

Mr. CAHAN: Please tell us who wrote it, so that we can judge of it.

Mr. EVANS: It is taken from the Bankers' Magazine.

Mr. FOSTER: Who is responsible for the article in the magazine? It must have an author.

Mr. EVANS: It is the Bankers' Magazine. It is the voice of the paper.

Mr. FOSTER: Do I understand my hon. friend to say it is an editorial in the Bankers' Magazine.

Mr. EVANS: I take it to be such.

Mr. CAHAN: I do not believe it.

Mr. EVANS: Another paragraph from the same article reads:

History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers (I would say traitors) of the common herd. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished.

Now the member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Cahan) will again, as in the past, classify my speech as the ravings of one who is foreign born, and who suffers from Bright's disease to such an extent that his mental capacity is impaired.

Mr. CAHAN: No, I am suggesting that his fairness is impaired by reading from this book.

Mr. EVANS: I wish to tell the House that the time is near at hand when the safest and best way for governments and all legislative bodies will be to work towards a real co-operative commonwealth, and the state will be compelled to perform the functions before very long which are now performed by private capitalists and their trained subordinates. I say to-day that the conditions in England are not without their lesson for us here. Before blaming the workers in England, or even our own miners in Nova Scotia, let us consider the position of these people who, like ourselves, are human beings. These lords of industry have been successful in getting together great hordes of employees who have no more interest in the community or in the commodity they produce than the slave of the southern states of many years ago had in the cotton he cultivated and picked. To have peace in industry you must give the employee some responsibility. You must make him a partner in the business, and not, as

[Mr. Evans.]

now, see that he gets as little as his employer can get him to work for, so that every interest in life is taken away from him except his daily wage. We have reached this stage by certain steps during the last forty or fifty years—first, compulsory education, second, the franchise, and, following these, organization; and things are not going to go on in the way they have been going. Laws of privilege kill patriotism. A man must have an interest in the state; place some responsibility on him and there will be peace. The state is composed of individuals, not entirely of natural resources. The material must be used for the state. The working man is just as much the state as any director of finance or industry. Canada is not contained in St. James street, Montreal, or King street, Toronto, or even in the stock exchanges from coast to coast.

An hon. MEMBER: Nor on the prairies.

Mr. EVANS: Our first duty in this country is to recognize the rights of the farmers and workers, and I will say this: despite all that the budget contains this year, favourably as I look upon it in a way, it takes no account of the legalized lines of cleavage established between the different classes. There is hardly anything in it to lower the cost of living for the worker, or to induce a more equitable system of industry.

The facts lately brought out in the discussion pro and con respecting the tariff on automobiles clearly illustrate the length the lords of industry in our own country can go in misrepresentation and criminal intimidation. Indeed more, they drag in the mire of their own corruption the sacrificed lives of our sons who fell in the war. It seems that nothing is too sacred to be sacrificed in their greed. They encouraged the delegation of returned men to come to Ottawa on a mistaken mission, so that these same lords can still take their toll from the sweated labour of the soldier settler and his wife and children.

I will give a few figures regarding the automobile industry. In 1924 we produced \$88,000,000 worth of cars and we exported approximately \$31,000,000 worth, leaving for home use made in Canada \$57,000,000 worth. The duty on that amount, which the manufacturer has added to the factory price, was \$19,950,000—

Mr. FOSTER: How does the hon. member figure that?

Mr. EVANS: —or in some cases over 35 per cent.

Mr. FOSTER: On the retail price?