

culturist if, failing to find sale for his products, that the price of anything that he might want to buy was only half what he would otherwise have to pay for it? No market, no sale; no sale, no money; no money, no necessities of life for his family, no clothing for his own back.

PROTECTION MEANS TALL CHIMNEYS.

Free traders argue that the duty is always added to the price, and that this duty goes into the pocket of the manufacturer. The answer to this is, that under protection factories with tall chimneys multiply, and that competition forces down prices to the lowest possible living limit. It is rarely the object of the tariff to exclude foreign goods absolutely. Competition between home manufacturers reduces the price of goods to a minimum; and if the foreign manufacturer desires, after meeting the requirements of the tariff and the competition of the home manufacturers, to enter the home market, he is welcome to do so, and the consumer has the variety from which to choose. On the other hand, without protection the home manufacturer could not exist; and the market would be in the control of the foreign manufacturer. Does any sane person suppose that any feelings of tenderness or philanthropy would induce him to take less for his goods than the last cent that he could squeeze out of his victims? Human nature is not of that texture.

THE FARMER BENEFITED BY PROTECTION.

Under protection in the United States the growth of manufactures has been so great, and the reduction in cost so great, that there is nothing that the American farmer needs, from a mowing machine to a garden rake—from a cook stove to a pair of mittens—that cannot be had of as good or better quality and at a lower price than before the inauguration of the present protective system there. And not only this, for to-day American agricultural implements, American cotton goods, American hardware, American vehicles and Yankee notions, are sold in England in large quantities. Protection makes this possible.

EXPORTS UNDER PROTECTION.

The exportation of American agricultural products does not begin to keep pace with the increased exports of American manufactures; not because the production of farm products is falling off, but because these products are consumed at home, while the increase in the production of manufactures not only gives the agricultural classes the benefit of the decreased cost of all things they require, but enables the manufacturers to enter the markets of the world even bearding the British manufacturing lion in his own den.

HOW LABOR REFORMERS VIEW PROTECTION.

Viewing protection from the standpoint of the artisan and mechanic, Mr. H. J. Pettifer, secretary of the Workingmen's Association for the Protection of British Industry, states that his association "bases its demands on the direct injury that foreign competition does the working classes in England, especially in the agricultural districts." "Foreign competition," he says, "during the last ten years, has thrown about two million acres of arable land into pasture, and about one hundred thousand men out of work. They go to the towns for employment. We give foreign competition the credit for bringing on pretty much all the distress there is at present in

England. There are about nine hundred thousand wage-earners out of employment at present." Mr. George Shipton, as chairman of a recent Trades Union Congress, held at Bradford, England, stated: "As to free trade, they had had the old nostrums trotted out that they should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, regardless of the consequences or the conditions under which the cheapness was obtained. If that principle was a good one they might as well import oriental labor, indorse the sweating system, and approve the slave trade." At the same Congress, Mr. Broadhurst, after reading the report of the Parliamentary Committee, discussing the matter, said: "There are various degrees of sweating, but the demon of cheapness has permeated our whole social system; and, while the cheapness of goods has been a matter for wonder, purchasers seldom or never give a thought to the human blood and muscle that have been ground up in the production of the articles supplied to minister to their necessity, to add to their luxury, or to gratify their vanity." Mr. T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor: "I am a high tariff man and a protectionist, and for the reason that I am an American and a friend of American laborers. No workingman has ever called for a reduction of the tariff, and no reduction should be made until it is demanded by the people. We want protection from one end of the country to the other. Touch not the tariff. Raise the tariff so high that not a single article of foreign manufacture can come through it."

ENGLAND VERSUS CANADIAN IRON WORKS.

Anti-protectionists argue that the removal of protection, or important modification of our tariff laws, would not only benefit consumers in Canada, but that Canadian manufacturers would be enabled to offer serious competition with other manufacturing countries in the markets of the world. How England views the matter is shown by a memoranda given to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by a deputation of the House of Commons rather more than a year ago. In this memoranda it was stated:

"A proposal is now pending to increase the rates of duty paid on iron and steel imported into Canada.

"This increase is so enormous that it is manifestly designed for protection.

"In so far as any increase of duty on manufactures imported into Canada is protective and prohibitory, it must be so almost exclusively as against England.

"The proposal to increase the duties on iron and steel must operate very detrimentally . . . against England, because Canada is now, and has for many years, been one of our principal markets, exclusion from which would be certain to withdraw a large part of our trade.

"There are high economic and State reasons why Government should endeavor to interfere, if possible, to avert this. The number of workmen employed in our iron and steel works has been largely reduced within recent years . . . Much of our most skilled labor has consequently migrated to the United States and other countries, where their knowledge and skill are employed against our home industry.

"The Canadian iron industry is not yet developed to any material extent. The effect of imposing the proposed new duties would certainly be to induce an unnatural, and therefore unhealthy, development of new enterprises on Canadian soil.

"The future, as well as the past, of the Dominion must be mainly dependent on agriculture.