

United States people. They sent the right hon. gentleman empty handed from Washington some years ago, if he had then threatened retaliation he might have accomplished something. It is the only way to bring them to time. The free traders of England see now that the only way to bring the people of the United States to their senses, is to treat them to a measure of retaliation. The tariff is effective, and the tariff will build up our country and build up our national industries. The people of the United States believe in it; England is coming to believe in it, and there should be more of it in Canada. There is ahead of Canada a very dangerous competition in the way of slaughter goods from the United States. They are in a worse plight than we are; their industries are being overworked and they have goods for export which they propose to dump on outside countries. The word 'dumping' is a familiar word to English politicians to-day. The people of England see that it has to be stopped, and a substantial tariff is the only way to stop it.

I am not afraid to say that the sentiment of my province is altogether in favour of increased protection. The farmers of Canada to-day are more and more protectionists. I believe the farmers of the Northwest are more and more protectionists. They believe a tariff can do something for them, and more than all, they believe that some kind of an imperial preferential tariff can do something for them. On that subject let me say just one word. We admit to-day that there is a political alliance between us and the motherland. We have got that far, and we are coming to believe in a defensive alliance, and I give the government credit for taking steps in that direction. It follows that where there is a political alliance, and a defensive alliance there must be a commercial alliance and that commercial alliance can be based on the principle of protection and on nothing else. It is not inconsistent with the principle of protection. We can still have protection in this country and at the same time give a preference to the motherland and all the other portions of the empire. I am confident that what the English people are coming to is the present political alliance strengthened by a defensive alliance and leading to a commercial alliance of some kind. Hon. gentlemen opposite were going in the wrong direction when they proposed to start with a commercial alliance with the United States. The people of this country would not have it, because they knew that if it began as a commercial alliance, it would end as a political alliance. At the present time the people of Canada from one end of the country to the other are in favour of a commercial union with the different portions of the empire, which will not require them to

abandon protection, but which will give them a chance of holding their own against protectionist nations like the United States. The people of Ontario, the people of Quebec, the people of the maritime provinces, and the people of the Northwest expect an increase in the tariff to enable them to meet the competition of the United States, especially if they undertake to slaughter goods in our country, and desire to have a preferential arrangement with the mother country. Hon. gentlemen opposite may say that the country is prosperous. True, it is prosperous, but it could be made more prosperous. The Northwest would settle up more rapidly, we would have more factories and greater trade in the east, and we would build up Canada just as rapidly as the people of the United States have built up their country if we adopted more and more the principle of protection. As I said before, it is not so much the trusts in connection with the tariff as the monopolies in connection with great public utilities that are to be feared in both the United States and Canada. So long as we vote our money away to strengthen monopolies, as we are doing to-day, we shall do nothing to settle the transportation problem, but will only give monopolies greater power to grind down the people. Let us put a stop to that, and let the people's money be spent for the benefit of the people themselves. That is what I ask for, and that is what the people themselves are asking for. They are not asking for a husk in the shape of a back-country railway. They are asking for something for themselves; and if hon. gentlemen opposite had a trans-continental railway on national lines to offer them, they might reasonably ask for the support of the country. But they have nothing of that kind; they have only a great expenditure to propose in the interest of a private company.

The question of the autonomy of the Northwest Territories has been brought up. I do not know what is to be proposed this session with regard to that; but I stand here in favour of government by the people. The people of the Northwest are ready to assume the responsibility of their own government. They are as ready to do it as we in Ontario are determined to maintain the system we have here. Why cannot the people of the Northwest be given a government of their own? They are prosperous, they have schools and other things to carry on, and they can manage them for themselves as well as this government can do it for them. Why cannot the Northwest Territories be erected into provinces? The people are asking for relief and they cannot get it; but if the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railway want anything, you find the great Liberal party who are supposed to be champions of the people, turning handsprings to give them