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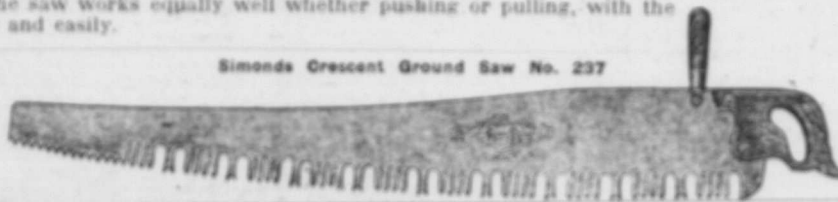
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today will dispute that a protective tariff develops home industry. What protection has done to develop industry in United States, in Germany, and in fact in England herself, is too well known to be disputed. Many people have the mistaken idea that English industry and shipping were born and developed under free trade. Such is not the case, but the very opposite. The foundation of English industry was laid under a system of extreme protection. In some lines importation was absolutely prohibited. English shipping supremacy was born under the most arbitrary and extreme navigation laws that the world ever saw.

Cobden Was Wrong

When Cobden was stumping the country advocating free trade, he often likened England's position among the other nations to the position of a large city to the surrounding country. The country produced the raw material and the city completed the finished product. So Cobden pictured England's position among the nations. She was the manufacturer, the finisher of their raw products. The industrial development of England, Cobden claimed, was two hundred years ahead of any other nation.

As it was apparent to Cobden that there should be the freest possible trade between the city and the surrounding country for their mutual advantage, so Cobden thought, and rightly so under the prevailing conditions, there should be the freest possible trade between England and the other countries of the world. But there was just one weak link in Cobden's theory. England did not make laws for the other countries. Already they were using the same method, viz., protection, which had developed English industry, to develop the industries in their respective countries. The United States in twenty years surpassed England in the iron industry in which she was pre-eminently ahead of the world at Cobden's time, and a few years later Germany also surpassed her in this line.

History is too full of examples of industrial communities and nations built up by protection for any sane man today to dispute it. A protective tariff develops industries, increases population and wealth, and rounds out the national life to the benefit of all.

Better transportation systems are possible, better trains run, better educational facilities are developed, more art and culture and better literature enrich the national life, resulting in more comfort and culture for the farmer as well as all other classes.

Protection Always Best

It is questionable if it would be to our best interests, even if all other countries would agree, for the whole world to be on a free trade basis. If cheapness were the only aim in life it might be well. Goods could then be secured without hindrance from wherever they could be produced cheapest. A little thought, however, will lead us to the conclusion, I think, that this would not be best. A mechanic in England may be able to get his weekly board at seven shillings a week, while a mechanic in Canada will pay \$5.00 a week and still the mechanic in England who only gets a pound a week would not be as far ahead as the Canadian who gets \$18.00 per week. It may be good business for even the prairie farmer to pay more for his supplies if it results in his having more money to pay it with? Cheapness is not always the best basis to do business on, either for the individual or the nation.

We have beside us the greatest example of this in the world. The United States have for years maintained a high protective tariff, resulting in the American farmer paying more for most of his supplies than he would have to pay under free trade, and still he is the most prosperous farmer in the world. If we can round out our national life as the Americans have done, a similar prosperity is bound to come to Canadian farmers.

Just here let me refer to the moral satisfaction which must come to the prairie farmer as well as other Canadians, because we are not supporting a poverty basis of living. Our protective tariff shuts out the products of countries where the rate of wages is one-quarter or one-tenth of what it is in