member to bring forward as forcefully and as frequently as possible, the problems concerning his part of the country. Local questions may become national problems, and in any case we are here to represent our people.

For a few moments I should like to deal with an industry which is suffering greatly at the present time. The other day I listened with close attention to the statement of the Prime Minister, in which he referred to the money invested in industrial concerns, particularly the textile industry, by people of small means, and said we should protect those investments. I sympathize with those people. We do not want to see the small investors suffer, but in Canada today we have an industry that is suffering greatly. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in the newsprint industry, which has given employment to tens of thousands of people. This industry in part has done away with seasonal unemployment, which is a problem peculiar to Canada. We all know that when the summer season closes, people on farms, longshoremen, and people engaged in navigation and in different lines of construction are thrown out of employment. In the lumber and newsprint industry we have a means of balancing that situation, allowing those people to find employment in the forests at reasonable remuneration during the winter months.

I have said that hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in that industry; today it is on its last legs. I have not time to discuss the merits or demerits of these different companies; I am making this plea to the government in the hope that they will consider the case of this industry, in which so many people are interested, big and small, working men and men of finance, economists and men of affairs. I say it is absolutely necessary to increase the outside market for newsprint. We supply more than fifty per cent of the newsprint requirements of the United States, in addition to the requirements of our own people. This means that we have been filling the newsprint demands of at least 65,000,000 people in the United States, but lately we have found our market becoming more and more restricted. There is no tariff barrier in regard to our newsprint, but we find a keener and keener competition from outside countries. I really believe—and I say this very seriously, and I do not think anyone can accuse me of extreme partisanship—that by means of these trade agreements we are going to jeopardize one of our greatest industries, through putting restrictions on our trade with foreign countries. If we keep the foreigner out of our market the foreigner is not going to buy our commodities. I believe this will apply to pulpwood; I believe we will lose to an even greater extent the American market which is absolutely essential to the newsprint industry of Canada.

Now I should like to read an editorial which appeared in the Montreal Star of October 31, 1932, in order that the house may realize how serious the situation really is. The editorial reads:

> The attention of the governments of Canada, and especially the governments of the Dominion, of the province of Quebec and of the province of Ontario, should be called with all the urgency possible to an exceedingly serious situation which has suddenly developed in the already desperate newsprint field. The entire newsprint industry in this country is in immediate danger of complete ruin.
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> No more sensational statement could easily be made,—and yet it is entirely true. The ruin of the newsprint industry will not only wipe out one of the basic industries of Canada, but it will destroy investments to the value of hundreds of millions and drive thousands of workers into the already overcrowded breadlines. No government with the power to prevent it should dream of sitting still and permitting it to happen.
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> The facts are perfectly well known in inner circles. A drive, engineered in a foreign country, is being made with great skill and daring which will force Canadian newsprint companies into bankruptcy. Prices of newsprint are being lowered to rates below the cost of production, and some short-sighted Canadians have been foolish enough to help along the attack on Canadian solvency by falling victims to the wiles of the invaders.
>
> When the Canadian companies have been killed off, what will happen? The foreign company will then possess a practical monopoly. Will it keep the rates below the cost of production? Or will it, having the Canadian consuming public in its power, raise rates not only to a highly profitable level, but also high enough to recoup the invading company for its "war expenses" during the campaign of devastation?
>
> Canadians who are cooperating with the prospective monopolists are selling their birthright for a mess of very thin pottage. The pottage will not last long, but they will for a very long time mourn the losses they will suffer when competition is killed in Canada and Canadian prices will be fixed arbitrarily in New York.
>
> This is surely a case in which the interested governments should intervene at once. They must have remedies in their hands which could safeguard a Canadian industry and keep work for Canadian citizens. Premier Taschereau, Premier Bennett and Premier Henry should get together without delay. They should study the situation from top to bottom. They should see what can be done. And then they should do it,—and not stand on the order of their doing. There may not be many hours to spare. The danger is imminent.

As I have already pointed out, apart from the enormous amount of capital invested in that industry, there must be borne in mind the fact that during the coming winter tens