

to help Canada's war effort. I do not say "the government's war effort"; I say "Canada's war effort," because without the help and co-operation of all the Canadian people there could be no effort and no production. In last week's issue of the *Financial Post* the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Claxton) said that what was needed in this country was constructive help from the opposition and the press, and less carping criticism. I feel that the press of Canada and this loyal opposition have offered constructive criticism during these war years. I also feel that without this carping criticism, as it is characterized by the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George, Canada's production to-day probably would be on a 1940 basis instead of a 1943 basis, because it has been this criticism by the press and the loyal opposition that has pushed, shoved and prodded this government into taking action, whether or not it wanted to do so, in order to carry out the suggestions brought forward by the press and the opposition.

I will acknowledge that to-day we are producing very well, but that is not the fault of the government; it is the people themselves who want to produce. Part of the trouble to-day may be found right here in this House of Commons. The members of this house are not allowed to voice their views as they should, owing to the rules of the house and, I may add, the lop-sided parliament, because there are too many members on the government side. The press is not allowed to criticize the government, nor are we. We are told that if we offer any criticism we are hindering Canada's war effort. The press is afraid to criticize the government as it would like, because the government have many advertisements to put in the newspapers such as war-time prices and trade board and ration board ads, and others, and if the newspapers criticize the government too much they are afraid these advertisements will be withdrawn.

You will notice, Mr. Speaker, that I referred to our war effort. I did not say our total war effort, as it was characterized in the speech from the throne, because we do not have a total war effort in Canada to-day. We have an effort, but it is by no means total. We all know that the people of Canada can do and are willing to do more than they are doing to-day.

Right from the start the allies have expected Canada to do more, and they are expecting us to do more right now. In fact, Canada is to-day on the spot. To use a slang expression, we are behind the eight ball. Canada must show the whole world that we will and can do things. Unless we do, after the war is over we shall not be a favoured nation; we shall

not share in the world's trade, as we would if we were a favoured nation. Unless we do, we cannot expect prosperity and happiness.

To-day in Canada there are certain groups of people who take every possible opportunity to destroy peace and happiness within Canada. They attempt to create dissatisfaction among our people. Canada was built by pioneers, built by our forefathers who worked and sacrificed in order that you and I might have the things we have to-day. They built for the future, these hardy, rugged individuals. They hewed paths and made clearings; they built their log cabin homes, many of which still stand. They built on solid foundations. The people who are causing dissatisfaction within our borders, these constant cackling fellows, tell us that we should not have ambitions, that we should be content to have complete government control of everything. That would be a wonderful state of affairs for people who are not supposed to have ambition, but who, if they ever obtained control of the country, would have control of our farms, our stores, our homes, our houses, our automobiles, our working hours, our hours of recreation—everything. These people without ambition would dominate; they would control you and me and tell us exactly what to do and what not to do.

This is the condition people in Canada fear to-day. They fear government control of everything; and that is why I believe that, as soon as this war is over, all these government controlled bodies should be done away with. If they are not dismantled, all those things for which our armed forces are fighting will be lost. All those things which soldiers' wives and mothers and families have deprived themselves of and suffered will have been for nought. Those boys who have been killed overseas will have died in vain. I say: God help Canada if we have full government control after the war. If we as Canadians are not allowed to do our own thinking, to do our own governing and to act for ourselves, we shall be in a position even worse than the cattle one sees in a cattle car—because those cattle are at least good for food. We would be good for nothing.

As one man told me, he felt that if those people advocating government control obtained power, we would be controlled by a handful of control-crazy fellows. We would be subjected to all sorts of regimentation—and we have had enough of that.

We can have peace and happiness in Canada after the war if we go about it in a sane and sensible way. I suggest that a sane procedure would be for the government to adopt the Bracken fourteen points, as laid down at