tor in the problem. Had he insistetd on retaining them in jail, the allies must have dispatched a force to the capital of Venezuela and war outright would have ensued. As it is, the officials here prefer to regard the status as not one of war, providing the allies adhere to their original program of a "peaceful blockade," perhaps followed by the temporary seizure of Venezuelan custom houses.

Details of the sinking of the Venezuelan navy are awaited with interest and the officials could not but express regret and surprise that it had been found necessary to proceed to such extremes.

Nothing has yet occurred to induce the state department to change its policy of non-interference. The president is showing particular interest in the situation and this morning he called Secretary Hay away from his regular Thursday diplomatic reception to confer. The chairman of the two congressional committees on foreign affairs also called at the state department to talk over the developments.

Senator Cullom expressed regret that England and Germany had destroyed, by breaking up or sinking, the vessels of the Venezuelan war fleet.

"They might better have been kept for toyhouses; against a formidable squadron they were fit for little else," he remarked. He believed that, if it were considered necessary to seize the vessels they could have been kept intact until after the trouble had been settled and then returned to Venezuela.

Senator Cullom expressed the opinion that the United States would not become seriously involved in the present disturbance, as he is satisfied that neither Great Britain nor Germany has any intention of acquiring Venezuelan territory.

The state department is so far well pleased with the energetic yet discreet manner in which Minister Bowen has acted. There have been no orders issued to any of our naval vessels to repair to Venezuelan ports and it is not intended to issue such orders until an emergency should arise, as the presence of foreign men of war in such cases is likely to cause useless friction. There is, of course, always danger that the attempt of an American vessel to pass the "peaceful blockade" may call for the appearance of American men-of-war on the scene.

The Views of Castro.

Caracas, Dec. 11.—In an interview yesterday President Castro declared that he ought to have demanded reparation from Great Britain. It was a notorious fact, he added, that officials at Trinidad had for years been aiding Venezuelan revolutionists. He condemned Great Britain for trying forcibly to obtain the island of Patos, which it would have probably obtained in due time diplomatically as he had intended to summon congress in March to consider the question. As for Germany and the interest on the loan, which, by the way, he did not negotiate, he had the liveliest desire to resume payment of the interest as soon as peace was restored.

THE GREAT NILE DAM

A Triumph of Engineering That Has Cost in the Neighborhood of $25,000,000.

Assouan, Egypt, Dec. 11.—The great Nile reservoir and dam were opened yesterday in the presence of the khedive, the Duke and duchess of Connaught, Lord Cromer, the British agent and consul general in Egypt, and Lady Cromer, the ministers and many other distinguished personages.

The opening ceremony took place in the afternoon, when the khedive turned a key which put the electric machinery in motion, whereupon the sluice gates were opened and a great body of water rushed through them. The Duchess of Connaught then laid the last stone of the dam, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Duke of Connaught Feb. 12, 1899.

The Assouan dam, built across the Nile, is the greatest work of the kind ever attempted. As a triumph of engineering it stands perhaps at the head of human achievements. It has cost a little more than $25,000,000. It is nearly a mile-and-a-half long, thirty-eight feet high and is pierced by 180 sluice gates, which are opened and shut by machinery and regulate the flow of water in the river. The supplementary dam at Assiout, a few miles up the river, is intended as a re-enforcement of the great dam, to assist it by breaking the force of the spring floods and restraining them in a local reservoir capable of storing more than 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. By means of these dams the surplus waters will be stored in the rainy season and released in the time of drought. The system of irrigation will make capable of cultivation vast areas of what is considered the richest soil in the world, and the effect of the harvests thus obtained on the food market is worth considering.

25,000-ACRE DEAL

Winnipeg Firm Expects to Retail Lands to Settlers From U. S.

Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 11.—The largest purchase of property which has been reported recently was completed when Messrs. Urquhart, Richards & Pattinson, bought 25,000 acres and paid $175,000 therefor. The property is in the Saltcoats district.

