

cisely the same as it was. And now, harking back to what I said before, the note throughout the British Empire at this moment is a note of colonial equality in the Imperial Union, and the men we have on the Treasury benches of Canada today cannot sound that note.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright) attempted to reply to this statement made by the ex-Minister of Finance (Mr. Foster) as to the effect of this tariff in discriminating against England. Why, Sir, the returns show it. The "Sun," of Toronto, pointed out what was shown by these late returns in reducing the imports from England. Is not that sufficient to show discrimination against England and to show that this so-called preferential clause gives no preference to the mother country? But I have a curious testimony on the same subject. I have here the "Iron Age," a journal published in the United States. And what did it say of the tariff as soon as it was passed:

"The new tariff, therefore, cannot 'be properly described as one discriminating against the United States. A 'further examination of it and of the 'attitude of the Government will completely free it from any suspicion of 'being anti-American. It is not too 'much to say, indeed, that it shows 'a strongly pro-American bent. First 'of all, there is the offer of reciprocity. Next, there is the treatment 'of American products in the general 'tariff.'

As to this offer of reciprocity the "Sun," which I have already quoted, says that whatever the Ministers may say, their object is not to have a preference with England, but to have a preference with the United States. And the Toronto "World," which has been referred to here, had articles a short time ago declaring that the Ministers were looking to Washington. And here we have this American paper saying that the tariff has a pro-American bent:

"Of all the changes made in the general tariff, the most sweeping were 'those made in the duties on iron

"and steel and the manufactures 'thereof. Large slices were taken off 'most of the old duties, and some of 'the most important articles, such as 'mining machinery and—next year— 'barbed wire were put on the free list. 'What foreign country will receive 'most, if not all the advantage of 'this? Clearly the United States. It 'is true Britain gets her goods in at 'a rate of duty now 12 1-2 per cent, 'and next year 25 per cent, less than 'the general rate, but nobody 'supposes, the Government least of all, 'that she can ship iron and steel 'goods into this country against United States competition.

"Looking over the whole list of 'Canadian imports of iron and steel 'goods, we find in nearly every article that the balance is enormously 'in favor of the United States.' Then the "Commercial," a Canadian journal, says:

"Even of bar iron, of which, until 'recently, we imported altogether 'from the United Kingdom to supplement our own output, a larger quantity is now supplied to us from over 'the line than from Great Britain; 'our imports of bar iron in the fiscal 'year ending June 30 last amounting 'to \$52,827 from Britain and \$56,587 'from the United States."

This is in line with the figures given yesterday by the ex-Finance Minister (Mr. Foster). The whole article goes on strongly to point out that this tariff is more in favor of the United States than of England. So that this so-called discrimination in favor of England is a sham. The Gordian knot is an afterthought on the part of the right hon. Prime Minister. There was no Gordian knot to be cut by Alexander of Macedon, and there was no such difficulty as the Minister of Trade and Commerce tried to make out in getting the denunciation of these treaties for which he claimed so much credit for the Premier.

Now let me say of the right hon. gentleman that so far as representing us personally in the Jubilee was concerned, I think he represented us well. The hon. gentleman who leads the