

But the measure of protection can never be a certain and continuing factor in determining wages as long as a costly immigration propaganda is maintained by the Dominion government; as long as the ports are wide open both for men who are going on the land, and for men and women who must work in factories; and as long as tariff acts, as they always have been, are devoid of sections which guarantee that at least part of the tariff largess bestowed on manufacturers shall reach labor in protected industries in wages that are higher than mere subsistence wages.¹

Canada manifestly must continue its immigration propaganda. It is an agrarian country, in the main dependent upon the products of its farms. Canada's export trade is chiefly maintained by its farmers and its grain growers; and, with millions of acres of good land still available for farming and grain growing, every effort must be made to attract to Canada men who desire to engage in farming and grain growing, and by so doing increase the export trade.

But, while all comers are welcome in Canada, regardless of whether they are to embark in farming, or whether they must at once find work in manufacturing industries, it is absurd to claim that the advantages of high protectionist tariffs accrue, as a matter of course, to all wage earners.

Government statistics show what little ground there is, or ever has been, for the more general claim of protectionists,

The right honorable J. H. Thomas, labor member for Derby, general secretary of the national union of railwaymen, addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Grimsby, yesterday, said: "The workers welcomed the visit to this country of Mr. Hughes, the Australian premier. But it should be clearly understood that if we were to change our fiscal system for the Australian one, it must be accompanied by eight hours, a legal minimum wage, preference for trade unionists by statute, old-age pensions on the colonial basis, and disabiement grants for the unfit."
—*Yorkshire Post*, March 27, 1916.