It is the intention of this firm to retail to actual settlers from the United States and their agents are busy in the streets of Illinois and Iowa hunting up farmers who are desirous of moving from their present homes to the great northwest.

Harold Pattinson, the local representative of the firm, states that he has received encouraging reports from the south and that he expects an influx of settlers next spring.

The Price of Pleasure.

"It is hard for a lovely woman to forego the pleasures of the life which she was created to enjoy and adorn. She may have to be busy all day in office or in store, yet she cannot deny herself the social pleasures which are offered her. But the fatigue is often too great for her, and she suffers from headache and backache as a consequence of over-exertion. Women who are tired and worn out will find a perfect tonic and nervine in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures headache, backache and the other aches and pains to which women are subject. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I am so pleased with your instructions, I hardly know what thanks to give you for your kind favors," writes Mrs Milo Bryant, of Lola, Thomas Co., Ga. "I suffered so much with great pains in my back and the lower part of my stomach and palpitation of the heart, that at times I could hardly lie down. Could hardly get up in the morning, but after using three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, I am like a new woman."

Sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of ng standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MANIFEST DESTINY

Goldwin Smith, Grand Old Man of Canadian Reciprocity Movement, Believes in It.

The Hale Old Toronto Leader Is Unchanged, Though in Hostile Environment.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 10.—Throughout my investigations in this city of the attitude of the leading Canadians as to reciprocity with the United States, I have been warned to be prepared to discount the opinions that would be voiced here. Toronto is supposed to be the seat of a very strong pro-British feeling and the headquarters of all movements tending toward the establishment of closer relations between Great Britain and Canada and more distant relations between the United States and Canada. Superficially, at least, the people here, or, anyway, their prominent men, are strongly British in sentiment.

None recognizes this fact better than Professor Goldwin Smith, the grand old man of the movement to draw Canada and the United States closer together. Professor Smith stands where he has stood for these many years, but he admits that he is in a hostile environment.

The old man, now in his eightieth year, resides in a stately old mansion, surrounded by a large plot of ground, near the center of the city. The house is said to be the oldest inhabited house in Toronto. Professor Smith is still vigorous, notwithstanding his many years, his mind seems to be as keen as ever, and his conversation sounds as his writings read. While he talked freely about more intimate relations between United States and Canada, commented on present tendencies making in an opposite direction and outlined his views of what the future has in store, he did not care to be quoted. "They all know what I think," he said, "but it does no good to repeat my views. They only serve to irritate and stir up bad feeling. The surface currents set against my views, and here in Toronto there are very few people who agree with me, but I may say that the feeling of the Canadian masses toward the United States is not unfriendly and that it is not yet too late for friendly advances in the way of better trade relations by the United States to be met half way by our people."

It is worth while, however, to record here what Goldwin Smith thinks, inasmuch as his views may be easily obtained from his writings. He, it should be remembered, is the author of the phrase "manifest destiny," which is so often used nowadays in vastly different applications, but was first used by him with reference to his belief in the ultimate union of the English-speaking peoples of the North American continent. When Goldwin Smith first came to Canada, he shared the views of many English liberals of those days that it was the destiny of Canada to become a free and independent nation, and that the North American continent was to be the scene of two experiments in democracy. He rather thought that it was desirable that such should be the outcome. This view he held to until the Dominion of Canada was formed, reaching from sea to sea; then he felt that a step had been taken which meant that ultimately one government would prevail over all North America. He considered that the attempt to extend Canada across the continent had destroyed its genuine national unity, although it was a question whether, in view of the two different and somewhat antagonistic race groups, the French and the English, who make up the population of Canada, it possessed real unity before. He felt that the great plains of the northwest were bound eventually to be more closely related to the United States than to eastern Canada.

No doubt the old man now sees in the American invasion of the Canadian west, with its 100,000 settlers in the last four years, the beginning of the realization of his forecast. Naturally he does not care to discuss this question, but simply says that the great underlying force is making for the establishment of one nation on this continent from the Rio Grande to the Arctic ocean and that the current that now sets so strongly the other way is merely one of the surface.

