

the days of Paul, the adopted policy is to prevent the people being imbued by those doctrines preached by the Liberal party. Like the men of Ephesus, they appeal to the prejudices and passions of the people. The cry they raise is not "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," but "Great is the loyalty of the Canadians." This motion which you, Mr. Speaker, have in your hands, is the last appeal made to the passions and the prejudices of the people. What does it assert? I will not quote its rather verbose language, but in its last sentence there is an appeal to the fact that unrestricted

RECIPROCITY MIGHT DISCRIMINATE

against England, and there is a further appeal against assimilation of tariffs with the Americans. This is what the resolution means when the hon. gentleman uses these words:

"That this House, while approving of the special efforts made by the Government to increase Canadian trade with the far East, with the West Indies, with Great Britain, and the United States, desires to express its confidence that any negotiations for the extension of commercial relations with the United States will be so conducted that their result will be consistent with that proper control of our own tariff and revenues which every self-respecting people must maintain, and with a continuance of those profitable business and political relations with the mother country which are earnestly desired by all intelligent and loyal Canadians."

This is an appeal to the passions of the people. This is an appeal to the loyalty of the people. We claim that we on this side of the House are just as loyal as are hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, but we object to men trying to make loyalty the cloak for their selfish policy. What is the argument which we hear in reference to this appeal against discriminating against England? It is stated that it would be unmanly and ungenerous to grant to another nation trade facilities which are denied to the mother land. This is the burden of the objection which is generally made on that score. Let us see what is in it. In the first place, I assert that this policy is not conceived in hostility to England. This policy is conceived in the light of what we believe to be for the best interests of Canada. But I state again, and I have admitted without hesitation that this policy might disturb some existing Canadian interests. But I do not admit that English interests are to be more favoured than Canadian interests. It may be our duty when we have this policy enacted, as it is our duty now, to raise our revenue out of duties on British goods as well as the goods of other nations. I put the case in this way. I assume that this policy would realize what we expect from it, I say that I assume it, but I should not say so, because I believe it rather than assume it.

WOULD BUILD UP THE COUNTRY.

However, I assume it, just for the sake of argument. I assume, for the sake of argument with hon. gentlemen opposite, that unrestricted reciprocity would do what we expect from it: That it would foster agriculture, develop trade, stimulate industries, build up cities and settle our North-West. Then, Sir, if unrestricted reciprocity were to produce all these results, what, I ask, would be the attitude of England towards us? If we could show to England that unrestricted reci-

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