

submit that an intelligent application of Liberalism, using the term in its widest sense, to the problems of the present time is the most effective solution that can be offered with a view to the development of Canada, the empire and the world.

Mr. Speaker, intelligence is a wonderful quality, vision is a wonderful quality; the two combined together are unconquerable. When considering these agreements we should remember the inscription on the portals to this building, "Where there is no vision the people perish." The other day I was greatly impressed when the Prime Minister gave us the marching song of the new Toryism of Canada and the empire. He recited those great lines of Arthur Benson's immortal song:

Wider still and wider  
Shall thy bounds be set  
God who made thee mighty  
Make thee mightier yet.

May I give this house the marching song of Liberal thought and Liberal minds in regard to the problems of Canada and the empire, as it appears in previous lines of that same wonderful song:

Thine equal laws, by freedom gained,  
Have ruled thee well and long;  
By freedom gained, by truth maintained,  
Thine empire shall be strong.

Mr. D. M. KENNEDY (Peace River): Mr. Speaker, a few years ago we thought we were living in a golden age. Today there is a greater degree of pessimism in the world than there has been for many years. The problems with which we are confronted are partly national and partly international. Conference after conference has been held to try to solve the problems facing the great nations of the world, and especially matters concerning trade, disarmament and tariffs. Any one who has followed national and international conferences must have been impressed by the fact that there seems to have been tremendous difficulty at arriving at any definite solution of any one of our outstanding problems.

It is, therefore, with at least some degree of satisfaction that we have before us now an agreement arrived at in Ottawa. At least we may point to the fact that nations within the British Empire have been able to agree on some matters and put them down in concrete form by way of agreement for submission to the various legislatures and parliaments within the empire. I have tried to analyze the agreement before us and the various schedules in connection with it. While I am free to admit the articles in the agreement are complicated and extensive, especially

those items dealing with tariff changes upward and downward, yet on the whole I cannot agree with those hon. members who maintain that there has been an attempt to rivet indefinitely on this country a policy of high protection. I must say however that in my view some of our tariff schedules are extremely high, and when industries have to receive protection to the extent of 75 per cent either by tariffs or other means I wonder whether we should not be ready to allow imports from countries producing such goods. The statement may be made: "You will destroy industry." Well, under the present circumstances it looks as though more than a few industries will be destroyed unless we can find a solution under which trade will become freer, and a system of exchange whereby the Canadian farmer may dispose of his products and obtain therefor the manufactured products of this country and of the world. That however is aside from matters with which I am about to deal.

In connection with the reduction in tariffs I think we must consider section 1 of the Import Duties Act passed by the parliament of Great Britain. It is as follows:

As from the first day of March, 1932, there shall, subject to the provisions of this act, be charged on all goods imported into the United Kingdom, other than goods exempted as hereinafter provided from the provisions of this section, a duty of customs equal to ten per cent of the value of the goods.

Then certain exemptions are named, and certain commodities on which duties have been collected prior to the passing of the act. Then, we find that section 4 reads as follows:

4. (1) This section shall apply to the following countries, that is to say, the dominions within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, India and Southern Rhodesia, and any territories in respect of which a mandate of the league of nations is being exercised by, or which are administered under the authority of, the government of any such dominion as aforesaid.

(2) In the case of goods which are shown to the satisfaction of the commissioners to have been consigned from any part of the British empire, and grown, produced or manufactured in any country to which this section applies, neither the general ad valorem duty nor any additional duty shall be chargeable until the fifteenth day of November, 1932, or if a later date is fixed for the purposes of this section by resolution of the Commons House of Parliament either generally or as respects any particular country, then, in cases to which the resolution applies, until that later date.

If I interpret correctly those two sections they mean that Great Britain is actually and definitely protectionist, and has abandoned