As an illustration of the intensity of professed British sentiment here, it may be noted that A. E. Ames, a director of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, and recently president of the Toronto board of trade, declared in an address to that body that the monarchic character of the government of Canada is "properly, a source of pride to all of us." Now, I do not think that the monarchic character of the British government is a source of pride to a majority of Canadians. Doubtless it is true descendants of the United Empire loyalists—tories we used to call them in the United States—do share the Englishman's devotion to royalty, but many of those who are most closely attached to the empire do not care a fig for monarchy.

There is, in fact, in eastern Canada a noticeable tendency to consider Canada an independent nation instead of an appendage of an European nation. The tendency toward a high protective tariff policy will tend fully as much to alienate Canada from Great Britain as to put her in an aggressive attitude toward the United States. The Canadian manufacturer who is seeking protection wants to get rid of English competition almost as much as American. If he has his way, one of the first things he will do will be either to abolish or to nullify the British preferential tariff by means of a little tariff jugglery. So, if the high protectionists finally have their way, there is this consolation for Americans who desire closer trade relations with Canada, that at least the relations between Canada and Great Britain will not be made any closer by the so-called national policy.

—Theodore M. Knappen.

UNION CIGAR LABELS

A Large Counterfeiting Plant Is Raided by the Authorities in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—In a raid by constables and labor leaders early to-day it is believed the greatest plant in the country for counterfeiting union cigar labels was discovered, says the Inter Ocean. The printing establishment of Hyman L. Meites, 380 Halstead street was entered and the ten counterfeit plates captured from which it is believed all the counterfeit labels in the United States have been printed. One hundred thousand counterfeit labels were also confiscated. Officers of the Cigarmakers' International union assert that the plates are the only ones in existence. Meites shipped the counterfeit blue slips, in lots varying from 1,000 to 100,000, to all parts of the United States.

THE NOBLE PRIZES GIVEN OUT.

Stockholm, Dec. 11.—The king of Sweden has, in the presence of the royal family, distributed the Noble prizes, which were awarded as follows:

The Dutch professors, Lorenz and Zenan, divided the physics prize; Professor Emil Fischer, of Berlin, received the chemistry prize; M. Ducommun, the secretary of the international peace bureau at Berne, and Dr. Gobat, also of Berne, divided the peace prize; Professor Mommsen received the literary prize, and Major Ross, principal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the medical prize. The German and Dutch ministers received the prizes on behalf of Professors Mommsen and Zenan, respectively.

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$6,000 FOR A PRIZE BOOK

Lake Forest University Makes a Generous Offer to Religious or Scientific Authors.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Lake Forest University is offering a prize of $6,000 for the author of "the best book" along certain lines which is sent to the president of Lake Forest college, Lake Forest, Ill., before June 1, 1905. The offer of this prize is "open to scientific men, Christian philosophers and historians of all nations. Three copies must be submitted in type writing.

In 1897, the late William Bross of Chicago, lieutenant governor of Illinois from 1866-70, desiring to make some memorial of his son, Nathaniel Bross, who had died in 1856, entered into an agreement with the "trustees of Lake Forest university," whereby there was finally transferred to the trustees a very large sum of money, the income of which was to accumulate in perpetuity for successive periods of ten years, at compound interest, the accumulations of one decade to be spent in the following decade, for the purpose of stimulating the production of the best books or treatises "on the connection, relation and mutual bearing of any practical science, or the history of our race, or the facts in any department of knowledge, with and upon the Christian religion."

In the deed of gift the founder had in view "the religion of the Bible composed of the Old and New Testaments of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, as commonly received in the Presbyterian and other evangelical churches." His object was "to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world, to illustrate from science or any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate, the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scriptures; and, further, to show how both science and revelation coincide, and to prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth."

The scope of the deed of gift is thus so comprehensive that any phase of Christion truth, or of human history, or of modern life, that may throw light upon the Christian faith as it is received by the great body of Christian believers, would be a fitting theme for any book offered.

