

they don't want all this bawling and roaring, causing them a lot more pain and misery than the honourable member from Bonavista Centre. I hope that when he gets up again to answer a simple question he will not think that we are all fools, and that everything else except that which the member from Bonavista says is all tommyrot. I know all about the war; I was in one, and sent 1,000 men to this one. A lot of them did not come back to this country which they loved. And they, and those that came back, what would they say to me if I got up here every five or ten minutes of the day and damned this country which gave them birth, for which they fought and for which they died, and in which today their mothers and fathers are weeping? What would they say if I got up there today and damned their native land simply to answer a question? Thank you, sir.

Mr. Butt Mr. Chairman, I have no desire in the world to play on words in an honest effort to find out the truth of Newfoundland's position. One or two things did arise out of the last speech but one, to which I would like to refer. I entirely agree with what the member from Bonavista Centre said if he is basing everything on a monied economy. There is, however, another side to the picture; that we ought to look for real wealth in the community as distinguished from mere money wealth. We know that because of the war a great deal of the real wealth of the neighbouring continent has been torn up and destroyed, thereby creating in other parts of the world real wealth which was not real wealth until it was begun to be exploited and used. For example the Labrador iron. Just because the world has used its resources in certain parts of the world, its iron ore, the value of the Labrador increases because it represents real wealth. Money is only a measure of real wealth, and I have no doubt that after we get over this crazy spending brought about by the backing up of surpluses in private hands and government hands, or whoever it may be, that we will come back to a more normal position, but just because America and Canada and other parts of the world have turned up some of their real wealth in the form of their natural resources, Newfoundland has become that much richer if we exploit it. For example, iron ore. Everything has been brought out here to show that the United States' position is entirely different from what it was some years ago, and that makes the Labrador position and our

wealth in the future that much better. The same is true in our timber resources. The same may or may not be true in the distant future in our fish resources, and of course, as far as agriculture is concerned that depends entirely upon how we use the land which God has given us.

I want to interject just one other word. When we were discussing this war economy and our peacetime industries we ought to draw a distinction which is drawn by every economist. Whatever causes this prosperity, and I have no doubt and I agree entirely with Mr. Smallwood that it was caused by the war, that it was due to the war, and after the war is over there is set up a peace economy, and that peace economy depends to a large extent upon what has happened because of the war. Nevertheless, it is and cannot be anything else but a peace economy. Now I have no desire to bring other countries into this picture, but I think that the Canadian industrial position after the last war, because of the last war, got a tremendous boom. Part of that industrial boom is carried on to peacetime. That is the position I think that Newfoundland is in at the present time. So therefore there is not much point in seeing what actually happened, whether we are now in a wartime economy or not. The point is that arising out of the war we have a much better peacetime economy than we have ever had in the past.

[The committee rose and reported progress]

Mr. Higgins Mr. Chairman, I want to give notice of motion, sir. I give notice that I will on tomorrow move the following resolution:

Whereas a Royal Commission was appointed by His Majesty's warrant dated February 7, 1933, to examine into the future of Newfoundland;

And Whereas the said Royal Commission made a report and in this report recommended that the existing form of government, namely responsible government, be suspended until such time as the Island became self-supporting, when responsible government on request from the people of Newfoundland would be restored;

And Whereas in 1934 the Legislative Council and Assembly in a Joint Address to His Majesty the King requested that the Letters Patent under the Great Seal at Westminster, dated March 28, 1876, and the