

pre-war rates for passenger fares. I see no reason also why express rates, telegraph rates, and all similar charges should not go back to pre-war figures. If we do not commence we shall never carry these things out. In order to play on the harp we must play upon it; and if we want to get these charges lowered we must start to lower them. I hear complaints all over the country of these excessive charges and high prices and there is a demand for their reduction. Possibly that may be the justification of the government in cutting, as they think they are cutting, the tariff. They may be doing this cutting in the hope of giving people lower prices, but if that is their expectation I do not know that they will quite realize it. At any rate, we will wait and see.

Let me draw the attention of the government to these facts: The hon. member for Sherbrooke follows the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Raymond) and the latter follows the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Marler). I also think we had a member of the Progressive party last night who said he could not vote for these tariff changes. It is time therefore that the government paid some attention to the public feeling, as exemplified by the representations of these hon. gentlemen. I am going to vote against both the amendment and the motion to go into committee of Ways and Means to reduce the tariff. I have always been a protectionist. My father was a protectionist and brought me up that way.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MACLEAN: Some hon. gentlemen may not like to hear that but I am proud of the fact. My father did a great deal to start the manufacturers' association in this country. He raised his family properly on ten or fifteen dollars a week although he gave his time to preaching protection. It did not pay us very much in the long run but my father was an honest protectionist. He believed in protection and preached it. I happened to know Sir John Macdonald in the old days, and the greatest thing he ever did for this country was to introduce the principle of protection for the development of Canada. I agree with my hon. friend from Sherbrooke (Mr. McCrea) who said that no country has become great that has only developed one side. There must be an equality of development, the country must be developed from the industrial as well as from the farming side. If that is not done, you are going to have conditions such as my hon.

friend spoke of, and those are not in the interest of Canada or its people.

I want also to tell my hon. friends the Farmers' representatives that they are beginning to go back on their own ground. It has been pointed out here, to a large extent, that they believe in what they call farming or mining the land. Well, that will not do for the farmers. They are now beginning to engage in dairying and live stock activities. They are also in the bee business, and they will come to an industrial view of things later on. That is what I am going to discuss this evening. That being the case—with the change of sentiment in the government ranks and the statement by hon. members one after the other—five now probably—of their objection to the budget, the government may reconsider their course. Certainly the hon. member for Sherbrooke is going to raise his voice on the individual tariff items as they come up. If that is done—although I have very little hope of anything resulting from it—there may be some improvement in the government's policy. But I do say this—and that is why my remarks on the tariff tonight are so short—I am quite sure the question now before the people is the tariff issue. It is one of the great questions in the United States at the present time. The presidential election will take place this fall. I do not know what will happen over there but there may be a movement in the way of reducing the tariff. In the meantime I say to the Canadian manufacturers: Put up with what you have to put up with now. I say to labour: Put up with what you have to put up with now, and see what will happen next fall and next winter after this question has been threshed out all over the country. We shall hear nothing but the tariff discussed in Canada, and we shall get some idea as to what the people really think of this issue. If the Americans persist in closing their markets to us we may find a way of limiting them in certain of our markets to them. For instance, we may consider the putting of an export duty on some of the things they get from us. There are a number of measures we can resort to which may be in the nature of retaliation but are perhaps in the direction of fair treatment all round. The people are going to consider the tariff question and are going to talk on it and from the point of view on the whole that it is not so much the manufacturers who have to suffer as it is the workers in the factories. Many of our industries may be able to stand tariff reductions and may get through somehow; but the great trouble in regard to these changes is the effect they will have on our working people and on their wages.