RIOTOUS FOR THE COAL

Boston People Give the Metropolitan Railway No End of Trouble.

Boston, Dec. 11.—Hundreds of the residents of the north end have besieged the entrance yards of the Metropolitan railway, and at one time there was a small sized coal riot.

When the offices and yard were opened a crowd gathered in front of the building on the sidewalk, and as soon as the company's men began to arrive these people commenced the liveliest kind of a scramble to get inside. So much trouble was caused by them in their fight for a chance to get through the gates that the Metropolitan employes decided to haul a wagon load of coal in bags out of the yard and distribute it from the opposite side of the street in order to draw a part of the crowd away from the gates. A large wagon was filled with bags and driven outside. Hardly had the driver pulled up his horses after crossing Causway street before the crowd was upon his wagon. Men and women pulled one another for a chance to get at the coal. The patrolmen who were on duty at the yard were called upon to aid the drivers and it was only with the greatest difficulty and by using force that they were able to keep their bags from being stolen and carried off. One patrolman jumped on the wagon, but was pulled down and dragged away by the women. One woman had him by the back of his belt and another jumped on his back bearing him to the bottom of the wagon. The policeman said that he thought it was their intention to keep him from interfering until the coal had been removed. However this action was checked by the arrival of other patrolmen and it kept them busy holding down the bags, until the wagon was again inside of the yard gates, where the throng of riotous people could not get at them.

LABOR PROBLEMS

Interesting Discussions Before the Civic Federation.

New York, Dec. 11.—At the third session of the annual meeting of the industrial department of the National Civic federation yesterday, Frederick Driscoll of St. Paul, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, read a paper briefly relating what has been done by his organization to maintain friendly relations with the labor unions. The association comprises about two hundred of the leading daily newspapers of the United States and Canada, and was organized for mutual benefit in 1886.

Mr. Driscoll told of many instances in which trouble had been amicably settled and strikes avoided, and outlined their arbitration agreement. In conclusion he said:

"I have always found both the international presidents every ready to cooperate with me in adjusting differences and settling trouble when it first arises. By reason of this policy of mutual conciliation it is gratifying to be able to state that since the establishment of our industrial bureau there has not been a single strike in any of the offices of our members covering a period of two years and eight months."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of the claims that the unions should be incorporated, said that the suggestion was made for the purpose of affording an opportunity to mulct the unions in damages.

One of the greatest complaints, he believed, organized labor has against employers of labor is the refusal of many to meet and discuss their grievances with the men.

Alfred Moseley said that if America should attempt to work upon the eight-hour plan the result would bring about a depoirable industrial condition here, if the other two great industrial nations, England and Germany, continue on the ten-hour-day plan.

O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match company, declared the present high standards among workmen in this country are not due to the labor unions, but to men in all branches of business who have aimed at high standards. Great Britain had lost its industrial supremacy because of the strength there of the trade unions, which, he said, are going contrary to the law of least resistance.

Samuel Mather of Pickans, Mather & Company of Cleveland, Ohio, spoke of the working agreement that has been in existence for three years between the longshoremen's union and the association of dock managers, affecting the ports from Buffalo to Toledo. The agreement, he said, had caused a marked improvement in the conditions and worked most successfully during the three years.

J. W. Jenks, professor of political economy at Cornell university, in his address said:

"Legally the strike breaker is right; he may work for whoever he will. Morally he may be right or he may be wrong."

Don't Miss It—The big Shoe Sale Saturday. NEW STORE.

MR. LIND SPEAKS AT DETROIT TODAY

Continued from First Page.

ratification of the reciprocity negotiated by John A. Kasson; ratification of the Hay-Bond Newfoundland treaty and will declare for the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada to be negotiated either through the reconvening of the joint high commission or such other way as seems best.

Eugene N. Foss was the first speaker.

Mr. Foss' Views.

