

preference on all articles coming from Britain through Canadian ports. Why have we done that? One reason, let me say, which prompted the government to that action, possibly the reason which above every other may have inspired the thought in the first instance, is the circumstance that Great Britain, the Mother Country, has removed the embargo on our cattle going into the markets of Britain, and we wish the Mother Country to see and to know when she takes an attitude toward us which means stretching out a hand of which we are in need, that we are equally prepared to stretch a hand across the sea and greet her with goodwill in return. We hope to see continue, as we are seeing now, our ships crossing to the islands of Britain laden with cattle from our western plains, but we hope also to see these ships returning to Canada with goods which will be of service to the people of the western plains as well as of other parts of this Dominion. We hope to see furthered in this way a larger trade.

There is another object we have in view. We have been trying to build up our railways in this country, and no group of men in parliament have talked more of the necessity of nationalization of the railroads or expressed more often the desire and hope that the National Railways would succeed than hon. gentlemen of the Progressive group. We believe that if we can develop trade through our own ports we will be helping to develop and assist our National Railways. We think this is a moment when we should seek to bring as far as we can over our own Canadian lines all the trade that we can hope to bring. There again, is a national purpose that we have in mind.

But more than that. It is becoming increasingly apparent that not only on the Atlantic ocean but on the Pacific ocean as well there are possibilities of great trade development. Vessels are leaving the ports of Vancouver and Victoria and sailing down the Pacific around through the Panama canal to the countries of Europe. We hope to see a return trade developed between Great Britain and those western ports by way of the Panama canal, and whatever comes in that direction is all to the benefit of western Canada. We believe that by our policy we will help to make apparent to the world the advantages there are in trade through Canadian ports, and I think I am right in saying that whether we trade through Canadian ports on the Atlantic or through Canadian ports on the Pacific, whatever comes in the way of increased trade through

any of these ports will redound to the advantage of all parts of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But, Sir, we had another aim, and I think it is becoming apparent to anyone who reads the American press of to-day. The Americans, as I have said, have put up a high tariff wall against us affecting no part of this country more than the part from which my hon. friends of the Progressive group come. They have that wall, but we want to show them that if they wish to sell they must also be ready to buy. There can be no jug-handled proposition in matters of trade. If you wish to sell you have got to be willing to buy. If you wish to buy you have to be willing to sell. I think our American friends will come to see that if, as a result of their action—and it is their own business, of course—if as a result of their action Canada is going to seek and obtain new markets in which to buy and sell in Britain, new markets in France and new markets in Italy, is going to develop a reciprocal trade and effect agreements with Australia and possibly other countries as well, if they begin to see that in all these directions we are striking out into and creating new lines of commerce, and that we can manage very well as we are, I am inclined to think that that line of thought, quicker than anything else, will bring about the change which my hon. friends of the Progressive group opposite hope may come.

Before I leave that matter, may I add this with respect to our endeavour to bring about stability? We are taking in this connection a stand which we believe to be not only in the interests of our own country but in the interests of the world. I have in my hand a copy of the report which was presented to this parliament some little time ago of the Genoa Conference for the economic and financial reconstruction of Europe. Canada was represented at that conference by two able and distinguished gentlemen and there were assembled there, as hon. members will recall, representatives from most of the commercial nations of the world. True, in some respects the conference did not achieve all that was hoped and expected of it, but there were certain matters on which there was general agreement, and in the report of this conference I find the following. It appears on page 37 of the report printed by order of this House:

(A)—Customs Tariffs
Article 43

All customs tariffs should be published; such publication should be accompanied by a clear and precise indication in regard to each category of goods of all the duties which are leviable on the importation or exportation of the goods concerned.