

the care of those suffering from unemployment and agricultural distress. Then on the next page we find reference to a long-range program of public undertakings. It is proposed to undertake, with provincial cooperation, to provide assistance to municipalities. It is stated that the assistance given to forest conservation will be extended to include other work of national importance. The youth training program is to be extended to increase its efficiency. In addition to that we are to have a development of the wheat board's activities, and a further development of prairie farm rehabilitation.

Every one of those things is good; there can be no debate about that. Everyone must realize the wisdom of these proposals; but the question is, where will the money come from? Is it to come from taxation? If so, who is to be taxed, and by what means? Is it to come from borrowing, and, if so, who is to pay it back? When we find the burden of taxation now resting upon us so utterly insupportable, how are our children to survive under the burden of taxation which will be thrust upon them by us? Is the money to be raised by tariffs—only another form of taxation? According to the tenets of orthodox finance the money must be raised in one of those several ways. That fact alone so completely limits the extent of the possible efforts that they will be simply not adequate to meet the situation.

There is a tendency for the leaders of the two parties to promise practically everything under the sun; in fact they will promise the sun, the moon, the fixed stars, and paradise and the millennium into the bargain. But they never take the trouble to tell the people how they are going to pay for it. The people vote them into office because they tell what they are going to try to do. I do not wish to be critical, but on several occasions I have noticed statements purporting to have come from the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion) in which he has told the people what he is going to do. He will put everybody to work, and all sorts of things. What is the sense of telling people what you are going to do before you tell them where you are going to get the money with which to do it?

I fail to find in the words of either of the leaders who spoke yesterday any indication as to where they can get any more money. If I remember correctly, the leader of the opposition said there must be a basic change, but he did not indicate along what lines that basic change was to come. Where is this basic change? Ever since the right hon. gentleman who preceded the present leader of the oppo-

[Mr. Blackmore.]

sition, in his famous first radio broadcast in 1935 said, "The old order is gone; it will not return; you are living among conditions which are new and strange to you" the people have been wondering what the new order is. They are still looking for it.

One word from the leader of either of those parties would comfort us tremendously, because we would see some hope. Does this government know what to do? That is the first question. If it knows what to do, does it lack courage?

Mr. MacNICOL: It lacks everything.

Mr. BLACKMORE: If the government does know what to do and it has the courage to do it, has it the power? If there is some power controlling the activities of the sovereign people of Canada, if there is some power that prevents this government from doing what the people sent it here to do, then we should know what that power is. If there is no such power, then we are entitled to demand of this government to the fullest degree.

What is the fundamental change? I shall use an illustration which I hope hon. members will pardon, since it is rather crude. The present government, as it were, is trying to put out a great conflagration with streams of coal oil. All they argue about is how large the stream of coal oil should be, or whether it should be played on the top, on the bottom, or on the middle of the fire. They argue whether we should have three, four or five fire engines. The question whether the coal oil will put out the fire never seems to enter their minds.

Of what are the flames of this fire composed? They are made up of discontent, of bitterness, of hostility caused by misery and poverty and resentment. The people see that they could have good things, but for some unaccountable reason these are denied them. The result is that bitterness is rising, not only in our own country but in far countries. If you want to find the cause of war, I think it will be found right in that neighbourhood.

What are the causes of poverty? There are four. The first is debt; the second is taxation; the third is our faulty financial system—faulty either in its essential aspects or in the manner in which it is applied; and the fourth is our faulty method of distribution. Both our faulty financial system and our method of distribution are completely outmoded. They ought to have been put on the scrap heap a generation ago.

Frankly, we must have some money. The problem for this house to solve is where we are