After referring to the introduction of Canadian reciprocity as an issue into the last congressional campaign in Boston, Mr. Foss said:

"The idea of reciprocity is received everywhere with enthusiasm. The business men I find to be practically a unit in favor of doing something to bring about better relations with Canada. It is true that when we approach questions of detail it will become increasingly difficult to preserve the apparent unanimity which now exists; but our belief is that the prime necessity just now is to convince the people upon the general lines of the desirability of extending the reciprocity principle, leaving the details to be discussed later when public sentiment shall have crystallized in favor of the general proposition.

"In our various presentations of the subject in public therefore we have avoided the specific, in view of the larger, idea.

"If we can bring it close home to every voter, that it is an unfair condition, when we buy of our largest per capita customer only 40 per cent of what we sell her; that upon her side there is a natural and worthy determination to close her markets against us in the advancement of her own manufacturing interests; that the loss of our Canadian trade threatens the closing of our mills and factories; that the policy of 'give and take' in our trade and commerce is the only policy that promises stability; that the nation at the north exhibits possibilities relatively if not actually as great as our own and that artificial trade barrier for a comprehen-artificial trad ebarrier for a comprehensive scheme of commercial co-operation—if in a word, we can impress upon the people that fundamental business principles are being violated by the neglect of our politicians, that the outcome can only be loss and disappointment, then we shall accomplish real progress with this cause.

"In the United States, I am convinced that it is political fear rather than the merits of the case that stands in the way of Canadian reciprocity.

"The danger to the American mechanic and farmer is not to be found in free trade with Canada but in the systematic policy which has so alienated Canadian good will that the Dominion is trying to ignore her American neighbor and divert her trade to foreign markets. Canada's next step, we may naturally expect, will be to raise her tariff wall to the prohibitive point against us and although this may not be done immediately it is the action which Canadian manufacturers are urging upon the Dominion government with increasing vigor.

"From all the circumstances of the case it would appear that a trade arrangement with Canada on a basis of free interchange of raw materials and food products and a moderate tariff on and reasonable protection to manufacturers on both sides of the line would be desirable."

After Mr. Foss had finished, Frank D. Pavey of New York took the floor. He said in part:

Mr. Pavey on Cuba.

"The one point which I wish to emphasize is that the United States is in danger of losing its best chance to secure the market of Cuba upon favorable terms for the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. One year ago the Cubans were seeking to secure reciprocity with the United States upon almost any terms in order to save themselves from bankruptcy. To-day it is the United States that is seeking a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. One year ago the United States had the opportunity to make a bargain with Cuba in regard to reciprocity upon its own terms. By reason of opposition created by two interests in the United States, that opportunity was lost. The independent government of Cuba was established seven months ago under the direst predictions of failure in all respects, none of which has been fulfilled. Public order has been maintained and private property partially restored. The government has been conducted with satisfaction not only to the Cubans themselves, but to the foreign investors and foreign merchants in the island.

"It is plain that no treaty will be worth anything to Cuba which does not grant tariff concessions to Cuban sugar and tobacco upon their importation into the United States. If the treaty contains these concessions it probably will be opposed by the same interests which opposed reciprocity by legislation last year."

The speaker said there appeared no doubt these same interests would be able to secure the defeat of the treaty at the present session of congress. He was of the opinion that its defeat would be a good thing for Cuba as it would bring to the front the question of the annexation of the country as a state. Continuing Mr. Pavey said:

"The fact that the defeat of the Cuban reciprocity treaty at the coming session of congress may in the long run be of greater benefit to Cuba as well as to the American intersts which desire to get the market of Cuba is no reason why there should be any lack of effort to secure the ratification of the treaty on the part of those who wish to see American trade extended to Cuba. If the Cuban treaty is ratified by the senate it will be a good precedent in favor of negotiations and ratification of other reciprocity treaties where the treaties are the only available solution."

OLD WAR RAIDER IS BUSY

Colonel Mosby Is Tearing Down the Fences and Was Alive at Last Accounts.

