

they said: There is only one thing to do; we cannot change that item; they will not put the tax back on advertising, but we can demand free entry into Canada of everything that goes into the making of our magazines. And that is what they are doing now. Never mind Canadians who are employed in paper mills, never mind Canadians who are employed in the forests, never mind Canadians who are employed in other walks of life; let us have free entry, and though it will increase the employment of men on the other side of the line we will benefit by it. The action taken by the government has made it impossible for them to do anything else. When it is pointed out by the Winnipeg Free Press, by the hon. member for Huron North or anybody else, that this fine altruistic attitude was taken to secure free entry into this country as against some other form of contribution by foreign magazines, they all know that it is too late to talk about anything else but one thing, and that is free entry, because this agreement is signed and is in force, and being signed and being in force there is no chance to change these items now. They are made free, but I do protest against making them free for three years or during the life of this agreement. I protest against depriving the Canadian exchequer of half a million dollars that came in from advertising. I protest against the expansion to an issue of one million copies of magazines coming in, with all this propaganda that influences our national life as it does, the attempt to indicate that there is no other country quite so great, no other form of government so much to be desired, no products quite so good as those to be found on the other side of the line. That is what I protest against, and I believe the Canadian people take that view.

In all this advertising, which they do very cleverly, they point out that the Prime Minister of this country in his speeches when in opposition contended that there should be no tax against ideas—and he would say the same to-day, as I say—but when it comes to a question of moulding the character of this young country in this formative period of our existence, are we to have it shaped and formed and directed to conform to the suggestions made to us from week to week and month to month in this great propaganda that is being carried on, not for that particular purpose, but that is carried on just the same? There has been no other country in the world just like the one across the line, both with respect to the sales of their commodities, and the devotion of their people

to their institutions and their form of government and everything that goes with it. What I protest against is the binding of the hands of parliament during the life of this agreement against getting a single cent of revenue from this source except what may come from postage. That is what the protest is over, and that is the reason we say the publishers in their demands that they should have free entry into this country are now ready to sacrifice every Canadian industry that may be affected by it provided only that they can get free this, free that, and free something else. If the Minister of Finance is prepared to make this concession, as he can do, he will no doubt do it when the budget is brought down.

There is one point further I want to make clear beyond peradventure. In imposing this tax on advertising there never was any intent to impose a tax on what might be termed purely religious propaganda carried on through these magazines. Item 184c reads:

Magazines in which the advertising matter does not exceed twenty per centum of the total space and magazines maintained by and in the interests of religious educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labour or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures for the benefit of any private individual.

Mr. DUNNING: That would not let in the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. BENNETT: I did not say it would.

Mr. DUNNING: Or any other published for profit.

Mr. BENNETT: That reference is to fraternal organizations. Surely the minister realizes that these are separate items. The first covers magazines in which the advertising matter does not exceed twenty per centum; they come in free. Next are the magazines maintained by and in the interests of (a) religious, (b) educational, (c) scientific, (d) philanthropic, (e) agricultural, (f) labour or (g) fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit. So far as this parliament is concerned, there never was any doubt about that.

Mr. DUNNING: Did philanthropic magazines come in free?

Mr. BENNETT: Yes, religious and all such magazines entered free and have entered free ever since this was passed. For instance, the Scientific American came in free, and I believe Popular Mechanics also came in free. All scientific and religious magazines entered free. I recall the debate that took place on this item. If my memory serves me rightly,