

war. I wish to say, however, as I did in Montreal on Saturday night, that the Government have no objection to organized labour, or to unions such as have existed in this country for a great many years, and I know of no manufacturer who would refuse to meet his own men or the representatives of the unions that his men are members of. I believe that conditions have changed a good deal. The manufacturer has got to do more for labour than he has done in the past. There has to be a give-and-take policy on both sides. I know that large numbers of manufacturers in this country recognized that years ago. They have gone in for industrial betterment and have established in their works restaurants, where meals are served to their employees at actual cost; rest rooms, libraries, and shower baths. In addition to that all the leading men and women among the employees—I refer to those who are helping the company to make money—are stockholders. I believe it is the right policy for the manufacturers and those who engage large numbers of employees to see that they are interested in the company they are working for. If an employee has not got the money to pay for stock in the company, a large number of big corporations will let him have the stock at a very reasonable price and carry it for him.

Therefore, if I have any advice to give to the large employers of labour throughout Canada at the present time, it is that they devote more consideration to industrial development and to seeing that their foremen and forewomen, all employees who are helping them to make money, shall share in the profits. The unrest that exists at the present time will pass away, and I sincerely trust that it will pass away without any bloodshed. Nobody wants that. I would suggest to those who direct and to those who employ labour that there should be more co-operation, and that their interests should be made as nearly identical as possible, so that this unrest will speedily cease.

I have only one word more to say. Some reference was made by the hon. member for Brome to the \$25,000,000 advanced by the Government to Roumania and also to Greece. The Government have bonds of both these countries as security for the moneys that have been advanced. The credit of Greece is an unquestioned credit; there is no possibility of loss there—and the Government does not think there will

be any loss in connection with the Roumanian bonds. The advancing of \$25,000,000 to each of these countries means a great deal to those engaged in agriculture in Canada as well as those engaged in industry. The difficulty we shall have in sending out the goods that these countries will order from Canada will be that caused by the shortage of tonnage. Mr. Lloyd Harris has made arrangements with Greece under which some of Greece's tonnage will come here.

I shall not refer at length to the benefits of a policy of moderate protection to those engaged in agriculture in this country; I shall merely cite one instance. Some thirteen years ago I brought to the attention of the then Minister of Finance now the member for Shelburne and Queen's (Hon. W. S. Fielding) the fact that the three Prairie Provinces were splendidly situated for the growth of flax. I pointed out to him that the millions of bushels of flax that were being crushed by the linseed oil factories throughout Canada were grown in the states of North and South Dakota, and suggested that it would be good policy to impose a certain tariff on that flax, particularly having regard to the fact that Canadian flax entering the United States was subjected to a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel whereas flax coming into Canada from the United States was on the free list. I am happy to say that the then Minister of Finance saw his way clear to act upon that suggestion and to put a duty of ten cents a bushel on flax. In 1906 less than a million bushels of flax were produced in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but as a direct result of the imposition of the duty of ten cents a bushel on flax, in 1912 the three Prairie Provinces raised the immense amount of 21,000,000 bushels of flax. Not a bushel of American flax has come into Canada since the Liberal Government put on that duty of ten per cent. I could go further and by comparing the tariff imposed by Canada on the products of the farm with that imposed by the United States, prove conclusively to the House that it is in the interest of the farmer that the tariff be raised on his own products. However, I simply cite this one case in order to show that a well devised and evenly balanced tariff does not bear unfairly on any one, and that not only the manufacturer, but others as well can derive benefit from it.

I have received a great many expressions of opinion from various parts of the country since the Budget was brought down, and they are all favourable.