

ment agency. Through the windows I see inside a milling crowd, seeking to find out if since last night any fresh jobs have been listed. Outside there is another crowd waiting to get in. My office is opposite the offices of a newspaper published about eleven o'clock in the morning, and I am told that it contains more want ads than any other newspaper in Canada. Outside those offices every day you will see hundreds of men waiting for the latest issue, which they grab from the newsboys and eagerly scan in search of a job. When you enter your office you find men waiting there anxious for a job. Their only anxiety is to work; they do not want charity. Some of them are men who have fought for their country. When you are daily confronted with this regrettable state of affairs, what are you to do? Are you to tell them: This is a fine country to bring more people to. The condition I have described probably does not obtain in the country, but any hon. member from Toronto will tell you that this is the state of affairs there.

An hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

Mr. RYCKMAN: I do not know what hon. members from Montreal find in their city. Undoubtedly in our urban centres there is a demand that this problem shall be settled. I have in my hand what the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Arthurs) referred to in the issue of the *Ottawa Citizen* of yesterday, headed, "Hull Liberals give immigration views." I may tell the Minister of Finance that before I join the Liberal party I am going to associate myself with the Hull Liberals to find out if it is a party that I should like to belong to. Those men in Hull say that proper consideration is not being given to the question of immigration, and they go so far as to declare that unless you can put an immigrant on the farm they do not want him. I have no grudge against the farmers. Certainly they should not be asked to provide jobs for immigrants when it is against their interest to do so. But if newcomers can be taken on the farm I am in favour of it. That phase of the question will have to be discussed by the committee on agriculture and colonization which is to investigate the Immigration department.

But, Mr. Speaker, we do insist upon having this problem handled promptly and in a business like way. I regret that the present Minister of Immigration (Mr. Forke) was given the portfolio. I think he would have been better satisfied with some other department. I am not cavilling about the reason why he was taken into the cabinet; it makes no difference; he is rightfully there, and if his

[Mr. Ryckman.]

leader wants him he should be there. But let us handle this most important part of our national affairs reasonably and quickly as business men would do, and see if something cannot be done to arrive at a satisfactory solution. In conclusion, I want to say this—

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. The hon. member's time is up.

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Winnipeg North Centre): Mr. Speaker, the amendment before the house expresses regret that the budget provides no measures to increase employment, to induce Canadians to return, to prevent the continued emigration from Canada, and no provisions to stimulate the domestic market or to develop our natural resources. Now, I submit it is not at all clear that the Conservative policy would accomplish these ends.

An hon. MEMBER: Give them a trial.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: It is suggested, Give them a trial. Well, all these evils complained of have, I think, come about during the period when we have had a protective tariff. We have had that to a greater or lesser extent for very many years now, and these things have been happening under it, so it must be conceded that we have already given that policy a trial.

The last speaker, the hon. member for East Toronto (Mr. Ryckman) said, if I caught him aright, that the business world was against free trade. I would suggest to him that the whole business world is not resident in Toronto or in the province of Ontario. It is only a short time since some strong resolutions were passed by the league of nations and by the international chamber of commerce, and we had also a very important document from some of the leading bankers and other financial men in Europe and America, all deploring the extent to which tariff restrictions had been set up, and urging that we could have peace in the world only as these restrictions were broken down. In view of such statements it is absurd for the hon. gentleman to suggest that the whole business world is against free trade.

I have a great deal more sympathy with that portion of the amendment which calls for the reduction of the sales tax, but we in this corner should like to distinguish between the sales tax on luxuries and the sales tax on the necessities of life. Until the income tax is much higher than it is at present, we should be inclined to retain the sales tax on luxuries. The amendment to the amendment some of us will feel obliged to support. It calls for a reduction in the sales tax on