

*Dissolution of Parliament*

are told that we have no fight with the German people, but that the trouble with the German people is that they are too submissive, too subservient, that they will take whatever is handed to them by the fuhrer. Are we to become so subservient that we have a virtual dictatorship set up in this country? As I look across at the Prime Minister he does not look like a dictator—

Miss MACPHAIL: But he is one.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: —he does not speak like one, but he is acting like a dictator today. This government is strong; it can carry on for another six months without any extension of power of any kind; but the fact that this government is strong here in Ottawa and the Liberal party is strong in a number of the provinces is no reason why it should use its strength to put over something that is essentially in contradiction to British practice and parliamentary institutions.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say to my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion) that I have the assurance of

the under-secretary of state that a copy of the speech from the throne was delivered at his office the moment his excellency began to read the speech.

Mr. MANION: I was in the senate chamber listening to his excellency.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: But it was sent to my hon. friend's office and received by his secretary.

Mr. MANION: It should have been sent at least an hour in advance.

An hon. MEMBER: Do we sit to-night?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say to my hon. friend that I intend to have my colleagues meet with me immediately and decide what is best to do with respect to further proceedings in this parliament in the light of the kind of discussion we have listened to this afternoon.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

The eighteenth parliament was dissolved on Thursday, January 25, 1940, by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General.