

the year before, even though taxation of business concerns—which are the employers of labour—was about \$22,300,000 more. But though the total revenue was less, the expenditure managed to maintain the same robust virility with which it has progressed through all the decades: it was more than the year before.

And the speech omits altogether the Canadian National Railways. That distinguished entity does not appear on the pages of the speech at all—on any of the first five pages anyway. Well, one does not have to look far to know why that subject is entirely forgotten. It is because the Canadian National Railways have had one of the saddest years of their history. Without doubt, the deficit is going to be \$11,000,000 more than it was last year. I ask the honourable leader of the Government to watch now and see if it is not a couple of million worse than that, although it is only a few short months since we listened to some of their leading officers explain why the first three months' operating results were worse than their rival's and prophesy that an improvement would be made in the last nine months. The returns for the last nine months were worse than those for the first three. And whereas the Canadian Pacific net operating revenue is reduced from the year before by about \$3,900,000, the Canadian National Railways' is reduced by about \$11,800,000—almost four times the net reduction of the Canadian Pacific. Such is the story that is to be told this year, a story omitted entirely from the Speech from the Throne.

There is a euphonious reference to the laudable ambition of the Government to help the farmer and to the purchase of Western wheat, but the draftsman does not bother to attempt any estimate of what the loss will be. On present markets the loss would amount to something in the neighbourhood of \$60,000,000. If it does—no one can say whether it will or not; it may be more—if it does, we shall have no very great difficulty in calculating just how much further we are down the long, endless hill than we were a year ago.

Let us stop to inquire where all this is taking us, and what is to be the end of it. I think I understand the end. The Speech from the Throne has several paragraphs referring to unemployment. It tells all about the youth training movement. Honourable members will recall the statutes of about three years ago by which provision was made specially to look after young men and women, and in fact everybody else who had a vote. We have had considerable boastings lately of what has been done for our youth under this youth training

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movement. It is referred to even in this Speech from the Throne. The speech does not say unemployment is decreasing; it says there are fewer in receipt of government assistance than there were two years ago. Of course there are. One year ago we had somewhat better crops in the West, and therefore the need of those on relief in these farming communities is much less. But for the workers of our country the situation is virtually the same as when this Government came into office. The relief bills for the worker are substantially what they have been all along. I doubt whether they are not higher; that is to say, in the number of those to whom they are applied. You cannot go through the Dominion and find anyone who will tell you that the employment situation is getting better. All the hopes and prophecies of the Government have gone for nothing.

For years I have been trying to drive into the brains of members of the Administration, of members of the House of Commons, and especially of the people of the country, the only way we can assist unemployment and strengthen our public finances. There is no way of taking care of unemployment in a free country except the multiplication of industry and the consequent increase of employment. Unemployment can be taken care of in another way in Germany, in Italy, or in Russia; and it is. If the people are regimented, placed where they are told to go, put into the army here and into munition plants there, directed by the Administration, the unemployment problem can be cured; wages and work can be got for all. But work cannot be got for all on the union scale. Wages are not paid then on any basis dictated by the power of labour. The freedom of the subject is gone. The price paid for the removal of unemployment is a high price—a price which we all hope and pray will never be exacted from people of the Anglo-Saxon race. But if we are not willing to submit to strait-jacketing, then we can cure this problem in one way, and one only: by turning on the green light to industry, by enabling and encouraging people to get into this or that line of enterprise—by providing outlets for courage and for industry. These are found always if conditions are such that people who embark on any enterprise can make it go, and will not be hounded down by taxation once they start. There is plenty of money in the country now. When the country puts out a loan it is over-subscribed. Two or three days ago we had a loan subscribed several times over. Why is the money on hand? Because people are afraid to let money go elsewhere. It is the same across the line.