

duties on products with respect to which we are particularly desirous of stimulating our export trade. In this instance, although our goods are to be admitted to Poland at rates no higher than those which apply to like goods from other countries, the Government has thought it prudent to stipulate that in any event the duties on products mentioned in schedule A shall not be higher than are there stated.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: If this convention is meant to cover, and does cover, all our products, and not only those mentioned in the schedule, I would point out to my honourable friend that it is in line with the policy of the previous Government of this country to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to countries with whom we make trade arrangements. We are granting most-favoured-nation treatment to Poland. I asked my honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Beaubien) if the convention covered more than the goods referred to in the schedule.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: Oh, yes, it does.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Is it a general convention?

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: It is.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: So that henceforth all goods entering this country from Poland will receive most-favoured-nation treatment, and Poland will accord similar treatment to goods imported from Canada. I welcome this convention, because in the first place I am in favour of easing the conditions under which goods may be exchanged, and, secondly, because it is a tangible proof that my earlier dream of the freedom of Poland has come true. I do not know why I was especially interested in the situation of Poland, and I suppose I was not the only Canadian similarly interested. I always entertained the hope that one day Poland, partitioned by three surrounding empires, would be re-deemed as a free nation. It was a great joy for me when reading the Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson to notice that the Thirteenth Point imposed upon Germany the obligation of recognizing the freedom of Poland, and provided for the creation of the Polish Corridor and the Free City of Danzig. I felt proud of President Wilson's action, but I feel less proud to-day of what I might call l'américain moyen. I think it was Poincaré who spoke of "le français moyen." I have been told that "l'américain moyen" may be translated as "the average American" or "the mean American." Perhaps the second version would more

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accurately express my view when I think of the rejection of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, one of which provided for the establishment of Polish independence. I am looking forward to better days when the United States will play the role of arbiter in helping to maintain peace throughout the world.

I give my whole-hearted support to this convention.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: May I ask a question, which I think is apropos? Is the right honourable leader of the House in a position to give us any information as to the negotiations between the United States and Canada concerning a trade agreement?

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: I am sorry I can give no further information than this, that I am not one of the negotiators. I do not know in what position the negotiations are.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

THIRD READING

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN moved the third reading of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I draw the attention of the right honourable gentleman to the queer wording of articles 1 and 3 in the French version of the Bill. However, since the convention has been signed, I suppose it cannot be amended except by consent of both parties.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION BILL

MESSAGE FROM COMMONS

The Senate proceeded to consider a message from the House of Commons disagreeing with certain amendments made by the Senate to Bill 79, an Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: Honourable members, I will deal with the latter amendment first; that is the one with reference to the word "likely." When the Bill came to us it provided that where the court found that a merger operated or was likely to operate to the disadvantage of the public, the merger was to be dissolved and punishment ordered. We changed the word "likely" to "designed," for the reason that "likely" imposes upon the court a duty to estimate possibilities in trade and commerce. But when "designed" is used the court is required simply to determine the intentions of the creator of the merger. A