

protection would be given to the consumer, he stated. Was it fair, the Conservative chieftain asked, to subject Canadians to the competition of 12 cents per day paid to girls in Japan, 35 cents per day paid to labour in Soviet Russia or the cheap wages of European countries? It was unfair to have Russian coal enter the Dominion to replace a Canadian product, he continued, produced at such a low living standard under Soviet rule. The standard of wages and living of Canadian labour must be protected, the opposition leader asserted.

If those pledges are to be carried out, they must be contained in the sentence of the speech from the throne which reads:

Measures will be submitted for your consideration, including amendments to the Customs Act and the Customs tariff.

At Sherbrooke on July 14, he said as reported in the Ottawa Citizen of July 15:

"Do you believe, Liberal or Conservative, that oriental labour should displace Canadian labour? Canadians must be protected," he stated, and it was his supreme desire to give his fellow Canadians a chance. Towards this end, Mr. Bennett declared, if returned to power, legislation would be passed at the first session of parliament affording Canadians an equal opportunity, fair competition with the world.

At Halifax on July 3, he said, as reported in the Halifax Herald of July 4:

"I will not sacrifice the coal industry of this province or the steel industry of this province to any other country in the world," declared Mr. Bennett. "We will not tolerate this importation of Soviet coal when we take office."

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Some hon. members say "hear, hear." We too, are looking to see what measures the hon. gentleman brings down in that regard.

Mr. BENNETT: Give us a chance.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The report continues:

If this party is returned to power on July 28th, and I believe it will be, at the first session of parliament we will submit tariff legislation that will afford fair competition for Canadians and equal opportunity to develop this country in competition with any other country in the world.

At Cornwall on June 27, as reported in the Ottawa Morning Citizen of June 28:

He contrasted the "changing attitude of the Liberals for place and power" with the policy of the Conservative party. "We propose," Mr. Bennett stated, "at the first session of parliament to enact such legislation as will give Canadians fair opportunity in competition with any country in the world. We propose to ensure in every possible way our home markets for our industrialists and agriculturists. We cannot succeed as a country unless we do so. I will enact such tariff measures to give Canadians an even chance or perish in the attempt. At

[Mr. King.]

the same time we will protect labour as well as consumers. There will be no exploitation."

At Renfrew on July 16, he said, as reported in the Ottawa Morning Journal of July 17:

If we come into power we are going to pass tariff laws at the first session which will give Canadians an equal chance with others. As surely as we are here to-day, we will pass an act that will give industry, the farmers and the labourers fair competition with the world and Canadians an opportunity to build a great nation.

At Simcoe on July 21, he said, as reported in the Mail and Empire of that date:

"As soon as we can form a government after July 28, we will call parliament together, and at the first session we will enact legislation that will give Canadians fair competition and an equal chance with their competitors of the world to develop Canada." A man stood up. "Does that mean," he asked, "that when you call a special session you will raise the tariff?" "That is what I said," Mr. Bennett returned.

At Winnipeg on June 9, he said, as reported in the Manitoba Free Press of June 10:

It will be the duty of the Conservative party to see that our tariffs can operate as well in the service of the consumer as the producer. Tariffs properly controlled will ensure our own markets to our producers, and internal competition will control prices. If any producer levies an excessive charge, I will put a stop to it.

At Winnipeg on June 9, he said, as reported in the Montreal Star of June 10:

If after investigation there is any producer of this country levying excessive charges upon the consumer, I will put a stop to it.

The Prime Minister is reported as having said the following at the Sherbrooke meeting held on July 14:

The imports of machinery, tools, farm implements and engine boilers took jobs away from Canadians.

Notwithstanding the Mail and Empire reports that at the Woodstock meeting of June 26 he complained that:

The United States trouble is over-production. Our trouble is under-production.

The Quebec meeting of July 13 is reported as follows:

This country must be self-containing "commercially independent," and must be protected against mass production of the United States. As it is the surplus products of the United States are being dumped into Canada.

At the meeting held in Winnipeg on June 9, my hon. friend asked why Canadian newsprint was admitted free into the United States, and then stated that it was because Canada was the only place where that commodity could be obtained. I hope my hon. friend will tell us if in the legislation he proposes to