

## A Matter of Geography.

Hon. Mr. MacKay showed that from Chicago by the Canadian route the distance to Liverpool was but 4,174 miles, while from Winnipeg by way of Chicago and Illinois to Liverpool the distance was 4,826, or 652 miles in favor of the Canadian route. "And yet they say we will lose the trade!" he commented.

He condemned the Conservative members for their stand that Canadians with all the raw products right at their door could not compete with the manufacturers away down in the States.

"We are a miserable lot if we can't," he summed up.

He gave the view of the American paper men, to the effect that the reduction of the duty on paper would mean that the paper mills would all go to Canada, American capital would go into mills in Canada, and the American mills would be forced out of business.

In wheat, ham, bacon, fruit and dairy products Hon. Mr. MacKay maintained Canada could compete with any producers. Senator Hale had himself admitted that he could not compete with his peaches with the fine flavor of the Canadian peaches. The Canadian farmer did not fear competition in the open market.

He was glad the hon. member for South Grey (Dr. Jamieson) had come out squarely and said a dozen such agreements would never hurt the loyalty of Canadians. If other hon. gentlemen had unburdened themselves similarly they would feel better.

As for the "favored-nation" argument, Hon. Mr. MacKay showed in detail that where there was now any trade either way with these it was small and negligible as a competitor with Canada.

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture was not, he thought, in good company when he aimed to help the farmers by taking his advice from the combines and the trusts.

## Canadians Not Afraid.

Canadians were not listening to the predictions of the opponents of reciprocity; they were acting in the living present, knowing that they could not be beaten in their own products. Only four days ago there was an announcement of a big industry coming to Winnipeg. Even the men of the west, he maintained, had a better outlook for the eastern manufacturer. It was a natural law for man to buy in the cheapest market he could and sell in the dearest. He quoted extensively in support of his argument from statements of western men.

Dealing finally with the annexation argument, Hon. Mr. MacKay wondered whether he need really touch it, only it was in the resolution. He thought if what the resolution averred were true, surely the miners and farmers and fruit-growers and manufacturers, too, would all now be shouting for Old Glory, as the share of their trade with the United States was a very large proportion of the whole.

## Not Safe Advisers.

He was not going to take lessons in loyalty from Sir William Van Horne, who took Canadian money and invested it in Cuba, a dependency of the United States. He would not follow those who quoted Sir Edmund this and Sir Edmund that on how to develop Canada, when their money was going to the United States. He quoted British papers of leading influence as to Britain's position on what Canada should do; they advocated trading where trade was easiest.

## Looks to Co-operation.

In a fine peroration Mr. MacKay expressed the confident hope that the land of Bryant and Longfellow would join with the land of Chaucer, Milton and Shakespeare, the land of Burns, and the land of Moore; that we were coming to a day when the little differences should be things of the past,

and the two nations, under different flags, would lead the world, giving an objective realization to continental Europe, oppressed with militarism, of the fact that that was not the best way to live, that man was not made to kill his fellow-man, but that Christianity should mean as much to the collective individuality called a nation as to the individual man himself, and that it was not the duty of one nation to try to overthrow another, but to seek for the advancement of all in the arts of peace.

Hon. Mr. MacKay then moved his amendment to the resolution, seconded by Mr. C. M. Bowman (North Bruce).

## Sir James Repudiates.

Sir James Whitney rose on the point of 6 o'clock to speak to the question of the amendment, simply moving the adjournment of the debate, but first saying that he "repudiated and resented on behalf of hon. gentlemen of this House, of both sides," the suggestion of the concluding paragraph of the amendment that Canadian loyalty was purchasable by Great Britain by tariff concessions and salable to the United States. "I throw it back," said he, "to the honorable gentleman. No human being in the Dominion of Canada except the honorable gentleman who has kept us listening here for two hours and a half" to a speech which Sir James said "had not come within sight of the resolution that was before the House." He "congratulated the followers" of the honorable gentleman on following "the only man in British North America who so far had dared to suggest that the loyalty of Canada was purchasable."

Sir James then moved the adjournment of the House.