

RECIPROCITY

There is a third class, who would like to see both as to natural products and manufactured articles practically a common tariff between the two countries and a great universal flowing of trade from north to south. This, I think, is a more limited class on this side, but represents, in the main, the advocates of Reciprocity on this and the other side.

There is the manufacturing class, who desire to see no change but that the tariff should at least remain stationary, and there is still another class, who desire to see no change in reference to the American tariff, but who are very anxious to propitiate the sentiment which calls for cheaper goods in this country, and who are prepared to meet that sentiment by an increase in the English preference, and a creation of Imperial Reciprocity!

Notwithstanding what a section of the press says, that this country is hostile towards any reduction in the tariff, I am convinced that there is a wide feeling of unrest amongst many of the consumers in this country and that some changes can and must be made to meet that demand. On the general subject of Reciprocity, it is almost impossible to get the average educated and friendly American to understand the feeling of hostility or indifference in Canada, towards the overtures which were made to this country last Spring by President Taft. We had so long been seeking entrance to their markets, and had made so many overtures, that our friends on the other side had become convinced, that all that was needed, was an indication that they were ready to trade with us, to have any such overture greeted with open arms, and it is very difficult for them to understand the Canadian attitude. I was asked last Spring to speak at a banquet of the Economic Club in New York upon this subject, and found it