

same time was told that in some sections there was a very large mass of the labor element almost on the verge of starvation.

We think the manufacturer of the many articles that are now imported into England, and which do not enter into the cost of the food or living of the average laboring man, would give employment to many of these men now out of work and tend also to raise the pay of those employed.

We Canadians are satisfied from the result of our experience that tariff changes can be made that will increase the business of our friends, will cause our competitors to come in our country to manufacture and so give work for our workmen and yet our consumers pay no more; at the same time our Canadian manufacturers including the new comers, retain a firmer and steadier business and one evenly distributed throughout the whole year and not subject at times to the interference caused by a surplus of manufactured goods coming from foreign countries to the injury of our workmen and manufacturers.

Our Canadian policy of forcing the foreigner to manufacture in Canada has resulted in over 120 United States manufacturers starting branches in Canada with a capital of some five or six million pounds sterling, and we pay no more for our goods.

We Canadians have proven to ourselves that without raising the cost of food and necessary clothing we can give employment to many artisans who otherwise would have had to leave the country or be unemployed. What we have done we say Englishmen can do as well if not better, and there are more men to give employment to, why not