

The whole of the evidence before that committee is of great value.

I contend that there is simply no solution under the sun to be found except by using a monetary technique. I am not contending that money will solve it all, but you can go no further to-day until you do attack your monetary problem. People will say, "You will cause the exchanges to be set against you." Just a word concerning the exchanges. They are set against you because you are buying more goods than you are selling, making it so that there is a greater demand for foreign dollars than for yours. You will overcome a condition like that first by having plenty of production of all kinds, for the more honey you produce in your country, for example, the less you will import from the United States; the more sugar you produce in your country the less you will buy from the United States, and the more coal you produce and use in your country the less you will bring in from the United States. All these things will help your exchange situation. The prime task for you is to see that you are producing all you need of as many products as you can produce. That is the first point.

The second question is, are your prices down low enough so that the other man will come and buy? You can reduce those prices, as apparently Japan has reduced her prices, by using the power to create credit, as I have already explained with respect to wheat. If you set the price of wheat at a given price, created national money and paid the difference, how far could you go with the process? You could go far enough to put your wheat on any market in the world. There is the answer to the contention that new money would cause an adverse exchange.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. I do not wish to interrupt the hon. member, but he has exhausted his time.

Mr. BLACKMORE: May I just finish the sentence? Now, Mr. Speaker, I have laid before you a solution. It is a possibility. It is a way by which the problem can be worked out.

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Winnipeg North Centre): Mr. Speaker, private members have some advantages in living outside the capital for six or seven months in the year. Perhaps they come to realize that Ottawa is not Canada. The opening ceremonies are very far from being representative of the life of Canada. In my judgment there is altogether too much gold braid and too many social functions in evidence. I have sometimes played with the fancy that it might be good if

parliament should be held in a different part of Canada each year,—among the lumbermen of British Columbia, or the farmers of the prairies, or the miners of northern Ontario, or the steel workers and coal miners of Cape Breton. I suppose that is not practicable, but I fancy it would help to give the cabinet ministers and the large mass of civil servants rather a different idea of what Canada really is.

Mr. FINN: What about the fishermen?

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The fishermen I gladly include, and I intend to speak of them later. Here in Ottawa we are apt to become too comfortable and we are also apt to adopt a false set of values. In fact, I am afraid Canada is becoming top-heavy. As I come back to the capital I notice that work is being started on the new building for the Supreme Court of Canada. It is said that it will cost two and a half millions. We can discuss it in the estimates, but I could not help contrasting that with a letter that I received not long ago from a woman in Saskatchewan. It is written on sheets torn from a school exercise book, the only paper she had. She says:

I am a teacher, a married woman, a mother and housekeeper all in one. I took over the home school a year ago March at a cash salary of \$18. Immediately the relief agent cut me off relief. We had no crop, not even a green spear on over 400 acres of wheat. My husband sold a few cattle, I believe ten head, getting around \$180. Then he and our three children were cut off. We got no relief groceries, no clothing order, no coal or wood order.

I do not give that isolated example as typifying the whole of the west, but I would say that there are thousands upon thousands of people in Canada, just as good Canadians as there are in this house, who are in some such position as that to-day.

I notice a new monument is being erected. It may be very artistic; I am not discussing that. But there are some 50,000 unemployed veterans on relief, as the *Winnipeg Free Press* in a recent editorial reminds us, the equivalent of more than two army divisions. I have wondered what it would look like if we had a long procession of these veterans passing through the archway of that monument. This would really represent conditions such as we have them in Canada to-day. It is only a few weeks ago that I saw a number of these returned men having dinner at the soup kitchen, as we call it, in my own city of Winnipeg. There daily, three thousand men, transients, are being fed. That is going on from day to day, from week to week, from month to month. Many of these men are