

ears to hear let them hear, for surely there is no other national policy for the Canadian people whatever may be the fiscal faith which they have inherited or the economic creed which they profess. It would be a blessing of the gods for Canada if we could forget that we have ever had a tariff controversy and if we could approach the questions which are vital to national unity, national expansion and national prosperity without the fettering and narrowing incubus of old racial quarrels and party animosities. Through war, as has been said, the debt upon the estate has been increased from \$336,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 and if we are to reduce the obligation we must maintain and expand the industrial fabric and conserve and develop the natural resources.

### INCIDENCE OF TAXATION

During the four years of war the half of our population which is not engaged in agriculture carried \$83,379,099 of the war taxation while the half engaged in agriculture carried \$389,011—or only one-half of one per cent. In this comparison I am not making any covert attack upon farmers but only emphasizing the heavy contribution of finance and industry and suggesting the heavier burden which must fall upon agriculture and industrial workers if these special sources of taxation should be restricted or destroyed. And we must remember that domestic manufacture of raw materials increases wealth, employs labor and creates new communities and markets. Moreover we get only one-tenth of the value of natural resources if they are exported for manufacture in other countries. I think sometimes that in the immediate situation in Canada there are greater considerations than representation in the Assembly of Nations, or an Imperial Conference in London, or a diplomatic agent at Washington, or even the evil effects of titles upon

our sensitive democracy. For the time let us turn our eyes to our own things and set our hands to our own tasks. If we protect and develop the estate we shall have a bountiful return and the future will be secure.

### WAYS TO PROSPERITY

It is universally admitted that there is now a great scarcity of raw materials. The nation, therefore, which best guards its raw materials will make the greatest advances in production and prosperity in the years ahead. It is legitimate that we should import factories rather than export raw materials, and desirable that we should have immigration into Canada rather than emigration out of Canada. Industrial capital from abroad brings skilled workmen and skilled workmen and farmers are the best classes that we can have in the country. What is the alternative to conservation of our natural resources and manufacture of raw materials to the last processes in Canada? We are situated as is no other country in the world. We lie alongside a nation of a hundred millions of people who speak the same language and have substantially the same traditions, customs and institutions. In Europe movement of population from one country to another is obstructed by differences of language, of customs and of social conditions. But in North America men cross naturally from Canada to the United States and, save that they change their citizenship and their political relation, find the new surroundings very like the old. Clearly, therefore, we must either manufacture the raw materials of Canada within the country, thus employing labor, rearing new communities, providing local markets for merchants and producers, strengthening the national structure, making the back of Canada strong to bear its accumulating burden, or the sons of Canada will follow these raw