

This is the comment of Mr. Anderson:

These words were spoken twenty-one years ago. The comparatively young member for Calgary, serving his first term in the House of Commons, was pacing his room in the old, now gone, building on Parliament hill. He spoke to the writer—spoke urgently and emphatically—of what was taking place.

This indicates that as long ago as that the change was taking place. I should like to take time also to read a portion of the speech delivered by Mr. R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons on November 20, 1911:

In my judgment, in this complex civilization of ours, the great struggle of the future will be between human rights and property interests; and it is the duty and function of government to provide that there shall be no undue regard for the latter that limits or lessens the other.... If there be certain immunities and rights and privileges which flow to men who constitute themselves into corporations, it follows that the parliament or legislature that created them, that gave them birth and existence, has the power to impose upon them limitation commensurate with the demands and necessities of the people.... I submit that in this country we should at the earliest possible moment give our best attention to the consideration of some measure that will provide a tribunal that will limit the issue of securities by corporations, and will protect the public by enacting some measure by which they can know the real value of those securities.

Later on the same gentleman complained in this country and in this house against the lobbying by the rich people that took place on Parliament hill. At another time he indicated that he thought levies should be made on the insurance companies of Canada, and during the Beauharnois debate he indicated that he snapped his fingers at the financial interests of this country. The Prime Minister has always been a reformer and a realist; the reforms he is bringing forward at the present time indicate that he has had these matters under consideration for a very long time. The reform program deals with minimum wages and maximum working hours; child labour and sweatshop methods; unemployment, health and accident insurance; income tax; an economic council; old age pensions and farm loans.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman has spoken for forty minutes.

Mr. WILLIS: It includes the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the central bank. When people say these are all very well at election time may I say that they are not promises; they were not placed in a book; they are not like the 1919 Liberal platform of which we have heard. These are matters which have become the law of

this country. That is why it cannot be said that this is an election policy; these are the laws of the country.

Mr. R. K. ANDERSON (Halton): Mr. Speaker, a great many compliments have been paid the Minister of Finance (Mr. Rhodes) on the splendid budget he has presented to parliament this session, and with those compliments I wish to associate myself. I believe this is the most comprehensive budget that has been delivered in this house during the time I have been a member. It presents a clear and complete picture of the financial, industrial and commercial activities of the Canadian people during the past year, and contains a wealth of information that will well repay any person who studies it. In one respect this budget has attained the impossible; it has been received without opposition by the great masses of the people.

Of course we do not expect that the financial critic of the opposition will agree with any budget. It is his duty to rave and shout loud nothings in order to discredit and ridicule the budget in an attempt to blind the people to the benefits it confers. The hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth (Mr. Ralston) did his work well; his particular mentality lent itself to that kind of oratory. That was why he was put up as financial critic. During the course of his speech he tried to give the impression that this government was in the van in regard to economic nationalism. That is not so; economic nationalism had been rampant in the world long before this government took office; it had reached its peak before that time. I have before me some of the duties imposed by other countries in order to shut out the goods of the Dominion of Canada. These figures are very illuminating. So far as I am aware, after this government came into office no country, with the exception of the United States, raised its tariff against outside countries. When this government took office in 1930 it found that during the regime of the Liberal government in Canada the government of the United States had on two occasions raised its tariffs, once under the Fordney-McCumber tariff and later under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, whereby prohibitive barriers were raised against the products of this country. The result was that our exports to that land reached almost the vanishing point. The rate on wheat stood at 42 cents per bushel; on sheep and lambs it had been increased 50 per cent to 200 per cent, on beef 300 per cent, on pork from 2½ cents per pound to 3½ cents per pound, on