

Export Act—Mr. Campbell

according to the paper, and tell the truth. Apparently that was going to get somebody into trouble and cost somebody some money. A day or two afterwards this man was taken from his home in a cab, and the following day his battered body was found on a dump heap in Detroit. The article goes on to say that his murderers never have been apprehended, and that no clue has been discovered.

Then this writer goes on to mention another case of a liquor man at Windsor by the name of Sam Low, who was kidnapped and who paid some \$40,000 in ransom, according to the papers. Yet that man was so afraid of these gangs that he would not lay any information with the police, since probably it would mean his death.

At the conclusion of this particular article which I have before me, the writer refers to the case of William C. Dunford, a Canadian liquor exporter living in Windsor. This is what he has to say about Mr. Dunford:

He is giving testimony in one of the series of government actions against the breweries, in Toronto, last May. He has admitted that he has sold many cargoes of liquor to American bootleggers with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been asked by the court to give the names of his customers. Here is his reply:

"My lord, in the United States a man is marked if he is a squawker or a stool pigeon. I would sooner face a charge of contempt of court than be taken for a ride when I return to the United States."

Here is a man admitting that he is much more afraid of these liquor gangs than of the law of this country, and I say, sir, that for that reason if for no other I desire to do my bit to stop that iniquitous traffic. Whether or not the bill will stop it I do not know, but this is the first step, and if we are going to be decent Canadians and try to clean up this sort of thing, we must start now.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Chairman, I have two small amendments to suggest to subsection (a). The first is to strike out the words "for the purposes of export" in line 15. If these words remain it might be considered by some that liquor could be taken out for the purposes of domestic consumption and then shipped abroad to a country which prohibits importations. If these words are taken out the meaning will be quite clear. Then I think it would improve the paragraph grammatically if the words "such liquor" in line 18 were made to read "the liquor proposed to be removed." I would suggest these amendments, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lapointe moves that subsection (a) be amended by striking out the words "for the purposes of export" in [Mr. Campbell.]

the 15th line thereof, and by striking out the words "such liquor" in the 18th line thereof, and substituting the words "the liquor proposed to be removed."

Mr. BENNETT: Just before the matter is concluded, may I direct attention to what I conceive to be perhaps an error of memory on the part of the Prime Minister in connection with the proposed treaty which he mentioned before dinner. It is not correct to say that the government of the United States offered any limited treaty; it is not correct to say that the government of Canada sought to have it include merchandise. It is quite the opposite. I hold in my hand the report made by Doctor Skelton and the others who attended with him at the conference held in Ottawa in the beginning of last year. The Prime Minister, in his despatch No. 24, of March 15, 1929, referred to the enclosure as a report furnished to him and his government by those who attended on behalf of Canada. They included Doctor Skelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Deputy Minister of Justice, and the paragraph to which I refer is paragraph 4 on page 7 of the document in question:

The only solution of the problem, therefore, appeared to be to ask the Canadian authorities to stop the traffic from the Canadian side. In proposing this action the United States representatives stated that they were not asking Canada to assume responsibility for the enforcement of United States laws. The proposal merely meant that each country should refuse to allow its instrumentalities to be used by persons engaged in breaking the laws of the other country. This remedy could be afforded by treaty amendment to the following effect, or by corresponding legislative or administrative action:

"The high contracting parties agree that clearances of shipments of merchandise by water, air or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entrance of the other country shall be denied, if such shipment comprise articles the introduction of which is prohibited or restricted for whatever cause in the country to which such shipment is destined, provided, however, that such clearance shall not be denied on shipments or restricted merchandise when there has been complete compliance with the conditions or laws of both countries."

It was made clear, however, in subsequent discussion, that in addition to refusal of clearances, the United States representatives considered it would be necessary, in order to check the flow, for the Canadian authorities to take steps to prevent the release from distilleries of duty-paid spirits for export to the United States.

That, of course, is what the clause which has just been considered proposes to do, and therefore meets the requirements of the United States in that regard. I may say that the draft suggested for an amendment to the