

observed that they have never been exactly in unison on the tariff question. Their attitude in that respect reminds me very much of a tug-of-war, twelve men on each side, pulling a rope in different directions. If six of the twelve on one side should desert and pull for the other side, I fancy they would picture very vividly the attitude of hon. gentlemen of the Opposition with regard to trade and tariffs: one section pulling for protection, another for exemption from taxation in respect of matters in which they are particularly interested; another for free trade. We have to get away from these conditions; we have to get away from provincialism in tariff matters. The policy this Government proposes to pursue is to adopt—as indeed, they have adopted—a national tariff which shall benefit all people in all parts of our country. I thought the designation “mixed pickles,” given by a newspaper to the wants of the Liberal party, was very good. I will read the article; it is entitled, “A Catalogue of Liberal Wants”:

An extension of public enterprise to help mitigate conditions of unemployment. The cessation of all expenditures on public works. A generous assistance in money and men to carry on the war. No additional taxation. A wider success for the made-in-Canada campaign. Free trade and direct taxation. No taxation for other than war-purposes.

These wants are just about as consistent as the opinions of hon. gentlemen with respect to trade and tariff matters.

There has been a falling off in immigration; let us examine this question for a moment and endeavour to ascertain how we stand in the matter of immigration as compared with other countries. I have the following clipping taken from the Winnipeg Telegram of a few days ago:

War has in great measure checked the flow of immigration from Europe to America.

I presume our friends would say that the reason for this check is due to the tariff policy of this Government. (Reading):

It is true that a partial check, owing to the commercial depression, common to the American continent, had taken place before the outbreak of hostilities, but the most marked decrease has become evident since the beginning of August. Nor while the present conflict is maintained is there any possibility of a reversion to former conditions, but rather a still further falling off.

Canada has not suffered more than the United States. In the latter country the decrease in immigration from Europe for 1914 was 45 per cent, or well over half a million.

If this statement is correct I see no reason why our tariff policy should be condemned, because so far as immigration is concerned

[Mr. Glass.]

we are not in so bad a condition as our friends across the line.

I have said that figures can prove almost anything; I believe they can be changed to substantiate arguments which would not otherwise be capable of proof. The total immigration into this country from 1911 to 1914 was 1,141,957. From 1897 to 1910 it was 1,575,029. It will appear, therefore, that the immigration for three years under the present Government amounted to almost as much as it did during the first fourteen years of the administration of the late Government. The immigration policy which our friends of the Opposition had adopted—praise and credit is due them for this—was commencing to bring results; the greater part of the immigration which took place under their administration came in during the latter part of that period of fourteen years. For the ten years from 1897 to 1906, the first ten years of their administration, the total immigration was 832,383. From 1896 to 1911 the immigration was 1,142,788. The flow of immigration into this country had commenced to slacken before the present war. Why? By reason of the Balkan war to which I have previously referred. Our friends opposite seem entirely to forget that the Balkan war of 1912 was largely responsible for the conditions which prevailed in this country during the year 1913. Those who wish to be fair in their criticisms and who have confidence in the assertions of the financiers of Europe and of this country, realize that the direct cause of the industrial stagnation and interruption of commercial activity in 1913 was due to the Balkan war. War does not create capital; it destroys it; and one of the results of the Balkan war was that a total of \$450,000,000 was wiped out and withdrawn from the world's capital.

I could present to the House a great many reasons why, having regard to the circumstances, we should be gratified with the manner in which the affairs of the country are being administered at the present time, but they are so palpably apparent to any student of present conditions that I am sure there is no reason why I should present them.

If we are true to ourselves, if we do our full duty to our country, we will not go about whining about hard times. There is no country under heaven to-day that has greater reason for self congratulation and thankfulness for the conditions prevailing in it than Canada. In the providence of God it is to be hoped that this horrible