Special to The Journal.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11.—Colonel John S. Mosby, the special agent of the land department, whose whereabouts have been unknown here for several days and concerning whom some anxiety has been felt, is now near Alliance, Neb., tearing down fences around range lands belonging to the government despite the threats of violence made by some of the ranchmen.

He is also looking into the fraudulent homestead entries made by soldiers' widows. It is expected he will return to Omaha in a few days to give further testimony before the federal grand jury.

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The Clothing Corner, Nicollet & Third.

"SARAH JEANETTE BURKE" DEAD.

New York, Dec. 11.—Mrs. William Eddes, the wife of a wealthy contractor, who is now in Europe, has been found dead in her bedroom. The disconnected tubing of a gas stove betrayed the accident that had caused her death. Mrs. Eddes was an author, writing under the name of Sarah Jeanette Burke. The coroner's jury pronounced the case one of accidental death.

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PLEA OF CANADIANS

Freer Trade Relations Are Asked For by John Charlton, M. P.

Senator McMullen of Ontario Scores the U. S. for Its Position on the Alaskan Boundary.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Detroit, Mich., Dec 11.—The reciprocity convention got a chilling blast of frankness at the banquet given by the board of trade at the Fellowcraft club last night. Senator McMullen, a Canadian, blew the blast with great emphasis. He declared that there was no hope for reciprocity so long as the Alaskan boundary question remained unsettled. He asserted that the first business of the reciprocity convention should be to send a delegation to Washington to persuade the government to submit the question to arbitration. He thought it was a disgrace to the American people that they had taken such an unfair attitude as on the boundary question, and he warned them that the time had gone by when Great Britain would consent to the concession of another foot of soil to the United States. If the Alaskan question were settled and the United States would come to Canada with a fair offer, it would be met in a reciprocal spirit, but it must be remembered that Canada was no longer especially seeking reciprocity.

John Charlton, the great Canadian advocate of reciprocity, does not agree with Senator McMullen. He thinks that the trade question should be settled independently of the Alaskan question, which he does not consider important. His idea is that the joint high commission should be reconvened with authority to settle trade questions, leaving only the boundary question to diplomacy. Mr. Charlton's address was the feature of the banquet last night. It was an able presentation of the present unequal trade relations between Canada and the United States. He scored as short-sighted the American policy that had irritated Canada and was driving it into the arms of the British imperialists. Canada might possibly now be under the stars and stripes if a different policy had prevailed from 1866 on. He said that another crisis in the relations of the two countries had been reached and that if the United States was to act, it must act quickly. Otherwise Canada would enter upon a retaliatory policy, and it might be generations before proper trade relations would be restored. The present government of Canada, Mr. Charlton said, desired reciprocity, but if it were succeeded by a conservative government all hope of reciprocity would be gone. Mr. Charlton reiterated his familiar plan of free trade in natural products and a guarantee of no increase in the present rather low tariffs on manufactured goods. Such a policy, he said, would permit Americans to share in the development of the untold natural wealth of Canada.

The speech of Governor Cummins of Iowa produced a profound impression. It was most eloquently delivered and enthusiastically applauded. It was remarked that the man who could make such a speech was presidential timber. Its breadth of view, progressiveness and felicity of expression were delightful.

—Theodore M. Knappen.

VIEWS OF THE CANADIANS

John Charlton's Strong Argument for Free Trade Relations.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—In addition to the delegates to the convention, there were present at the dinner last night nearly 200 members of the Detroit chamber of commerce. President C. F. Smith of the Detroit chamber presided, with John Charlton upon his rignt and John Melton of the Canadian parliament on his left. John Charlton said:

"Can any sound argument be urged in favor of ending the system of free trade that exists between all the states of the American Union and substituting for it tariff and restrictions upon trade between the various states or between groups of states? If no such argument can be advanced, can it be shown that the policy governing trade between the various states of the American Union is not one that can be applied with satisfactory results to trade between states of the American Union and provinces of the Canadian Dominion—provinces inhabited by the same race, with substantially the same institutions and with ethnic, geographical and business affinities with the great republic quite as strong as those existing between the various groups of states in that country.

