

Canada recorded their votes and the Borden Government went into power. I have nothing to say as to the regularity of the vote that was taken in 1911. But, as the effects of that vote of 1911 are of considerable importance to Canada, as they are before us at the present moment and have raised problems that we must face, is it not natural that I should revert to the elections of 1911? Those problems which arise from the elections of that year are the attitude of the Western farmers towards the manufacturers of the East, and the attitude of Washington as exemplified in the Fordney Bill. I hold that the situation which has arisen in the West and seems to have divided the country geographically on the tariff question is a natural result of the elections of 1911, as is the Fordney Bill now before Congress at Washington. I have heard with some degree of amusement my good friend the Tory and my good friend the manufacturer speak impatiently of the class movement and of the egotism of the Western farmer, who was simply looking at his own interest and not thinking of the general interests of Canada. Yes, I have listened with some amusement, because I remember the treatment the Western farmer received at the hands of the Tory party and the manufacturers of the East in 1911. A selfish class movement? Let us see who was selfish and who was insincere in 1911. I maintain, and I think I shall establish, that the stand of the farmers of the West is the logical outcome of Tory insincerity and of the manufacturers' fierce egotism and shortsightedness. It is interesting to prove it now that the United States are reacting against it.

Hon. Mr. CROSBY: The honourable gentleman can prove it to his own satisfaction, but not to the satisfaction of the House.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: My honourable friend (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) has referred to the Treaty of Reciprocity of 1854, which was law until 1866, and he has stated briefly what was the situation of this country after the repeal of that Treaty. In natural products only, the Reciprocity Treaty increased our trade between the United States and Canada within a few years from \$20,000,000 to \$80,000,000. Already in 1859 the Americans were claiming that the deal was a twenty-to-one deal against them; that we were selling twenty to one under that Reciprocity Treaty. We all know that it was repealed for one outward reason and for another,

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which perhaps was the determining factor, but which remained in the background. The pretext for its repeal was that in 1858-59 we in Canada had raised our duty on manufactured articles to such an extent that the Americans, who thought they could even up with us through their sale of such goods, were being very nearly shut out. The other reason, which was perhaps the determining one, but was not mentioned officially, was the fact that England and Canada, or some elements in England and Canada had shown too much sympathy for the South during the War of Secession. The mere threat of the termination of that treaty was such that the Conservative Government in 1865-66 sent Sir A. T. Galt, Mr. Howland, Mr. William A. Henry, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. A. J. Smith, of New Brunswick—although Confederation was not an actual fact—to Washington to try to prevent the abrogation of the Treaty. They met with no success. In 1868 the Sir John A. Macdonald Government inserted this clause in their Customs Act, which remained as “a standing offer to the United States.” It is clause 6 of chapter 44:

Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said schedule, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States.

Schedule D mentions the articles that may be exchanged freely with the United States, by virtue of that statutory enactment, whenever the United States are pleased to reciprocate. An expression which my honourable friend (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) used comes back to my ear. He said that ever since 1866 people throughout this country have been clamouring for reciprocity or a fair deal with the United States, and he deprecated that action, for which, I surmise, he charged the Liberal party with being mainly responsible. Now, the Conservative party, to which he belonged, had brought about that statutory enactment; and the goods that might be exchanged with the United States whenever it pleased the United States to give us reciprocity were:

- Animals of all kinds.
- Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
- Green and dried fruits.
- Fish of all kinds.
- Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water.