

Q. That is right.—A. And I do not know where you would get them from except from the source where bankers are, who understood it.

Q. They are the very men you felt disposed to condemn because they are managing our banking system. Would you favour a loan, for example, to produce wheat when there was a super-abundance of wheat?—A. Oh, you have got to control your economy. I am not satisfied to say that there is a super-abundance of wheat if there are millions of people starving to death in India. There is no superabundance of wheat if there is more wheat here than we can consume here, if there are people starving to death in China, as they do. I think that we ought to begin to model our economy more internationally, rather than to look upon it in a national way. I think we should, as a nation, investigate the possibilities of increasing our markets in those two particular countries I have named where there are over 800,000,000 people.

Q. How would you feel about mutual aid to them? Would you like the idea of extending our mutual aid to cover their needs?—A. I would say this. Being somewhat of a humanitarian, I would say that if we in Canada here had more wheat than we knew what to do with, and knew that there were a number of people starving in another country, we should go to the extent of saying, "Look, take some of our wheat."

Q. Not of purchasing wheat?—A. "And appease your hunger. If you have not got the money to pay for it, then produce something that we in Canada could use"; and let us see if we can overcome some of the customs and tariff difficulties that we have in order that we could have entry into this country of those goods that would satisfy the requirements of a good many people of the country.

Q. We could easily go into another whole branch of investigation.—A. Yes.

Q. But I think we will not follow that. If, somehow or other, the government in India could manage to let their people have the purchasing power so that they could buy the goods, we would not have much difficulty in selling?—A. No.

Q. If we could just manage, somehow or other, to increase our consumptive capacity so that our own people could buy our goods, as much of them as they needed, at a fair price, we would thereby increase our markets. I think probably most of our difficulties with respect to bankers would disappear, would they not, even although the banks were privately owned?—A. Well, I do not think that any of these things is going to disappear mysteriously. But I should like to say this. We possibly have been too prone to consider ourselves a producer nation which must find a market off some place over thousands of miles of ocean. I think we have got to come around to the place where we will decide to ship more to market to ourselves.

Q. Hear, hear!—A. We have a great big country here with less than 12,000,000 people in it. Personally I think it is a disgrace.

Q. I fully agree with you. I believe one of the great tasks confronting the people of Canada is to find out how to increase those home markets. I just want to ask one more question. You indicated that you did believe that it was quite feasible for a state to create money that would be debt-free, interest-free, and that such money could be used, if you could get enough of it, if you had enough goods and services to support it, in modifying prices in the country and in modifying the people's ability to purchase. I suggest to you, just in closing, that probably the solution of your difficulty does not lie along the lines of ownership of your banks, but that the solution of your difficulty in Canada lies in the direction of increasing consumption. If you can get a scientific