

ment to go about this in the ordinary way; he should pass a special order in council or make some special arrangement by which, at the earliest possible moment, either before or after this legislation passes, the government arrange that these fishermen will receive this small sum of \$15,000, for which they are willing to give notes and which they expect to be able to pay back in the fall. All they want is to have the Bank of Montreal guaranteed in the meantime so that they may be ready when the season comes along to attend to their work in order to provide for their families and take them off relief.

Mr. YOUNG: In reply to the remarks of the Prime Minister a few moments ago in regard to our idea of improving world trade I might say that the Liberal idea of improving world trade is to sell our surplus products in the world's markets at the highest price the world is willing to pay, while his idea of improving world trade is to sell our products in the world's markets at the lowest price the world is willing to pay. The things we export are paid for by the things we import. When the Prime Minister and his government say, "We will not allow other countries to send goods to Canada except at certain advanced prices" he is simply saying to our people, "We will not allow you to accept the price for your exports that the world is willing to pay; you must sell for a lower price." It is true that the Prime Minister says he is willing to negotiate with other countries in regard to lowering tariff barriers. When he proceeded to increase his tariff barriers he did not wait to negotiate with other countries; he went ahead without consulting them.

Mr. BENNETT: They had already done so; they had prohibitive tariffs.

Mr. YOUNG: No country had gone to the lengths the Prime Minister went. I do not know of any country that amended its customs act to say, "You shall not sell goods in our country unless you are making a profit on them." That is the way the tariff reads now. I do not know of any country that so framed its customs laws as to guarantee the profits of foreign manufacturers, regardless of our own manufacturers. It seems to me that if all the people in Canada were in a position to buy all their requirements in the way of houses, furniture, food, education, entertainment, and the conveniences of civilization, there would be an abundance of employment for everybody, and plenty with which to supply them. The reason our people cannot buy all these things is that those who sell on the export market cannot get sufficient for

their exports to enable them to buy the articles they require.

As for the machine age being responsible for unemployment I have only this to say: When one considers the vast need which exists in Canada, in practically every house across the country, for so many modern conveniences and necessities of life, and when you consider that the appetite of man—

Mr. BOUCHARD: And woman.

Mr. YOUNG: Yes, and woman,—for goods of all kinds and descriptions is insatiable, one cannot say that the market is saturated simply because some machinist has come along and made it easier to produce a given article with less labour. When a labour-saving machine is installed to produce a given article at a lower cost the result should be that the machine would make it possible to put that article in the hands of more people. It would result not in less but in greater employment in the industry affected, because owing to its cheaper selling price more people would buy it. But when the advantage of the labour-saving machine is not passed on to the consumer in the form of lower prices, but is appropriated by one individual or one group of individuals to their own selfish use, it then results in less employment in the industry because there is no increased demand for the product. I believe the remedy is to be found not in reducing the use of modern machinery but rather in encouraging it, and seeing that the advantage brought about by modern inventions is passed on to the consumer, in the form of lower prices. It is the duty of the government to take whatever steps are necessary to see that those advantages are passed on. There is not much hope, true, so long as the government believes in high prices.

I have a suggestion to make to the government in regard to its expenditures on relief work. I never was enamoured of nor could I become enthusiastic about an extensive public works policy as a means of relieving unemployment. I have two reasons: in the first place, those public works must of necessity be located in a few places. The unemployment in Canada is so widespread that the employment given by the creation of those works would be too far away from most of the people needing work to help them very much. The second reason is that public works of that description almost invariably saddle us later on with large maintenance costs. They will be a burden on the taxpayers for years to come, and we cannot increase the purchasing power of our people