valuations he has placed upon different commodities, the method in which the anti-dumping provisions have been carried out—all these things have irritated and exasperated those engaged in industry, those engaged in commerce and business, to an indescribable degree. These are the things which more than anything else are causing the problems in Canada at the present time.