

that very sweet letter of Secretary Knox which the Finance Minister read this afternoon with such gusto. The only time when the hon. gentleman becomes really effective is when that crescendo comes into his voice, and he becomes pathetic, as he certainly did this afternoon when he read that letter. But there is nothing in that letter. If you wish to gauge the friendliness of the United States you must examine its purpose, and not the letter of its diplomats.

The tariff of the United States to-day is very unfriendly so far as we are concerned. But it is inspired—and we cannot blame the Americans for it—by the highest kind of national policy. It is designed for the protection of American industry. With that view, they have put their tariff in its most hostile attitude in regard to the products of Canada, that American tariff is a menace to Canada—hardly so designed, I would say—the object being the development of American industry, and it has succeeded most surprisingly in that respect. So, what I warn the House and the country of is this: We have had a friendly settlement of a question which might have involved a tariff war, but nothing has been done, as yet, to take out the sting that is in the American tariff for Canadian products, that seek the American market, and so our duty to-day is to continue in that national policy which is vindicated here to-day; not to begin to abandon it, or to think that the statement of Secretary Knox that he thinks highly of this country and of Canadian statesmen, can make up for any real disadvantages. The Americans still have their tariff in existence, and they intend to keep it there. And now, under our success of to-day—if it is a success, and I am willing to admit that it is—our duty is all the more the maintenance of a Canadian national policy and a Canadian tariff to meet the unfair tariff that the Americans now impose upon us. If the right to impose an export duty upon pulp has helped to bring this about, why should we not have an export duty upon pulp and other things as well?—on lumber, nickel, asbestos and other products of Canada that are not produced in any other country, and that are now sent out of Canada to the United States to make work for American workmen, profit for American capital and national prestige for the American people. The National Policy has succeeded so well that what we want now is to carry it further and use the instruments we have in our hands to bring the American nation to a sense of the fact that we are determined to go on with the building up of our nationality and the development of our resources.

And now I come to a question which is before this House in another form, but which must be settled. We can no longer

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN

afford to allow Americans to come into our country and acquire franchises, to dam our rivers, and to export the power thus produced from Canadian waters to help in the development of the industries of the United States. The moment we let them see, not only that they cannot have our pulp, but that they cannot have our power, they will come to Ottawa again and make concessions, if they have not made them to-day, and make them in the way we want them—in the tariff they impose on the products of this country. We can compel our cousins and brothers in the United States to come to us and help us to develop our resources. There are two ways for the Americans to take part in the exploitation of Canada's resources. One is to come here with their capital and build up industries in Canada; the other is to take the products of Canada and ship them across the line for the development of the United States. We can compel the Americans to come here with their brains and capital and develop Canada's resources within our own territory. And that which enables us to do this is the right we have vindicated to-day, the right to impose export duties, the right to make our own tariff, and give preferences. So, while we should always be friendly with Washington, we should be prepared to carry out the policy that would force them to recognize the position of this country, will force them to come here and develop Canada's resources. No more must this idea be held of allowing them to raid our markets or to use our resources for their own benefit. If we carry out this idea, perhaps, some day, the Americans will come to us with some kind of trade reciprocity. They may say: we want your farm products, and we will remove some of the duties that we impose upon you. If they ever do come, it will be because Canada has taken the strong position of National Policy and is prepared to maintain her commercial integrity no matter at what cost. We must be careful not to be so anxious to win sweet words from the Americans that we shall in any way jeopardize the early carrying out of what I believe is in the air—preferential trade within the empire. I believe there is more for Canada, in her present situation and in her future, in closer relations with the mother country, and with the sister states of the empire than in closer trade relations with the United States. Anything we get from the United States will be the result of—I must use the word, for it is the only one that applies—the result of retaliation. It was this that brought them to time to-day—not sweet words, but the fact that we have the instruments of retaliation in our hands. As between Canada and the mother country, and between Canada and the sister states of the empire, there is a friendly feeling; there is the knowledge