

loyal and faithful in carrying out the ideas of the minister and will be better able to interpret the minister's intentions so far as the expenditure of this money is concerned. Why this hypocrisy about partisanship? In this country is a man to be branded because he happens to have been selected by the people as a candidate or because he has been in politics? All my life I have been in politics, and I should hate to think that I am thereby impaired from performing impartially any public duty. We know that eminent lawyers who have been active politically are made judges. Do any of us fear for the future of this country because the judges who preside over our liberties—

Mr. MASSEY: Are the judges about to become candidates?

An hon. MEMBER: Some of them have become candidates.

Mr. KINLEY: I will come to that later—do we fear for the future because they have been political candidates and served politically in this country? I wonder whether there is a young man in this country who should not have political ambitions? It seems to me that one of our troubles is that too few of the young people have political ambitions, which means they are ambitious to take part in the affairs of the state. Politics is the science of government. The man who gives service in politics should be regarded as a public spirited citizen, because most of us, especially those who have anything to do with business, find that as we continue in public life our business tends to disappear, and that our service involves personal sacrifice.

I have said that I commend this estimate. I do so because it is of vital importance, especially to the province of Nova Scotia. One of the things which most greatly concerns me in my business operations is the number of parents and young people who come to me about employment. The young people say, "Cannot you give us a job? We do not care how much you pay us." The parents say "Teach our boys so that they will learn self-expression, so that they will acquire ideals and some objective in life; if they are started on the right road you will be doing us and them a great service, for in that way they will be kept out of harm, become skilled workers, and not become a liability to the state."

In Nova Scotia the problem is particularly acute. For years our young men with the pioneering spirit went to western Canada or to the United States. That exodus of young people was repeated each springtime. To-day western Canada does not appeal to them and

[Mr. Kinley.]

they cannot go to the United States because that country will not accept them. So our young people remain in the province, and the state is faced with the necessity of facing this problem, which has become quite acute in recent years.

Even although it was not a good thing that so many of our young people left Nova Scotia, their going made it more comfortable for those at home, and our unemployment was not then very great. But as a consequence the maritime provinces lagged behind the rest of the country commercially. Most of the young people who remained went in for the intellectual professions; not enough of them applied themselves to the material development of the country. We produced school teachers, lawyers and professional men, but our industrial progress was neglected. It seems to me that the present situation is a challenge to the maritime provinces. We need not be concerned lest our young people will not stay with us, for they must remain in the provinces, there is no other place for them to go. If we can effectively enlist in the commercial and social life of the maritime provinces the young people who are now with us, I foresee a development arising out of this depression which we may be able to look back upon as having saved our situation in the confederation of Canada.

We must be practical in dealing with this question. Take, for example, the proposal of a five-day week. It is all very well to talk about the five-day week in industry, but there must be a sufficient supply of skilled workers to ensure continuity. If we have no apprentices coming along, the five-day week will be to the detriment of industry, because it will be necessary to employ unskilled, incompetent labour, and you cannot carry on industrial production to-day with unskilled help. So we should cooperate with industry to assure the establishment of an apprenticeship system whereby the boys of this country can be trained in a properly regulated way to do something for which they are especially fitted.

Industry, I think, could be asked to bear some of this burden. It would not be unfair for the Minister of Labour to point out to our industrialists that in view of the gravity of the youth problem they will be expected to absorb a certain number of unemployed young people and train them. Even if there should be no immediate jobs for them when their training is finished they would have been taught to do something; they would have learned self-expression, they would not be drifters, and they would be equipped to give useful service as soon as better times and