

ferred to bringing into effect a 50 per cent British preference. He promised that as his platform. One of his new members stood in his place and read the platform of the Liberal party. I shall read something of the extracts from parliamentary debates. I will ask him what he means. There was his promise in 1919; there was his pledge in 1919; there was his majority to carry out his pledge from 1921 to 1930. Did he do it? Did he attempt to do it? Did he endeavour to do it? Did he suggest that it should be done in any way, shape or form? Why, why, why to-day does he espouse the cause of capitalism? Why to-day is he so anxious about his friends the capitalists? Why to-day is he so concerned about what will happen if the reforms we have suggested should come into being? Why? Because he knows if he puts into force a provision of that kind, namely a 50 per cent preference on the general tariff, the effect would be to close up 60 per cent of the industries in Canada. His friends the capitalists have warned him what will happen. The big interests have told him what will happen. And so yesterday he appeared in this chamber reading from the Montreal Gazette his certificate of character. St. James street forever,—the Gazette, the Free Press and the Financial Post; by these we swim! In hoc signo vinces! Is it not time that we had secured an understanding of what he means? What does he mean?—"50 per cent" or "substantial"? What does his pledge to the electors of Canada mean? What does it mean? What is meant by it? The right hon. gentleman attaches a great deal of importance to trade, and rightly so. In 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930 he condemned platform after platform of the Conservative party; he condemned our Canada first policy. Why did the right hon. gentleman forget his promise of a 50 per cent preference? He and his colleagues went to England in 1923 to attend an economic conference; while there he proposed a preference, but it was not a 50 per cent preference.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: He did not do anything of the kind.

Mr. BENNETT: Well, he put it this way: He said, "Far be it from me to suggest to you what you should do, but I will tell you what we will do"—and so he put it in the little book. There you have it. That is as far as he got. There is the story.

Now, sir, let us go a step further. It has been contended in this house by hon. gentlemen opposite that the government of the day have erected barriers against trade. The League of Nations in its pamphlet recently

issued pointed out that the whole trend of affairs during the last ten years has been towards tariffs. Why? Because it was the only way by which countries could prevent the destruction of their industrial fabric and their national life when other countries were producing goods which they were willing to dump upon the countries of the world that did not protect themselves. I wonder what my right hon. friend meant when he said that we took steps to prevent dumping in this country. Does he favour dumping? Does the Liberal party favour it? I want to know. Does the hon. member for Weyburn (Mr. Young)—oh, I see he is not here. Do hon. gentlemen opposite believe in dumping? Now is the time to answer. Do not be silent in both languages. Rather speak in both, yes or no. Do they believe in dumping or not?

Mr. DUPUIS: We want to dump the government.

Mr. BENNETT: That is what I thought. We are getting a lot of truth out of them this afternoon. That is something. That is all he cares about. He is not interested in anything else.

Mr. DUPUIS: It is high time to do it.

Mr. BENNETT: The hon. gentleman from Laprairie-Napierville (Mr. Dupuis) says: We want to dump the government. But do they believe in the dumping of goods on the markets of Canada? That is the question, and now is the time to get up and answer it. If they do not believe in it, and we must take it for granted that they do not, then what follows? The only methods by which dumping can be prevented in this country were the methods pursued by this government. What have you to say about that? That is what we put to the opposition. We took steps to prevent dumping by the methods that were indicated by the Minister of Finance, by tariffs, by fixing values, and by protecting our people from the depreciated currencies of other countries. Do you believe in protecting this country from the depreciated currencies of other countries or not?

Mr. ELLIOTT: Answer.

Mr. BENNETT: Do you believe in depreciated currencies being the basis upon which Canadians have to compete? Did my hon. friend from Shelburne-Yarmouth (Mr. Ralston) say something?

Mr. RALSTON: I say, make your own speech.