

tion in the United States was 50,000,000 and in Canada 4,300,000; in 1890, the United States, had 63,000,000 and Canada 4,800,000. And at the end of each of the three years 1900, 1910 and 1920 the population of the United States stood respectively at 75,000,000; 91,000,000 and 106,000,000 with Canada at 5,300,000; 7,200,000 and 8,788,000. The increase in the United States has been enormous, and it has not been all a natural increase, much having been due to immigration. These are staggering facts of an authoritative nature which one can well consider as a sufficient warranty for the future policy of this country being in keeping with the course which has been pursued in the United States. I submit that the trouble in Canada has been that we have had, not too high a tariff but one that has not been high enough; because if your tariff is high the standard of living is bound to go up, you increase the production in the country for the home markets, and you have increased competition. And it is increased competition that keeps down prices. My hon. friends to my left smile at this, but I can assure them that I am able to submit authorities and data to convince them on the question.

Let me consider for a moment what has happened to our own population. We find that in 1920 the emigrants from British North America—Canada and Newfoundland—to the United States numbered 90,000; in 1921, 72,000; in 1922, 46,000 and in 1923 117,000. On the other hand we find that the immigrants arriving in Canada from all countries have been as at the end of March, in 1921, 148,000; in 1922, 89,000; in 1923, 72,000, and in 1924, 148,000. It is obvious therefore that our population has been steadily drifting to the United States, and the reason, I submit again, is that the standard of living in the protected country is higher, and the competition which exists brings prices down to make the cost of living low. Organized labour, too, has been able to maintain the rates of labour at a good level. The fact is that those countries that have maintained a high tariff, and which by means of mass production have been able to export to a very much greater degree than weaker countries like Canada, are able to offer inducements to immigrants which are not afforded under a low tariff.

There is another extremely important thing which we cannot ignore and which faces Canada as insistently to-day as any situation has ever confronted a nation. Beyond the Pacific, in China and Japan, there are teeming millions of orientals who provide what

practically amounts to slave labour; they work for from 5 to 10 cents a day. So that the industrial development of those countries is advancing rapidly. I would ask my hon. friends to my left, therefore, to consider what the situation would be in Canada if China and Japan made any considerable industrial progress during the next ten years, as it is highly probable they will, with cheap labour at from 5 to 10 cents a day, and if they were able to bring their products into this country. What would become of the industrial and social life of Canada? We should be obliged to lower our standard to those of the Japanese and the Chinese if we wished to survive industrially. There is no question about that. Consider the situation in Europe at the present time.

Every country in Europe is highly industrialized and has the advantage of very cheap labour. At the present time we are importing goods from Germany and other continental countries to the displacement of our own. We lower our tariff while the United States raise theirs. Our neighbours by their tariff policy foster their manufacturing interests and protect their workmen; they hold their own home market and export their surplus production. On the other hand, we allow the whole world to invade our home market, and we do nothing by tariff legislation to encourage mass production. Why is it that people from all parts of the world are so eager to get into the United States that the government has to put up barriers to restrict their ingress, while we in Canada are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to attract immigration? It is simply because we have not followed the policy of our neighbours to the south, the policy of reasonable protection that will protect our industries.

Let me be specific and take the actual experience of Canada by showing the results of the application of the National Policy during the three years from 1879 to 1882. At the time of the introduction of the National Policy conditions in the Dominion were similar to those obtaining at the present time—people were leaving the country, there was financial stringency, accompanied by depressed trade conditions. I would commend to the notice of hon. gentlemen the speech of Sir Leonard Tilley, then Minister of Finance, delivered in 1882, in which he made an able and exhaustive analysis of the application of the National Policy during the three years from 1879 to 1882. He showed from data secured as the result of exhaustive inquiries that the number of factory employees during