

to have them again before long. Just as sure as we are assembled here to-day we will have soup kitchens in this country before the winter is gone.

Mr. BERGERON. That is a Liberal industry.

Mr. COCKSHUTT. That is an industry that thrived well under Mackenzie and it will thrive well under the right hon. Prime Minister. There is no doubt that we are going to have it in the near future, and many of those unfortunate immigrants that the speech from the Throne speaks of, when they arrive in Canada, will not be able to get work, will not be able to find a job where they can earn a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and they will be confronted with the proposition that there is no work to be done and no money to pay them. That may be considered an exaggeration, as I have no doubt it will be by the hon. Minister of Finance and others, but I know that I am speaking by the book. I think I have a little knowledge of this question. I question if 25 per cent of the industries of Canada are running at full speed to-day. Some of them are closed and others are going to close. Some of them are running short time and some of them are cutting down wages. I do not suppose that the hon. Minister of Finance has heard anything of that kind yet, but he will hear of it in the near future and he will have to deal with it. Five hundred people are now being fed in the city of Toronto, I am told by a gentleman who sits here. That is only one place and the number does not sound to be very great, but it is going to be greater. It is going to be a time when men, to use a phrase which was well known among the pioneers of this country, will have to give more and spend less. Whoever has a pocket which is open to men in need is going to have his pocket taxed to the utmost this winter. I heard one gentleman saying that men have to be contented with two meals a day, but there will be others who will only be able to get one meal a day, and a very poor one at that. This is the boasted prosperity that the Minister of Finance has told us about. We are up against it now, but he has not found time to mention that phase of the situation. He tells us that things are just as glowing and just as good as they ever have been. In bringing down a statement of the \$644,000,000 trade of this country, he omitted to point out the fact that \$361,283,000 of this was represented by purchase and not sales. Is that the financial state of the country? If that is reassuring to the financial mind of the government I am sorry for him.

Surely they cannot be as pleased with the outlook as they would seem to make out. If the Minister of Finance has not yet begun his worries I can tell him that his policy has caused worry to many thousands of our people this year, and that if

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he remains in office his turn will surely come. I want to tell him that his misguided action with regard to the banks has caused more distrust than anything else that can be imagined. His efforts may have been well intended, but it stands to reason that if you circulate throughout the country that a man is wanting help when he does not want it, you do that man's credit great damage. It would be interesting for us to know from the Finance Minister, but he will not tell us what he did, what he offered, who accepted, who rejected, who asked and who needed. None of these things will be revealed to us and so all the banks in Canada will be left under the suspicion of having needed help and having been offered help. I tell the Finance Minister now as I have told him before, that in the near future he will be requiring more help from the banks than the banks require help from him. There are as able men at the head of our banking institutions to-day as the man who holds the portfolio of Finance.

Mr. FIELDING. I think that is true.

Mr. COCKSHUTT. I am glad to hear the minister acknowledge it; an open confession is good for the soul. I do not disparage the Minister of Finance, but I can tell him that at the head of our banking institutions there are able men who have withstood a tremendous strain during the past twelve or fifteen months, and it was only because of their great foresight that we have been able to weather the storm. They began to take in sail long ago; they were preparing for the stress which the financial world knew was coming. But it was not so with the government. The government has been running full blast to the last, spending money by the millions to the end, and at almost the close of this financial year we find them under a full head of sail with a gale at hand which they will find difficulty in weathering. There is no cutting down on the part of the government. They talk glibly of an all-red line that will cost millions, they talk about a Georgian Bay canal, a Hudson Bay railway, and other enormous projects which it will take one thousand million dollars to carry out. They talk of these things and they do not know how they are going to meet the immediate demands of the present hour. The Minister of Finance has not told us that any loans have been negotiated. Every business man knows that before he starts to manufacture or to purchase goods, he must go to his banker and ask him how much his credit is good for and whether he can buy this quantity or manufacture to that extent, so that the bank may finance him if he will require it. A business man does not buy his goods first and then beseech his banker to see him through. But that is what this government is doing. Millions of reckless expendi-