

on the government owned public works, because that might involve unfair competition with the private employers.

Mr. MURDOCK: I am sure the hon. gentleman does not desire to make a statement that is not correct, but he does make a statement which is not correct when he says the Minister of Labour said it would not be possible. If the hon. gentleman would stick to the record it would be better I think for him and all concerned.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I shall be glad to have members of the House refer to Hansard for what was said in regard to that matter.

Mr. MURDOCK: Will the hon. gentleman correct that statement by reading Hansard himself and giving the House the statement made by the Minister of Labour? The reason I make that request is that all over the country according to the press, the same misstatements have been made by the hon. gentleman.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Mr. Speaker, I can only reaffirm what I said. My recollection of Hansard—and I think I am correct in this—is that what was said was in line with the statement I have just made. I have no desire to misrepresent the Minister of Labour (Mr. Murdock), and if on reading the statement in Hansard I find I have not quoted him correctly I shall be very glad to bring the correct statement before the House.

Fifth. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours which should include Sunday whenever possible.

Yet we have had for example the steel works in Nova Scotia when they are in operation working their men eleven and thirteen hour shifts, and every other week twenty-four hours on end. We have even had the seven-day week existing here in the city of Ottawa among some of the government's own employees.

Sixth. The abolition of child labour, and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

I am glad to know that the Liberal Association recognized their responsibility along educational lines, even although that is not expressly stated under the British North America Act. I am quite aware that the actual conduct of education comes within the scope of the powers of the province, but the fact is that there are thousands of children across Canada to-day who, because of the prevailing economic conditions, are being withdrawn from school. In my own province [Mr. Woodsworth.]

we have had a large number of schools shut down because of insufficient financial resources. Further than that, we have had the government carrying on the existing system of juvenile immigration which has involved a very large supply of child labour for the farms and homes of this country.

Seventh. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

I can find no effort whatever in the civil service even to carry out this principle.

Eighth. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

I cannot find that any effort has been put forth to make good this promise. As a matter of fact, we have not even the political rights that ought to be accorded to labour, and to all citizens. We still have on our statute books legislation by which certain groups of people born outside of Canada are deprived of the right of trial by jury, and other legislation very decidedly limiting freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. I am not entirely blaming this government; I want to point out conditions as they exist, so, perhaps, I should say in fairness to the government, that one or two efforts have been made to amend the Immigration Act but that these amendments have been rejected by the Senate.

Ninth. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the unemployed.

I cannot learn that any action has been taken along this line. Further, this document goes on to say:

1. That the introduction into the government of industry of principles of representation whereby labour and the community, as well as capital, may be represented in industrial control, and their interests safeguarded and promoted in the shaping of industrial policies.

That has not been carried out even in government departments. In the Department of Public Works for instance, and in our other civil service departments, especially the Post Office Department where it would have seemed possible to introduce something along the line of the Whitley Councils, so far that has not been done. I read further:

2. That in so far as may be practicable, having regard for Canada's financial position, an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disability which would include old age pensions, widows' pensions and maternity benefits, should be instituted by the federal government in conjunction with the governments of the several provinces; and that on matters pertaining to