

Mr. RALSTON: Not in the same proportion as in the United States. I am simply asking my hon. friend to give the figures for the United States to show if the reductions here have been equal to the reductions in the United States.

Mr. SHAVER: I will tell you what happened in the United States in one mill.

Mr. RALSTON: Tell us about the prices.

Mr. SHAVER: They reduced their wages in the United States, but this mill I am speaking of did not. The argument that was used by the hon. member for West Edmonton (Mr. Stewart) in this debate was that the tariff prevented a natural falling in prices.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): You are quoting me correctly.

Mr. SHAVER: If hon. gentlemen opposite wear overalls, and I presume that the hon. member for West Edmonton wore them some time ago at least—

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): I certainly did.

Mr. SHAVER: Well, they can buy a pair of overalls to-day at a reduction of all

the way up to 25 per cent from prices last spring, and that applies to all kinds of workmen's clothes. We were told at the September session that that could not possibly happen. I know, of course, that the hon. member for West Edmonton is the gentleman who sounded the deathknell of protection. Judging by the remarks made by the hon. member who preceded me, the hon. member for Yorkton (Mr. McPhee), he is an ardent believer in free trade, one of those gentlemen who regard the words of Richard Cobden almost as the voice of Allah himself, and perhaps look upon R. J. Deachman as the chief Canadian prophet.

The rayon industry is a very important one in the town of Cornwall. It has been operating there for five and a half years, and has had to face unfair foreign competition. The conditions in that industry have been similar to the conditions I mentioned in regard to the cotton industry. As an example of the competition which some of these industries have had to face from foreign manufacturers in Europe, let me give the scale of wages paid in different countries of the world in the rayon industry, and these figures will apply as well to the cotton industry and many others:

Wages Per Week

	France	Italy	Holland	Germany (Cologne)	Canada
Mechanics..	\$9 24	\$7 54	\$12 65	\$15 20	\$31 20
Spinners (male)..	8 51	7 30	8 76	13 13	21 60
Reelers (female)..	3 89	3 89	4 86	6 85	12 to \$12 96

Those wages paid in foreign countries are one of the reasons why Canadian industries need protection.

An hon. gentleman a few moments ago pictured the condition of Great Britain as ideal, from the labour standpoint, I suppose, and every other, because Great Britain was pledged to the principle of free trade. Let me point out that in Cornwall, in the rayon industry, the spinners work on one shift from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, and then go for a week on a night shift. They get \$21.60 per week. In England men working at the same kind of work earn 54 shillings a week, working four shifts every other week, and on the alternate week they are on the dole. Those are the conditions in England in exactly the same type of industry.

Within two weeks after the tariff increases made during the special session came into effect, Courtauld's commenced building a \$2,000,000 addition to their plant at Cornwall.

They are paying a weekly wage bill on construction of \$17,000, and are at present employing one thousand people working full time. When the addition to the plant is completed about the 1st of September next, the number employed will be increased to fourteen hundred. Is that good for the people of Canada or is it bad?

With regard to the paper industry, tariff item 1060 was wiped out at the special session. That tariff item allowed book paper to come into Canada with an 80 per cent rebate, which brought the tariff on American paper down to 5 per cent, a totally inadequate tariff. The industry might as well have had free trade as 5 per cent protection. That item was wiped out at the special session, and as a result the paper mills in Stormont are now shipping out carloads of book paper to different magazine publishers in Canada who last year got their supplies from the United States.