

*Supply—Trade—Advertising*

Mr. BENNETT: I hardly think an observation of that kind is quite worthy of the leader of the opposition. The words "producer" and "manufacturer" were synonymous in the sense in which they were then used. Why all this bewailing of the manufacturers of this country? Why all this abuse of them? Why appeal to them on the one hand to increase Canadian employment, and then abuse them? There are very few members on the other side of the house to-night who have not directly or indirectly asked this government to do something for some industry in their particular locality—very few.

Mr. DUFF: I am one that did not.

Mr. MacLEAN: Nor I.

Mr. BENNETT: There are no industries in the constituencies of the hon. gentlemen who have just stood up except the primary industries of agriculture and fishing, and with respect to that something might be said. The word "manufacturer," in the sense in which it is used in connection with many of these items, is synonymous with producer. We mean by primary producers, the farmers, the fishermen, the miners, the lumbermen. Those are the great primary industries, but it is also true that the manufacturer produces from raw material a finished product. I put to my hon. friend from Weyburn this simple question: Have you made up your mind that certain branches of Canadian industry shall be taken out of Canada? If you have, then your contention holds water. But if those industries are to remain in this country, they can only remain and provide employment if they have at least an equal opportunity with their competitors.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): That is what we were told in 1922 and 1923 by the right hon. gentleman when he sat over here.

Mr. BENNETT: When hon. gentlemen speak of high tariff or low tariff I should like them to realize that the tariff is but an instrument to accomplish a purpose. That is all. The purpose to be accomplished by that instrument is to give Canadians an equal opportunity and fair competition. When the tariff goes beyond that, it puts a premium either upon exploitation or upon inefficiency, and so far as this government is concerned it is going to put a premium neither on inefficiency nor on exploitation. But this government proposes to see that the tariff is used as an instrument to afford to Canadians in industry that equal opportunity to which they have a right, and that fair competition which they should enjoy. Will my hon. friend from

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

South Huron go out in Ontario and say: I deny Canadians an equal opportunity and fair competition. Go out and tell them that. When my hon. friend from Weyburn talks of imports and exports, that is wholly beside the question. According to his theory, what we should do is to permit imports to come into this country freely in order that they might displace Canadian effort and industry and toil and energy and foresight and vision and capital, to be replaced by the same from abroad, in order to increase, as he said, our exports. Exports, what of?

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Manufactured products.

Mr. BENNETT: What manufactured products can there be if they are replaced by those from abroad?

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Just the kind that went out of Canada from 1925 on.

Mr. BENNETT: Surely the hon. gentleman is not familiar with the record.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): I am quite familiar with it.

Mr. BENNETT: I am going to say to this house, as we proceed, and I shall not anticipate it, that to-day the Canadian people are faced with the greatest crisis they have ever faced with respect to the whole structure of their industrial life. Why?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Your tariff revision.

Mr. BENNETT: No. The lack of tariff revision. Because in every country of Europe to-day and in other parts of the world there has been a determined effort to reduce inventories. For a time they withstood the strain of throwing their products upon the home market at the price at which they offered them abroad, but now the strain has become such that they have thrown their products upon their own markets. In consequence the dumping clause no longer becomes applicable. I should like hon. gentlemen to read Mr. Fielding's remarks upon the application of the dumping clause. The dumping clause having no application because the domestic price in many of the countries I have mentioned is the same as that charged for export the Canadian people are faced with the replacement of their industrial products by those from abroad. Tell me how you can stop it?

Mr. YOUNG: You are stopping it.