

ernment and the return of Mr. King

enormously increased and another had enjoyed a continuous blessing in spite of the expressions of pessimism and despair and of want of confidence in the country. And in passing it might be mentioned that these expressions did not come from

But there were truths to be faced by the people of Canada, said Mr. McElwain, were brave enough to face them. Canada was a young nation and had a tremendous amount of money owing to other countries. Three hundred millions a year was

the country's financial mainstay. The country's financial mainstay. This meant that Canada must sell to the world three hundred millions worth of goods and services above the cost of the goods imported into the country. She had only one way of doing this—she had to export a great protective nation which had raised its wage standard so high that it became the highest in the world. In consequence, Canada, too, was forced to export goods and services to the United States of America. Canadians would leave the country. The country had no other option in the matter. It must at all costs maintain its standard of living. Canadians were to remain in the country as long as the vast obligations owing met as they came due.

Thousands Out Of Work.

One of the most disastrous acts of the King Government was the reduction made in the British protective tariffs, particularly in the matter of woollens and other textiles. These reductions cost the Canadian wool and textile manufacturers over \$10,000,000 a year. Canadians were out of work on the farms, while other cash had been forced to leave the country in order to earn a living. (Cries of "Shame!")

As for farm implements, the Government had thrown the burden of the reduction in tariff on the manufacturer, and not on the consumer. Thousands of them who were out of work and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. And on top of all this, the cost of the importation of all the necessities of life was being reduced, now stood ten per cent. higher than when the King Government came into power. Allied with this, the tariff on woollens and textiles was reduced. Thousands of workmen were thrown out of their positions because of this. Before the Government reduced the tariff on fertilizers, farmers in Canada were buying fertilizers in Canada. Now they are all closed.

The exodus of Canadians to the United States was briefly dealt with by Mr. Meighen. Three years ago some 1,000 Canadians, on the average, left this country for the United States. Since the policy of the King Government got fully under way, the exodus averaged three times that number until now about 15,000 a month were leaving the country, according to official figures, and, besides this, almost as many more entered the United States.

States by avoiding the emigration authorities across the line. Certainly it was time that something was done to stop this dangerous state of affairs.

The advent of the King George, however, with its tariff changes, had taught the people of this country in the last three years more as to the course faculty that Canada should pursue than 20 years ago. At present the Immigration law of Canada and one-third of what it was before the war. But of what value was immigration if the country could not attract immigrants, and employment was so poor, and the country was so small, that those Canadians who had been compelled to seek work elsewhere were not able to find it? It was remembered that one Canadian was worth ten immigrants from European countries.

At present the Immigration law of Canada was a little better than it had a flint, consisting of

was trying to make a surplus out of a forty-two million dollar "deficit." Such trifling was affecting the commercial integrity of the country.

In the Commons the Government had about half the House on the side of the political fence, but in a second vote they required a four-fifths majority to pass the Progressive, "on that Progressive vote the tariff."

In concluding, Mr. McElgheen declared that this country needed a return to the common sense of common sense (Cheers). The people wanted no more railways in the air; no more platitudes; platitudes were to be given up. The people wanted to be governed by men of experience and not fed continually with nostrums and promises (Cheers).

Mr. McElgheen resumed his seat the crowd of diners and cheerers on their feet and cheered him until he left the room.

After nearly three years in power the people could now fairly size up the King Government's record and the National Policy. During that time the country had no famines, no unemployment, no grain production had been cut off, no communists had been employed, a continuous bleeding had not occurred, and the confidence in the country and of the King Government was increasing. It might be mentioned that these expressions did not come from the mouths of the King's enemies—they were not that sort of enemy. Canada's Heavy Obligations.

But there were truths to be faced, and the people of Canada, said the Meighen, were brave enough to face them. Canada was a young nation, and had a tremendous amount of money owing to other countries. Three hundred millions a year was required to pay the interest and to maintain the country's financial strength. This meant that Canada

must sell to the world three hundred millions worth of goods over and over again, and the goods must be sold into the country. She had only one near neighbor—the United States—a great protective nation, which had raised its wage standard to a level higher than that of the world. In consequence, Canada, too, must maintain a wage level comparable to the United States or Canada, or else she would lose her market. The country had no other option in the matter. It must at all costs maintain a high level if wage-earners were to remain in the country and the country was to continue to grow as they came due.

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of the King Government was the reduction made in the British protective tariff, particularly in the matter of woollens and other textiles. The reduction meant that 35,000 Canadians were out of work on part-time, while others, again had been forced to leave the country in order to earn a living. (Cries of "Shame!")

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As for farm implements, the Government had thrown the burden of the depression on the shoulders of manufacturers and as was to be expected, scores of them closed doors and threw out of employment. And on thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. And on higher than when the King Government came into power, and the workmen came into power, and the workmen came into power.

Before the Government reduced the tariff on fertilizers, which was in Canada, no fertilizer was sold in Canada. Now all are closed.

The exodus of Canadians to the United States was briefly dealt with by Mr. Meighen. Three years ago some 1,000 Canadians, on the average, left this country for the United States. Since the policy of the King Government got fully under way, the exodus averaged three times that number until now about 15,000 a month were leaving the country, according to official figures, and, besides this, almost as many more entered the United States.

Many more needed are States by avoiding the authorities across the line. Certainly it was time that something should be done to stop this alarming state of affairs.

The advent of the King Government, with its tariff changes, had done one thing, it nothing else. It had taught the people of this country in the last three years more

to the course fleetly that Canada should pursue but 20 years ago. The argument could ever have done.

At present the immigration to Canada was the same as in 1920 and one-third of what it was before the war. But of what value was immigration if the country could not find employment for the new immigrants? Unemployment as well for these Canadian citizens was compelled to seek work elsewhere. And in this connection it should be remembered that one Canadian was worth ten immigrants from European countries.

For three years now Canada had a fine specimen of financial jugglery going on. The Government was trying to make a surplus out of a forty-two million dollar deficit. Such trifling was affecting the commercial integrity of the country.

In the Commons the Government had about half the House, but it was not so in the Lords. In addition to this they require a majority of 75 in the Lords. Mr. Meighan, "Progressive" votes "and," added Mr. Meighan, "on that Progressive vote."

In concluding, Mr. Meighan declared that what this country needed was a return to the solid bedrock of common sense (cheers). The people must be brought back to the law, no more platitudes, no way in the law suits or commissions. They wanted to be governed in the light of the facts, not fed continually with nostrums and promises (cheers).

When Mr. Meighan resumed his seat, a number of others were seated on the benches in the Chamber until he left the room. There were no more cheers.