

German, French, or English manufacturer. I make my article for a dollar. In the United States the same article is manufactured for a dollar, in England, France and Germany the same thing. What is the result or my being a protectionist and getting the Government to give me thirty-five per cent protection on my goods. It is this when the German, English, French or United States manufacturer brings that line of goods to Canada it costs me a dollar. He cannot get into Canada unless he pays the additional 35 per cent. What do I do? It costs me a dollar to manufacture that article, and knowing that it costs the other fellow just as much, and that he will pay 35 per cent. extra into the treasury of Canada, before getting his goods into Canada, what do I do? I sell my article at \$1.30, it is just as good as the United States, German, English or French article, and the result is that the others are barred and cannot compete with me. I have the benefit of an extra profit of 30 cents on that article, so that the protectionist, instead of paying tribute to the National Treasury of Canada, puts the profit of his business into his own banking account. If the national treasury were to depend on what the protective manufacturers contribute they would be starved to death. There would not be one cent in the treasury. The manufacturer contributes not one cent to the national treasury of Canada, and the only man to contribute out of one hundred millions this year, I understand, is the importer. The post office is a self-sustaining institution. We do not count upon the post office for revenue, but we count on the customs house. What were the importations last year? Nearly half a million, upon which they paid an average of 20 per cent. or 18 per cent. exclusive of the raw materials that come in free, making up a revenue of nearly seventy to eighty millions. Out of the inland revenue, which is within the limits of Canada, we obtained a revenue of fifteen to twenty millions. These are the only two sources of revenue this country can count on to build its railroads and its canals, to open up the Northwest, to encourage immigration, to build all kinds of public works. What does the manufacturer contribute to it? Not a cent. It is the importer, the so-called free trader, the revenue tariff man who pays that money in; that is he pays it, but he finally collects it from the consumer. When he has to pay thirty-five cents protection on an article that costs him a dollar, he makes his rate to the consumer ac-

cordingly. So that in the long run the consumer is the individual who pays the money, and if it were not for the importer Canada would be stranded, would not have a cent to spend on its great national undertakings. What have the protectionists and Tories to say to that argument? If protection is good to keep out importation raise the tariff so high that no foreigner will have a right to come here to sell his goods. That is what they tried in the past, they succeeded so well that they brought the country to a condition of things that became so unbearable, so that after eighteen years of that policy the people drove them from power in 1896. The Liberals came in, reduced that tariff, established a new line of fiscal policy between the colony and the mother country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier established a preference between the mother country and Canada, and the tariff was reduced with the result that Canada's revenue, which under the high protection tariff was only about thirty-eight to forty-two millions in 1896, with over six million people, rose in three or four years under the Liberal policy to eighty or one hundred millions.

The SPEAKER called attention to the fact that the House was without a quorum. The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to call in the members, and his report having been read the Speaker announced that a quorum was present, and called upon the hon. gentleman to proceed.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN—I was stating that the result of the protectionist policy was to impoverish the national treasury, whilst that of the Liberal policy, introduced in 1896, has replenished it to such an extent that it has become a cause of wonder to our own people and to many civilized nations. The effects of the Liberal party have been beneficial not only to Canada but to the empire. The Liberal party, which is always held up on the eve of an election and during it as the disloyal party, is the only one that has done any good to the British Empire. It aided the mother country in times of stress, when involved in the Boer war in South Africa; it assisted the workmen of England and the great manufacturing centres of the United Kingdom by giving them a preference over all other people with whom we had trade relations. Notwithstanding all those benefits to the empire, the Tory party still when involved in an election clings to that hideous cry against the Liberal party of disloyalty. I