

that he is handling or selling, or the mark-up on the cost of the goods the manufacturer or industrialist produces. If that mark-up is not out of line, I have no quarrel with it; but the kind of profit against which I protest, the kind of profit that has kept this country down, is what a great many people call unearned income. I want to see that sort of profit wiped out. I want to see exploitation halted; but after having given years of study to this old, so-called private enterprise system, I am quite certain that will not be done. When someone gets something for nothing—and that is what some people have been getting in this country—it means that someone is going to get nothing for something.

In common with other hon. members I feel a great responsibility because I represent here some of the people of Canada, those in my constituency. I feel honoured because I was chosen to represent them here; I also feel that these people did not support me so much for myself but sent me here to support the programme of the C.C.F., and while I am here I intend to try to represent them in the way they would like.

I was going to say something about my constituency, but I think I will omit that, because I do not want to take too much time in this debate. We have tremendous problems to face, and I do not expect they will be solved. The problems are there, however, and we should not spend too much time in talking about our constituencies. We have the two problems of rehabilitation and reconversion, which include finding jobs for about two million people. From what I have heard I believe pretty much the same condition existed all over Canada during the 1930's that existed in the part of the country from which I come. I know a large percentage of the boys in our district enlisted when war broke out and have been in the various branches of the armed forces ever since. Some of those boys are coming back now; some will not come back. I contend that it is up to this parliament to find the very best methods of seeing that these boys get a square deal when they do return.

I wish to give one or two illustrations. The first is the case of a young man who worked for me for about seven years. He was a good man, willing and with a liking for his work, a chap I was very happy to have around because my work was well done. Then my boys got big enough to help me on the farm, the depression came along and I was not able to keep this hired man any longer. This young man did what probably a great many other young men did during that period; he spent

three months travelling from one end of Canada to the other, trying to get a job. After the three months he walked into my yard, and he was a pretty sorry looking specimen. He had always been neat and clean, but now he was dirty and his clothes were worn out. I asked him how he had made out, if he had found any work. He said, no; he had travelled all over Canada and it was the same thing everywhere he went. In fact he said, "In one town, I had run out of money and when I came to the outskirts of the place I had a loaf of bread and a little tea, so I started a fire and made myself a cup of tea. I was just going to eat my lunch when a policeman came along and said, 'What the hell are you doing here?'" That policeman came down, kicked over this boy's pot of tea, grabbed him by the back of the neck and put him in gaol. It seems to me that if we cannot use our boys any better than this something is wrong. A great many of these boys enlisted; they have done their duty to their country, and now they are coming back.

Let me give just one more illustration. Last winter and this summer I travelled a good deal on the trains. I make it a point to meet as many of the returned boys as possible, and try to get their stories from them. On this particular day I met one of the finest looking young men I have ever seen; in fact as I look around this chamber I do not see anyone who would compare with him. He would weigh about 220 pounds and was very handsome. I had a long talk with this boy. He told me he had been piloting Lancaster bombers for three and a half years. Then he said, "Now they are through with me. I am worn out, and have been discharged. I do not know what I have to face, because I do not know how to do anything but fly bombers. That is the only job I ever had. I never had a job in my life until I got in the air force. Worse than that, I married while in the old country, and as soon as I can find a place for my wife I want to bring her over here." I believe practically all the people of Canada wish to help these boys get jobs. I am also quite sure that most of those who employ labour are going to make earnest efforts to give jobs to those who left their employ to go to war. But many of these boys did not have jobs or training, and they will have a hard time. Some of them have been receiving pretty fair pay in the services. Some of them have bought homes; they have other commitments they will have to meet, and they do not know what is ahead. As far as these boys are concerned I can see very little hope for them in the future under the present economy.