

newspapers all over the country want to receive such material as these publicity men select. They merely come across some items which they consider interesting and away they go—postage free. We do not believe this office is much different from other daily and weekly places of publication, and our experience is that we seldom find reason for making use of this material from Ottawa.

Newspapers have their own representatives in the press gallery; they are senior men and well trained. The Canadian Press keeps a staff there, so there is no lack of news coming from Ottawa. In addition to that there is the daily copy of House of Commons debates and Senate debates, and they arrive regularly when parliament is in session, and they record every spoken word.

Back of all this publicity effort is a lack of understanding of the position of the newspaper. These departments at Ottawa pay for the gathering of such material as they desire to have distributed, pay for office space and equipment, and yet they work on the expectation that the newspaper has space to give away to print things which would not interest their readers. If parliament understood the small extent to which this material is being used it would probably have a better chance to see that much of it can be put down to nothing else than plain waste of effort and public funds.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): This reading is a waste of money too.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Oh, we all read.

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): Most of it goes into the wastepaper basket without even the envelope being opened.

In the training camps they have small stoves used for heating the hutments, and men are detailed to look after these stoves. But no instructions are given them how to look after the stoves. Therefore, since the camps have been in operation, thousands of tons of coal have been wasted. I know that for a fact, because I have had three coal men from different parts of Canada tell me of the wastage in these camps. This coal is going to waste when we have needy people throughout the country who would be only too glad to have even a scuttleful of that same coal.

In closing, let me say that when this government stops political interference throughout the country and gets down to business on a non-political basis, it will have absolutely no trouble about having every loyal man, woman and child throughout Canada subscribe and give everything they have to put our war effort over.

Mr. SOPER: Would the hon. member answer a question? Will he be kind enough to tell us where in Canada to-day a wholesaler could buy a carload of Canadian cabbage?

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): Yes; I know a farmer in Peterborough who has, I believe, a carload of Canadian cabbage.

Mr. SOPER: I should be glad to have his name sent over.

Mr. ANGUS MacINNIS (Vancouver East): This is the largest appropriation bill ever to come before this parliament. I have no desire, and I am sure no member of this house has any desire, to deny the government the sum required, and more whenever it becomes necessary. But we are concerned with two things: first, that the money be raised in the most equitable ways possible, that is, in ways which will tend as closely as possible to equality of sacrifice; and, second, that future generations shall not be burdened with the cost of the war.

This war is not being waged with money; it is being fought with material things and human energy and human blood. When the war is finished, it will have been paid for in the only way all wars are paid for, in the human blood and energy expended in fighting it. The debt we are paying on account of the last war and the debt we will continue to pay on account of this war, if we are not careful, for no one knows how long, will be the tribute demanded by the people who own the resources of this country which are necessary to the conduct of the war. If we have the resources, the technical skill and the human labour required, we can always find the necessary money without paying tribute for bringing into operation these factors I have just mentioned.

Our proposal, therefore, as stated yesterday by the leader of this group, is that those who have available the money needed for this purpose should be compelled to place it at the disposal of this nation without interest, just as we have compelled the youth of this nation to prepare to defend the country, whether or not they feel like doing it. The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation has always insisted that as the first step in the organization of our economic life the government will have to take over the ownership and control of our financial institutions in order that the monetary system may be properly used, without the restrictions placed upon it by the profit motive, to finance production; and that also includes war production.

Yesterday the hon. member for Acadia (Mr. Quelch) referred to a statement by the leader of this group. His words are to be found at page 843 of *Hansard*:

The leader in this house of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation made a statement with which I do not agree, when he said that when we nationalized the Bank of Canada it served to bring about a better relationship between production and money. In view of the fact that from 1935 to 1939 we had in the neighbourhood of half a million people unemployed, I cannot see how anyone can claim that the Bank of Canada maintained a correct