

will look at the Montreal 'Star' any day for the last twelve months or so you will see at the head of the editorial page a standing pronouncement;

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Give the manufacturers, workingmen, and farmers of Canada the same kind of tariff as that which has made the United States the home of the most prosperous manufacturers, workingmen and farmers in the world.

'The home of the most prosperous manufacturers, the working men and farmers of the world.' I say the home of factions, combines and anarchists.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA.

Force the government to give you as good a tariff as that which has made the American manufacturers rich. When you get this tariff, pay your Canadian workmen American wages.

I pity the poor Canadian workmen if they get American wages instead of good Canadian wages.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF CANADA.

Take a leaf out of the book of the American workingman. Help your employers to obtain for themselves and for you a Canada-for-Canadians tariff.

Why, Sir, is it at this moment, when the people and the government of the United States are endeavouring to free themselves from the shackles which have been coiled around them by the manufacturers, the trusts, the combines, which are the direct creation of the tariff that we are called upon to be so foolish and so criminal as to put our limbs into these shackles? Is it at a time when manufacturers in the United States are closing their mills right and left that we are to adopt the policy which has brought about the distress that to-day exists in that country? Is it at a time when American workmen have their wages decreased by ten, twenty or even forty per cent that Canadian workmen are asked to be so unmindful, so ignorant of their own interests as to adopt the American tariff? No, Sir. For my part, much as I admire the United States—and I have never had any hesitation in declaring that I have the greatest admiration for that great people, for they are a great people, and no one can read their history without admiration of the qualities that they have displayed—great as is my admiration for the United States, yet, if we are to seek an example, it is not to the United States that I would look for it. We can do better. I do not want to seek my examples anywhere than in this land of Canada. We have better institutions and a better fiscal policy than theirs. We have a fiscal policy of moderation. Their fiscal policy is a policy of exaggeration. It has brought that country, I will not say to the verge of civil war. But to-day what do you find in the United States? You find a condition which is not healthy, a condition different from that

which you find in Canada. At the top of the United States social system you find the wealthy manufacturers, the monopolists, and combinesters who have made the country simply a tribute payer to their organizations. And what do you find at the bottom? Almost anarchy, strikes almost in permanence; you find labour institutions going the length of declaring a penalty against the members of their institutions who become members of the militia, thus refusing the very first duty that the citizen owes to his country. This is the condition which exists in the United States and this is the example which hon. gentlemen on the other side tell us we should follow. Far distant be the day when we shall seek an example of the United States to guide us in fiscal or in other matters. No, Sir, we will continue as we have commenced; we will remain simply ourselves; and, to use a good Canadian phrase, we will paddle our own canoe. We will continue the course we have advocated in the past; we will maintain ourselves as we have commenced; we will continue the policy of common sense, calmness and moderation which has already done so much for the Canadian people, for their fair name and for their general prosperity.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN (East York). Mr. Speaker, if the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) was jocose, I must say that the leader of the House was only facetious. According to the speech from the Throne, parliament is assembled at this time of the year mainly to discuss the question of the Grand Trunk Railway. I propose to deal with that question, but first to say a few words in justification of the action of the present chairman of the Railway Commission. I believe that that gentleman was right, but that he did not go quite far enough in the solution of the question. We have been told for years that the transportation problem is the only problem before the people of Canada. And the Bill the government introduced last session is called the National Transportation Bill. Now, is that Bill or is the amendment as proposed here this session in any sense a solution of the transportation problem? So far as I can gather, it is simply a proposal to build a colonization road through the back country of Canada. That is not a solution of the transportation problem. We have appointed commissions, we have spent millions of money in laying railways and digging canals, and yet the people of Canada from one end of it to the other are demanding to-day some kind of relief in regard to transportation. Hon. gentlemen opposite have made a deal with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. If they desired to improve the transportation of this country, if they desired to solve the great railway problem, they would have adopted as the basis of their proposition the nationalization of the old Grand Trunk Railway, the consolidation