

'The policy of the Laurier Government in refusing to spend money to bring skilled mechanics to Canada has been assailed and attacked by the Manufacturers' Association. . . . The manufacturers frankly claim the right to buy labour at the lowest competitive level. The open shop, with its free competition in the cutting down of wages, is their strongest and most insistent demand, pressed with thoroughly organised force. If they can get Yankees, Italians, Japs, or Chinamen to work cheaper than Canadians they claim the right to turn away their own fellow-citizens. They claim the right to do this on every possible occasion. They are quite within their rights in this respect, provided their workmen are free to employ themselves, and are not taxed for the benefit of any other class.

'Turning to the men with labour to sell and goods to buy, their case is entirely different. When they want to buy the goods which they may be helping to make in the factories they have no such freedom as is enjoyed by the manufacturers in buying labour. They must pay their protected employers from 10 per cent to 25 per cent and 50 per cent more than the market price. The law which prevents them from taking advantage of a free market, as their employers do in buying labour, cannot be evaded. If they buy foreign goods they must pay to the public treasury, and if they buy domestic they must pay to their protected employers. The tariff law is so designed that the selling or employing class can levy tribute on the buying or working class at every turn. In every one of the multitude of articles that make up the year's domestic and personal supplies the employees are made to contribute artificially enhanced prices to their employers.'—*Globe*, Toronto, September 30, 1907.