

forcible language as I have quoted from Ex-Secretary Root, but he is not alone in this opinion. The leading Journals of the United States, from New York to San Francisco, have expressed themselves in terms equally forcible.

I shall therefore content myself in assuming the attitude with regard to Canada which President Cleveland assumed in the dispute over the tolls on the Welland canal. 'A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations.' To these words let me add that the Senate of Canada will be doing but half its duty if it does not render such assistance as in its power lies to sustain the government in enforcing the rights of Canada in the present instance, and in supporting any effort it may make to see those rights vindicated, and justice done to the Canadian people.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—I have to congratulate my hon. friend upon the very valuable contribution which he has made to the discussion and learning upon this very controversial subject. It would be difficult to gainsay any of the statements which he has made regarding the effect of the interpretation placed by the United States government upon this treaty so far as Canadian interests are concerned. As the matter is one under consideration, I do not propose to give any expression of opinion upon it. Already it has created a great deal of attention on the part of the Imperial government, and is now under consideration between that government and the government of the United States. Whatever interests affecting Canada are involved will of course have to go through diplomatic channels, through the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, and I have no doubt those interests will receive the very best consideration and protection which can be given to them at the hands of the Imperial government. We have not been extremely fortunate in the interpretation of our treaties with the United States government. That government has always been willing to take the large end of the stick and give us the smaller end.

Hon. Sir GEORGE ROSS.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN—They give us nothing at all.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—They have not hesitated to offer the substance and give to us the shadow of any treaty relations in which we have to do with the Washington government. I am very glad, however, that there is a tribunal recognized by Europe and by the United States, to whom can be submitted very important questions of this character, and it will be the irony of fate if, it having been on the initiation of the United States government that the Hague Tribunal treaty was passed, by which questions of a controversial character, international in their nature, could be submitted to that tribunal, the United States should be the first to refuse to consent to a reference of an international dispute between Great Britain and that country itself. I am hopeful that the United States government will permit the question to be submitted to the Hague tribunal, and if this is done—and from what I can learn the Imperial government is very strongly urging upon the United States government a reference of this matter to this particular tribunal—I have no doubt that the finding of that tribunal will be along the lines prophetically predicted by Senators Lodge and Root. I see no reason why the order should not go, and I am sure that this government will be only too glad to bring down such papers and to give such information upon the subject as they can properly submit.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN—I have listened with great attention to the very valuable interesting and well worked out speech of the hon. leader of the opposition, and I am only asking now for information. When we speak in this matter of Great Britain dealing with the United States, I understand that Great Britain should get the help of other nations, such as France, Germany, Austria and Italy. I suppose they would come in also and that Great Britain would not necessarily be fighting for the benefit of the other nations, without having their moral help in having the United States made to respect the spirit of the treaty.

Hon. Sir GEORGE W. ROSS—There is no discrimination as to foreign shipping.