

say the goods should have cost \$14 to manufacture. Anybody who is in the business knows what they cost. What do they value them at? They value them at what Eaton pays for them—probably \$7, \$8, or \$9. The buyers come, and to the ruin and destruction of our own industry they take away the living of this country so far as it is obtained from customs duties. That is well known to everybody, and if we are going to protect ourselves against that, we must not only have a strong tariff, but we must have a dumping clause as well.

Now, I have listened to my honourable friend with regard to the dumping clause, and I am free to admit he knows more about that than I do, because he has had experience that I never had; but personally I can see my way clear to say that the Government of Canada, or even a Minister, should have as much right to protect us by a dumping clause as the President of the United States has to protect the people of that country. If the Government takes that power, then the Government will try it for the next six months. I am glad of it, and I hope it will bring about some success by protection for the industries of the Canadian people. That will be in the interest of the consumer, the farmer—everybody. You cannot divide the people into producers and consumers. You cannot segregate some of the citizens of this country and say: "They are farmers; they do not want protection." You cannot say that the labouring man does not want protection. He is asking for protection to-day, and we are voting \$20,000,000 here to try to help protect his life and the lives of his children, and help him for the next few months. I say that in all the industrial life, in all the agricultural life, in all the labour life of Canada, protection is desired if we are to grow up to be the strong nation that Nature intended us to be on the northern half of this continent. I say, let us intensify the protection, and let us see what the results will be.

The political party to which I belong brought down in 1878 what is known as the National Policy. Afterwards, listening to the party represented by honourable gentlemen on the other side of the House, we weakened our tariff and our position, we weakened Canada, and out we went, and in they came. Laurier was then the Prime Minister—and I knew him well personally. Did he lower the tariff which he had condemned? Thank God, he did not lower it, and it helped Canada through a period of years. On every single occasion when Canada has been raised out of the dust it has been done by protection in one form or another.

Hon. Mr. POPE.

Of course I was always opposed to this British preference, and I am opposed to it yet, because the products to which it applies may not be made in Great Britain; they may be made in Germany, or made in France, or made in Italy, or anywhere else. I was over in Britain, and went into an establishment that was doing a great trade in umbrellas, parasols and ladies' clothing, and I insisted on seeing the works that this gentleman had been talking to me about, and when I got into his factory what did I find? Ten sewing machines, and ten girls sewing. The rest of the work was all done on the continent of Europe. You ask me under those circumstances to accept a British preference? Not at all. I do not think we owe England that. I think we owe England our support if she is in trouble, but so far as commerce is concerned I have never known old England to make a sacrifice for us, though I have known Canada to make a sacrifice for her.

I believe in Canada as a unit in itself, independent of all the other nations of the world. If you want coal and iron, go up to Hudson's Bay, where the iron is of good quality and coal is to be found. Go to the head of our railroad there and open up a great agricultural implement factory where the coal and the iron will be available. The people on the great prairies of the Northwest will purchase your goods. The country has been developed by the efforts of Liberal and Conservative Governments, but the development was inaugurated by the Conservative Government; as everything for the welfare of the country has always been inaugurated by it and imitated by the party opposite. You are imitators—not bad ones. You imitated the great Hudson Bay development, and there is a great opportunity up there, inside the Dominion of Canada, to bring together that iron and that coal, and manufacture implements to be used on those great prairies, and the transportation cost would be almost nil.

We have wonderful opportunities. Let us not waver for one moment. Let us not hesitate to give to the Canadian people all the protection that great nations have, like the successful one to the south of us. Let us give such advantages to our people, whether they be consumers, farmers, or laborers, and we shall advance in the same degree as the people to the south have advanced.

Hon. C. MacARTHUR: Honourable members, like some others who have preceded me, I am going to ask the indulgence of the honourable the leader of the Government, and of the members of this Chamber, to anticipate