

The Address—Mr. Shaver

cotton mills in Cornwall are at present working full-time, and in one mill they have been working overtime for two or three weeks. An hon. gentleman suggests that they may be storing up the manufactured cloth. I do not think they are so foolish as to make their men work overtime in order that they may store up cotton goods; they are not so altruistic as that. The men are working full-time and in the town of Cornwall there is being paid to the cotton mill workers as wages \$6,000 a week or at the rate of \$300,000 a year more than was paid to them prior to the last general election. In the town of Cornwall a certain doctor who supported me during the last campaign—and this is a very pertinent illustration—said to me that a lady came into his office last January and said: "I want to thank you, doctor, for the advice you gave me last summer." He did not remember what advice he had given her, and he said: "What is that?" She replied: "You told me before the election to vote for Shaver and better times"—that was our slogan in the county of Stormont—"I want to tell you I thank God for our family; the better times have come."

Mr. POULIOT: Have they been changed since?

Mr. SHAVER: I am stating what the times were as they existed for this particular woman, a woman with a family. She said: "For eighteen months my husband was working three or four days a week, and it was a tremendously hard struggle to get along, but for the last month he has been bringing home every week a full pay cheque." That is a direct result of the policy of the present government.

During the recent short session practically every hon. gentleman opposite from the hon. gentleman who a few years ago was going to sound the death knell of protection down to some who were new members like myself, said: You cannot raise the tariff without raising prices. For the very industry of which I have just been speaking where they are now paying in wages \$6,000 a week more than they did prior to the last general election, I have the price lists of March 17, 1930, September 26, 1930 and March 1, 1931. This covers a period of a year and intervening is the period just after the short session of parliament when the new tariff came into effect. I have picked at random four items from the price list, and

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the following table shows the reductions in prices and the percentage of reduction in price per yard:

Price List				
Article	Mar. 17, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Mar. 1, 1931	Percentage of reduction
Shirting. . .	15 ² / ₃ cts.	15 cts.	14 cts.	11%

This is the ordinary shirting used in making a workingman's shirt.

Price List				
Article	Mar. 17, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Mar. 1, 1931	Percentage of reduction
A.C.A. ticking	26 ¹ / ₂ cts.	23 cts.	22 cts.	17%
8-oz. denim. . .	21 ¹ / ₄ cts.	19 ¹ / ₂ cts.	18 cts.	15%

This denim is used in making the ordinary heavy-weight overalls for workingmen.

Price List				
Article	Mar. 17, 1930	Sept. 26, 1930	Mar. 1, 1931	Percentage of reduction
28-inch galatea	17 ¹ / ₂ cts.	16 ¹ / ₄ cts.	16 cts.	9%

This 28-inch galatea medium weight is used for making children's dresses and other things of a similar nature. The average reduction in these items, going all through the price list, is 14 or 15 per cent.

Mr. RALSTON: Has my hon. friend the percentage reductions in the United States for the same period?

Mr. SHAVER: I am not talking about the United States at the present. I am dealing with the argument that was used by the former Minister of National Defence (Mr. Ralston). He used the argument that if you put up the tariff, up go prices.

Mr. RALSTON: I used the argument that where there would be a decided falling in prices in view of world conditions, prices in Canada would not fall in the same proportion in view of this tariff; and I adhere to that position.

Mr. SHAVER: Prices have fallen in very large proportion.