

or in India. It seems to me we have here a theory of trade, that is, we must not trade with people of whose morals or manners we disapprove. I should like to call the attention of the house to a very interesting article which appears in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*, edited by Sir Norman Angell. After a criticism of many of the policies of Russia, Sir Norman Angell says:

The experiment on the material side is working. This does not mean that the standard of life is higher in Russia than in the west—it is probably a good deal lower. It does mean that in many respects it is far better than the old Russian standard, has prospects of great improvement, and—most important of all—that the great mass of Russians have come to believe in it and support it. A hundred million peasants are seeing that land which never in the past adequately fed, warmed, clothed or sheltered them, suddenly rendered, in parts of it at least, enormously more productive; already here and there pouring forth its fruits in a great flood, where originally there was a feeble and intermittent trickle. . . . It is precisely this hopefulness, the blazing conviction of salvation revealed by the Russian millions, side by side with the pessimism of the west, which is perhaps the most important feature of the whole situation.

Had I time I should like to have quoted a few paragraphs from the report of the conference of the Institute of Politics held at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in August, 1930, a conference on the internal and external problems of Russia. The chairman was Mr. Ivy Lee, who is well known to all business men in America as an outstanding public relations counsel. The paper from which I wish to quote was one delivered by Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, head of the firm of Hugh L. Cooper & Company, Incorporated, which has been engaged for the last five years in Russia in putting in a great hydro-electric plant which will cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$110,000,000.

Mr. MacDOUGALL: What wages were paid to the men who put the plant in?

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I have not the figures here.

Mr. MacDOUGALL: You would not make the statement if you had.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Yes, I would. Colonel Cooper states:

At the outset, let me impress on you that I do not believe in the dogmas of communism, socialism, fascism, or any other "ism" opposed to good American common sense-ism, or that omits recognition of the fundamental laws of human psychology.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but I am informed that his time is up.

[Mr. Woodsworth.]

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Will you permit me, Mr. Speaker, to finish the quotation?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Certainly.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The article continues:

On the contrary, I am a firm believer in the form of capitalism we have in the United States, imperfect as it is, and I believe that our American system of government is the best yet conceived by man and offers the greatest world hope for the advancement of the human race. . . . the performances of the workmen have so improved that there is now no doubt in my mind as to the capacity of Russian labour to be eventually trained to an efficient performance in any line of skilled work that future industrial needs may require. . . . we cannot ignore the 150,000,000 people in Russia, who occupy one-sixth of the world's landed area and hold in their possession a wealth of undeveloped natural resources undoubtedly greater than are to be found in the balance of Europe. . . . During the last seven or eight years more than \$600,000,000 of actual business has been carried out between American business men and Russia and never in a single instance has a penny of graft been suggested or given. . . . Another point I wish to bring out is that the communist leaders in Russia are for the most part men of great intellectual ability and that they practise what they preach.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

Hon. CHARLES STEWART (West Edmonton): Mr. Speaker, my first word will be one of congratulation to the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. As my leader has so well stated, it is no small ordeal for two young men new to the proceedings and atmosphere of parliament to deliver their maiden speeches on an occasion such as this. Both hon. members acquitted themselves with distinction, and my only regret is that two bright young men such as these should be found on the other side of the house. Having only forty minutes in which to say the few things that one feels called upon to say, one must of necessity spend but a very short time upon the preliminaries.

The speech from the throne was no surprise to hon. members on this side of the house. Yesterday my hon. leader (Mr. Mackenzie King) discussed the speech at some length and covered most of the points arising out of the statements it contains. He made very plain the position of the Liberal party with respect to the speech, as well as with respect to the performance of the government