

I think there is need for careful consideration of just how this new order is being constituted, more particularly when we recall that the decision that there should be an end to titles in Canada was a decision of this House of Commons, set forth in the form of a resolution, a resolution which even yet has not been rescinded, though the old order we are told is gone. The old order did pay some attention to resolutions of the House of Commons which were supposed to be expressive of the will of the people, but the new order expresses apparently only one will, and that according to the Prime Minister's view is his own.

May I say just a word with regard to the new and the old order in relation to industry. The Prime Minister says the thing that, above everything else, needs to be reformed to-day is the capitalist system, yet he is going to reform the capitalist system by bringing in legislation which, while possibly very necessary, only touches the fringe of some of the evils of the system. The legislation proposed keeps very carefully away from the heart of the system which in the main is responsible for those evils; it does not touch that, but it touches the fringe of some of the evils. What is the very essence of the capitalist system? It is that industrial policy is controlled by capitalists; that the capital investor, the man who puts his money into the business, to the exclusion of all others, formulates industrial policy. He is the one to say what the hours are to be, who is to be employed, what is to be paid. He is the one who says how large production is to be and when production is to increase or decrease. Under the present system, these things are for the capital investors to decide. But what about the labour investors? What about the man who invests his life? What about the man who invests his skill in industry? Is he to have no consideration in the new order of things? In the new deal, is he to receive no consideration in the shaping of industrial policy? I tell the Prime Minister that, if he wants to reform the capitalist system, the way to begin is by sharing between labour and the community as well as capital, the control of industrial policy. Let labour and the community, which are as essential to industry as capital, be represented around a common board to determine the policy that is to govern, and very soon these questions of maximum hours, minimum wages, sweat shops and other evils that unfortunately prevail only too generally, and have done so for generations, will be remedied in the one effective way, namely, by the parties themselves who are directly concerned

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

having an effective voice in the determination of the conditions under which they shall work. No changes of the capitalist system which keep the capital investor secure in his position as the controller of industrial policy will ever in this world bring about any reform worthy of the name. It is going to take more than minimum wage laws passed by parliament, or maximum hour laws, or laws against sweat shops, to bring about the change that is essential in that regard.

I have not arrived at my views on this question by thinking them over very seriously for the last two or three years. I have thought over these questions all my life, and the view I am expressing now is no deathbed repentance on the eve of a general election.

An hon. MEMBER: What did you do?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I will tell you what I did. I put these views in a book—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: —which was written so clearly that he who runs may read. For the past eighteen years my views have been before the public, and may I repeat they were not given on the eve of a general election. During the time I have sat in this House of Commons, the views I put in the book to which I refer I have given expression to in a hundred and one practical ways. I did not do as hon. gentlemen opposite evidently had in their minds when they laughed a moment ago: I did not give expression of views on social and industrial reform to serve the purposes of a general election. I placed before the public of Canada, at a time when I was not in parliament, views which I believed were essential to the improvement of industrial conditions and the transformation of the industrial system as a part of industrial reconstruction in post-war days; these views, as opportunity has afforded I have given expression to in legislation. The underlying note in that volume from beginning to close is that where industry and humanity are in conflict, the interests of humanity, not the interests of industry, must be served. More than that, I have set forth clearly my conviction that, while in our political institutions we may have worked out a system of democracy whereby not merely the crown but the different classes are represented in the making of our laws, equally we must secure in the government and control of industry a system which will not be autocratic but democratic. The only way we can bring about an effective transformation in industry is to do away with what remains of autocracy and substitute therefor a real demo-