

Great Britain; and if this house will not support us in that policy, it will have to find some other government to assume the responsibilities of the present. We are committed to that policy, and I believe when it comes to the expression of views of hon. members from every side of this House of Commons we shall find that we have the house very solidly behind us.

My hon. friend gave his impression of the prize the Germans would seek in the event of victory. He said the prize would be Canada. I noticed in the press last evening that one of the German papers which is supposed to be an organ of the administration had quoted Hitler as saying that if England wished to fight she must remember that if she entered this fight the prize of victory would be the British Empire. Well, that includes Canada. As my hon. friend has said, there is no portion of the globe which any nation would be likely to covet more than this Dominion of Canada. There is no other portion of the earth's surface that contains such wealth as lies buried here. Nowhere are there such stretches of territory capable of feeding for generations to come—not hundreds of thousands, but millions of people. No, Mr. Speaker, the ambition of this dictator is not Poland. At one time he said it was only the areas in which there were German speaking people. But we have seen that ambition grow. That may have been the thought in his mind some years ago, but we all know how ambition feeds upon itself; we all know how the lust for power blinds men's senses to all else. We know where and how he started, first with the militarization of the Rhineland. He then said—I quote Hitler's own words—he had no thought of annexing Austria. After giving his word that there would be no further attempt at conquest, he took Czechoslovakia. Then he took Moravia and Bohemia, then Memel, now Danzig and Poland. Where is he creeping to? Into those communities of the north, some of which to-day say they are going to remain neutral. I tell them if they remain neutral in this struggle, and Britain and France go down, there is not one of them that will bear for long the name that it bears at the present time; not one of them. And if this conqueror by his methods of force, violence and terror, and other ruthless iniquities is able to crush the peoples of Europe, what is going to become of the doctrine of isolation of this North American continent? If Britain goes down, if France goes down, the whole business of isolation will prove to have been a mere myth. There will in time be no freedom on this continent; there will in time be no liberty.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Life will not be worth living. It is for all of us on this continent to do our part to save its privileged position by helping others.

My hon. friend was kind enough to offer to the government certain practical suggestions; the same course was adopted by the mover and the seconder of the address. May I say to my hon. friend and to all the members of this house that there is nothing the government will welcome more than suggestions of a practical and constructive nature. No greater service can be rendered the government than that every hon. member out of his individual knowledge and wide experience of affairs in this land, should give the government the benefit of any and every helpful suggestion. We welcome constructive suggestions; and, may I say in all sincerity, we shall also welcome constructive criticism. I have not the least doubt that before this war has gone on for any length of time, every man and woman in the country will be so deeply conscious of its nature and significance, that instead of criticizing its efforts, they will be praying to the government to keep on with what it is doing. What we need now is all the practical help and assistance we can get, so that the measures we bring forward may be the most effective that can possibly be initiated.

The hon. member for Algoma West (Mr. Hamilton) suggested that there should be a bureau to sort out the different offers of co-operation and assistance to see that due advantage was taken of them. That is something, may I say, which the government already has had in mind, and which we have been taking steps to arrange. In fact there is the nucleus of such a board already formed. I hope the men and women of this country who have had large experience in important matters will not hesitate to make their presence known to the government, so that no one may be overlooked who is anxious to serve. I would, however, have men and women who may wish to co-operate in the great effort which this country will be making realize that there will have to be careful consideration as to how they may best help.

I come to profiteering. I believe I have already stated in this house that I know of nothing in the world more contemptible than that any man should seek to profit from the sacrifices which others are making. And if the laws and other measures which this government may introduce and seek to enforce are not sufficiently strong to destroy anything in the nature of profiteering, I hope hon members of this house will bring to our attention, in a way that will also bring it to the attention of this country, what we ought to do to achieve that all important end. There are some things