

almost impossible for this administration to enter into negotiations with the government in Washington. The president-elect of the United States has made reference to the tariff restrictions which have proved prejudicial to his country, and these treaties increase further those barriers. Hon. friends opposite on several occasions have thrown up to us the fact that we did nothing when the United States erected tariff walls against us, but we felt that we should not interfere with that country. We do not want the present government to interfere with the domestic policies of the United States, but I am sure that the clear mandate expressed on November 8 will open up the trade channels into that country. The fact that Canada is trying to exclude the foreigner will make it all the harder for this country.

We are in a wonderful geographical position as far as the United States is concerned. That other great member of the British Empire, Australia, would give almost anything to be closer to the American market. Its market is right within our reach, and yet we are erecting further barriers against it. I will admit that that country has erected barriers against our products, but in spite of those barriers the Canadian producer, such as the dairyman, has been able to find a market in the United States. I do not wish to prophesy, but I think I am safe in saying that within two years at least Washington will be willing to lower the tariff walls which have been the cause of friction between our two countries. Last summer I made a visit to the United States and I found that the showing of a Canadian dollar bill or the mention of the word "Canada" was considered to be almost an insult. This feeling has arisen because of the tariff walls between the two countries and for no other reason. Two years ago we had a wonderful celebration commemorating one hundred years of peace between the two countries, but actually there is no peace. Because of the desire for protective tariffs, all kinds of complications have arisen between the two countries.

My particular part of the country is not directly concerned with the steel and other industries, but we are willing to help them in their legitimate requests. The large industrial centres should give attention to the problems which confront the newer sections which are opening up civilization and creating a heritage which will be of immense benefit to the country as a whole, and to the British Empire.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MacDonald, Cape Breton): I have no desire to limit the discussion, but I must call the attention of the committee to the fact that article 3 deals [Mr. Bradette.]

simply with the continuation of the ten per cent duty on certain articles. While I hesitated to stop the hon. member, I think he should relate his remarks to the present schedule.

Mr. BRADETTE: I greatly appreciate your courtesy, sir, but I simply followed the hon. member for West Kootenay (Mr. Esling) who dealt with lumber. I understand that pulpwood and newsprint would come under that heading.

Mr. STEVENS: The committee must have been impressed by the sincerity of the hon. member in advocating the consideration of the grievances of his own district, but I am sure he will not expect me to deal with the many points he brought up. I desire, however, to deal with one or two matters mentioned by the leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) and to make clear, as far as I am able to do so, the purpose of article 3.

It will be recalled the suggestion was made by the right hon. gentleman, to which agreement was given, that the treaty should be taken up article by article, and I intend to try to keep my present remarks within the bounds of this article. It deals with the extension of the admission of goods from Canada and from the other dominions free into Great Britain under the privileges or powers of the Import Duties Act of Great Britain, which free entry would have ended on November 15 had it not been for action taken in the negotiating of these treaties. In order that I may again point out to the committee that both the right hon. gentleman and ourselves are clear on that phase of the matter, I shall quote what the right hon. gentleman said a few months ago as reported in Hansard of the first session of 1932. He said then in very clear and, I think, concise terms what his estimate of the situation was and with which I very largely if not wholly agree. I quote his words as follows:

I suppose hon. gentlemen opposite are familiar with the fact, that, while Great Britain has a twenty per cent tariff as against foreign nations there is a provision that that tariff does not come into effect, so far as the dominions are concerned, until the fifteenth of November next.

That is tomorrow.

But on the fifteenth of November, unless in the meantime an arrangement has been made which is satisfactory to Great Britain, that twenty per cent tariff as matters now stand will apply against Canada as well as against foreign countries. In what position will we then be in regard to our markets in Great Britain? Great Britain has kept her bargaining power very much in reserve but it is none the less very real. She has said that nothing will take place, so far as the dominions are concerned, until