

tion, and what are you going to do now? Are you going to send an army over to Germany or Italy or France and at the point of the bayonet and with cannons demand that they buy our grain?

Mr. YOUNG: Who suggested that?

Mr. LUCHKOVICH: I am just asking for information.

Mr. YOUNG: You are the only man who ever thought of that.

Mr. LUCHKOVICH: It is a fact that these markets were closed to us years ago, and there is no use denying that before the farmers of the west who are very seriously concerned about this matter.

The hon. member for Weyburn made one remark with which I agree when he said that the world is an economic unit. There is no doubt in my mind about that, and what should be done to-day I think is that the European house should be set in order. They should form of themselves the united states of Europe, taking in all countries on that continent on a basis of equality. That would preclude tariffs and big armaments. We would like to get a market over there. The prosperity of Europe is our prosperity. But certainly we lost that market four or five years ago, and no effort was made at that time so far as I know to maintain that market for us by negotiation, which the hon. member suggests is such a very valuable way of maintaining and improving markets. Something must be done to get that European market for us. Their prosperity is our prosperity, and unless we can regain that market it is hardly likely that we shall see prosperity in the Canadian west so far as the farmer is concerned.

Mr. McINTOSH: I have listened to this debate all afternoon, and I have been intensely interested in certain parts of it. I have listened to the hon. member who has just sat down (Mr. Luchkovich) give his ideas with regard to international trade. He admits that the world is the ultimate economic and trading unit. If he admits that, then he admits a real case. After that, it is just a matter of getting the required international cooperation and that can be done by international negotiations and not otherwise. To say that in one part of the world the markets are closed and must remain closed indefinitely, to my mind is not stating the case fairly at all. One may want to negotiate with a man in one frame of mind and he may not desire to negotiate with you when in another frame of mind or another mood. It is the same

[Mr. Luchkovich.]

with nations. A few years ago certain nations had a false conception of international trade and international prosperity and they did close down on our wheat. The consequence is that some think that because they did that, that condition must remain forever. But I am not one of those. I believe that with the right party in power, with the right leadership, with the right determination, with the right conviction and with the right desire to build up world trade, this can be done.

Further, I believe that Canada should be the first nation to give a lead in this regard. Canada should set a lead as far as taking action with regard to the pulling down of tariffs and making a start in the restoration of the world trade which we have lost. Until we do that, we are going to have unemployment. Until we do that, we are going to suffer a lack of trade. Until we do that, we are not going to advance financially and industrially. It is a simple matter. The hon. member for Weyburn explained that all we have to do is to exchange our wheat for industrial products. If we show a willingness to take imports for exports, the job can be done. There is no doubt about that at all. If we are not willing to do that, then we will remain inactive. If we try to live within ourselves, our financial and commercial condition will gradually become worse.

Mr. LUCHKOVICH: Did not hon. gentlemen have a chance to do that and did they not fail to take it?

Mr. McINTOSH: Yes, we had a chance and we took advantage of our chance. Our total trade in 1929 was over \$2,600,000,000 while to-day it is less than \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. LUCHKOVICH: I am referring to the wheat market.

Mr. McINTOSH: And I am answering your question with regard to the wheat market. We did not lose the wheat market by any means.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Wheat was still selling at \$1.20 when we went out of power.

Mr. McINTOSH: Because we lost a little trade as far as our wheat market was concerned is no proof that we lost the world market as it is lost to-day. There is no getting away from the serious effect of this high tariff question. Time and again Canada has tried this policy of higher tariffs, and it has always failed. The only tariff that will work in this country is one that is fair and not prohibitive, a tariff for revenue purposes and one that will be fair to the west, to industrial