

that they were relying far too much upon what a change in external conditions and structure might do as affecting the existing social order. I have indicated what I have in mind when I said I did not believe that some matters could be solved by economic readjustments, or by any complete transformation of the existing social and industrial order such as they have in mind, and that they would have to go very much deeper than that to find the real solution. May I say, in a word, that I believe there are some things which governments and parliaments can do, but there are other things which governments and parliaments cannot do, and it is wholly wrong that the citizens of a country generally should be led to look only to the state for the reforming or improvement of conditions. We have come to a time in the world's history when men will have to go deeper into their own hearts and ask themselves what in the final analysis it is which is preventing large numbers of human beings from being able to get the livelihood to which they are entitled, and which is accountable for the world's present distress.

If one goes back to the days of the ancient prophets and law givers one will find the spirit of the Hebrew in the writings of the sacred books. Its dominant idea is that of a divine law of righteousness, which in human affairs found its expression in social justice. I say that to my hon. friends who are supporting this resolution, because I should like them to realize that they are not the first or the only ones who have sought for social justice. It has been the great struggle through the ages. The dominant note throughout the Scriptures is that of the need to effect social justice in human relations. That was what was most emphasized in ancient times. When we come to the days of the birth of Christianity we find that Christ Himself gave to the world His views as to what it most needed to solve its social problems. They are set forth in the Sermon on the Mount. I believe there is nothing that will go so far to help solve this world's problems and remove its distress as adherence to the precepts, principles and teachings which are set forth in the Sermon on the Mount. Apart from their acceptance, there will be no permanent solution. Christ in that sermon said to mankind: Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you. A moment before, He had said, "ye cannot serve God and Mammon." The things that were to be added were what ye shall eat, what ye shall drink, and wherewithal ye shall

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

be clothed, the economic and material needs. His statement was that if men would go deep enough into their hearts and seek to root out the selfishness there, would care more for the well being of others than for their own advancement and position, very soon human society would take care of itself. A little later the apostle Paul, seeking to inculcate those precepts and principles, when addressing the Philippians, used the expression: "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." In all reverence I say to my fellow countrymen, that I believe that that alone will solve the great social problems of to-day. When men and women in their relations with each other, whether social or business or political, will put first and foremost the desire to promote the well-being of their fellows in a spirit of service, and humility and sacrifice, rather than to advance their own individual interests by gain and by greed, then we shall have made a real advance toward a solution of the problems of the day. Parliament can do much to help to make it difficult if not impossible for the avaricious man to profit by his greed, and the mean man to profit from his meanness. All of us here will, I believe, irrespective of party, do what we can towards that end. We need in our work the assistance of all the helpful forces in this country, church and state must work together, but most of all the individual himself must play his part. Every man and woman must realize that if we have a world industrial depression to-day he or she is in a measure responsible for its alleviation, and that to each and to all we must look for the complete solution.

Mr. I. D. COTNAM (North Renfrew): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

The house divided on the motion (Mr. Cotnam) which was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

Messrs:

Arsenault,	Cowan (Long Lake),
Baker,	Davies,
Barber,	Dickie,
Beaubier,	Duranleau,
Belec,	Ernst,
Bennett,	Esling,
Boulanger,	Fortin,
Bourgeois,	Fraser (Cariboo),
Bowen,	Gagnon,
Bowman,	Gobeil,
Boyes,	Gordon,
Burns,	Hay,
Bury,	Johnstone,
Casselman,	Jones,
Charters,	Kennedy (Winnipeg
Cotnam,	South Centre),
Cowan (Port Arthur-	Laffèche,
Thunder Bay),	LaVergne,