

goods were purchased, and proper value was given, but I am suggesting that there was not a square deal. I know the minister must have his hands full directing the affairs of the Department of Labour, to say nothing of his other duties. Had he had a commission, that body could have seen that the moneys were spent in the proper manner. There might have been some kind of arrangement whereby the provincial governments could supply machinery and camps and the Dominion government pay wages. A division of expenditures could have been arranged so that we would have known what we were paying.

I have before me this book containing the public accounts and I defy any lawyer or auditor in the world, in fact I defy any person except the man who compiled the book, to gain very much information from it. Here we find page after page containing the names of hundreds of men who received payments ranging from \$1 up to \$176,000. The book does not show whether the men in question lived in Kenora or in some other part of the province. That is all the information we have before us, unless the minister could give us more. I do not believe he has it in his department. Even if he had he could not take the time to tell us just where the money went. Had there been a commission the minister would have known by this time how many men were unemployed, and how many were on relief. He could have known the trades those men had followed. For instance, he could have told us how many miners, carpenters and machinists were unemployed. I agree with the hon. member for Témiscouata (Mr. Pouliot) when he says this is the information we ought to have for future reference, because, as stated by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre, even when we come to an end of this depression, unless there is a great change another will follow. With our new machinery and our added ability to produce more speedily and in larger quantities, unless our markets are enlarged it will not be many years before we have another period of depression, and my thought is that each succeeding depression will be more severe. So we ought to provide for that; we ought to know how many railway men we have out of work. I could tell you now pretty nearly how many you are going to throw out of work with the bill at present before the house, and those the railway companies with the encouragement of the present government have thrown out. We have a maximum of \$20,000,000 to take care of those on relief. Where are you going to put all these railwaymen and their families? They have been working part time now for a number of years; they have

[Mr. Heenan.]

no money put by. What are you going to do with them and with all those who are on relief at the present time—1,357,000? With \$20,000,000 you would not give them five cents per head per day.

Mr. GORDON: That is five cents more than your party would give them.

Mr. HEENAN: We were giving men work at proper wages; we were not giving them doles. If the province had followed our lead and put on public works at proper wages the country would not be in the position it is in to-day. But you established this dole, and you see where it is leading. Having this information you would have known how many of various callings were out of work, would have been in a position to make provision for the future, would have known how these men could be fitted into occupations that we might be able to find for them.

As far as the provision relating to peace, order and good government is concerned, and having regard to the statement the Prime Minister made when he first introduced it, that its purpose was to take care of those who sought to disrupt our peace and harmony, and were not law-abiding citizens, I claim that provision has no business to be connected with an unemployment relief measure. I consider it is an insult to the labour men of this country, who have shown the greatest of patience. I agree with our leader that there is time yet to appoint a commission; I think the government could get real value from it. We have had commissions on railways and commissions on radio and we are going to have a commission on finance; we have had commissions on the tariff, on the civil service, on almost everything in the world except the most important thing before us to-day, and that is the unemployment problem. I appeal once more to the government to appoint a commission so that we shall at least have some information on which to base our policy in the future. I appeal to the minister—I want the Finance minister to listen to me; the Minister of Labour cannot—he is occupied in talking to someone else. When the government first asked for \$20,000,000 the Prime Minister said it was for the purpose of giving wages, and that it would operate in a non-partisan manner. I suppose we could bring up all sorts of cases from Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia or somewhere else, but I am dealing only with the province I know and am here representing, and I say that when the president of a Conservative association in the hardware business in a little town like