"If it can be shown that free trade between the American states is a good thing and that the same natural and economic laws would govern trade between the American states and the Canadian provinces, is it not a fitting and commendable task for the statesmen of the two countries to seek for an adjustment of trade relations of a more friendly and mutually advantageous character than those now in force?

"The United States has risen to the position of a great world power. Its diplomacy is frank and fearless. The recent exhibition of the character of its foreign policy in the case of China, firm, magnanimous and disinterested, commands the respect of the world and the gratitude of the Chinese people. It cannot be when the character of the situation is duly considered, that the treatment accorded to a kindred people and its nearest neighbors will be shaped upon different and less commendable lines.

"It is needless to say that Great Britain and her dependencies earnestly desire friendly relations with the United States. British statesmen feel that the two powers will naturally move and develop in distinct fields of action. The United States should be the natural ally of Great Britain. Aside from each other the two countries may be said to have no natural allies. The subjugation of either would mean infinite disaster to the other, and to the United States Great Britain is a buffer state, whose removal would in all probability entail a desperate fight for existence on the part of the great American power.

"As for Canada, her citizens measure the colossal power of the United States at close range, and fully appreciate the greatness of that power. There is no feeling of envy in this recognition of greatness, only a desire to emulate and tread the same pathway to empire in the development of a vast territory and boundless resources.

"They only ask to be met in the spirit they have always stood ready to manifest, and it is certainly no fault of theirs that the relations of the two countries have not been placed upon a more satisfactory basis.

"The placing of farm products upon the free list has been a bugbear to the American agriculturist. Their fears are groundless. The Canadian farmer desires free trade with the United States, if he desires it at all, not for the sake of lowering prices in that country, but for the sake of adding the duty upon articles he exports to that country to the price he receives.

"There is beyond question a crying necessity for action in securing a change of that trade policy toward Canada which has been adopted and followed by the United States for the last thirty-five years. The policy beyond question is absurd, detrimental to the interests of both countries, and calculated most efficiently to promote variance, ill-feeling and hostility of interest.

"It is time that it was changed and something akin to the free trade policy prevailing between all the states of the American union substituted for it, with the certainty that the blessings that have followed in the one case would follow in the other."

Senator McMullen of Mount Forest, Ont., followed Mr. Charlton. He declared with great positiveness that there was one question that must be settled before reciprocity between the United States and Canada is possible—the Alaskan boundary dispute.

"While Mr. Charlton says that Canada is prepared to meet the United States half way on the reciprocity proposition," declared Senator McMullen, "I say that you must first settle the Alaskan boundary question."

Senator McMullen said that no one must get the idea that Canada is seeking reciprocity. "It is a wrong impression," he said. "Years ago before the Dingley law was passed Canada was anxious for reciprocity with the United States. As a result of the passage of that law, Canada went to work vigorously to secure an outlet for the products that she had been sending to the United States, but which the Dingley law barred out. And we have been able to secure an outlet and one that is quite satisfactory. We in Canada never felt the spirit of independence as we feel it to-day. Why? Because of that Dingley bill, which, we believe, either rightly or wrongly, was directly aimed at Canada. I do not want to discourage the advocacy of reciprocity, but I say again that Canada is more independent and less concerned over reciprocity than ever before."

Senator McMullen then discussed the boundary dispute at some length and said:

"We of Canada believe that you have got much territory in the northwest belonging to us. Before anything in the way of reciprocity can be accomplished this dispute must be settled. Canada is willing and anxious to leave it to arbitration before a proper tribunal. Let the matter be left to this tribunal, and if the decision f sagainst Canada we will bow to it, and if it is against the United States we expect them to submit as gracefully. Settle this question and settle it honorably, and then we will come together with you. But without that settlement reciprocity is out of the quesion."

In conclusion Senator McMullen said he thought that before many years there will be either an imperial federation between England and her colonies or protection will be adopted by England.

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