

for the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean (and the accompanying Declaration), and the Agreement between the same Powers supplementary thereto, which Treaty and Agreement were signed at Washington on the thirteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and on the sixth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, respectively; and that this House do approve of the same.

He said: Honourable gentlemen, there appears in my name a resolution for the approval by this Chamber of seven Treaties that were signed in Washington on the 6th of February last. The first treaty is one between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and is for the purpose of limiting naval armaments.

We will all agree that it was a happy thought that moved the President of the republic to the south of us to call to Washington a Conference with the primary object of arranging for a treaty between the nations that were interested in the maintenance of peace on the Pacific Ocean. The Treaty which is before us contains an admirable principle in international relations—that of co-operation. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, on a visit to England, used the cryptic phrase that together the Allies had won the war, and only together could they win the peace. If that was a good principle for the five Powers that signed this Treaty in trying to establish peace on the Pacific on a permanent basis it seems that it is a principle that could as well be applied to all the Allies—and if it were extended to all the Allies, it would truly be a league of nations.

This first step in the application of principles to be found in this Treaty of Peace may be of untold benefit. If the principle embodied in the Treaty now before us for review develops and fructifies—if it enters into the traditions of the people—it may help to create a better world in which to live, a world of nations which, having no formidable weapons, may become one, a world where peace may have a chance to reign.

The dream of aggrandizement which nourishes imperialism, based as it is on unavowed human weakness and covetousness which are called megalomania, would thus be curbed and would soon vanish. If imperialism is strongly armed it will try to extend territorially and commercially by brute force. That has been the tradition and the way of imperialism throughout all the ages.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.

The second treaty adopts rules for the protection of neutrals, and non-combatants at sea. Article 5 prohibits the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases. After nineteen centuries of Christianity we must prohibit between men what would seem more fit for the wild and ferocious animals of the jungle.

The third treaty concerns China, which other nations having the might, have often invaded and preyed upon in divers ways. The signatories to the treaty agree to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; they agree to apply the principle of the "open door", or equality of opportunity, to all nations for trade in China. This shows to what an extent trade plays a part in the maintenance of peace. The "open door" throughout the world would remove nine-tenths of the causes of war; free trade all around would be a most potent factor for peace.

The fifth Treaty is between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan. These powers agree between themselves to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean. This agreement is to continue in force for ten years, and to be subject thereafter to twelve months' notice. It imposes no military obligations. In cases of difference the parties to the Treaty agree to conference. This will undoubtedly make for amicable settlement.

Canada is most vitally interested in these treaties concerning the Pacific ocean. If peace is thus established and secured between the United States and Japan, it will mean that the thought of peace will permeate the minds of Americans and Japanese, and that the trade of the warmongers and the newspapers preaching the "yellow-peril," will come to an end. If these two treaties which ensure peace in the Pacific ocean are held to be a blessing by the many nations that dwell on the Pacific, why should not the United States, which stretches to the Atlantic, join in a similar treaty for the maintenance of peace on that great ocean, and enter into an agreement that, if any differences arose there, they should be settled by conference. It is my firm conviction that peace on the Atlantic could be secured forever by such an agreement.

The sixth treaty is a short one. It contains a reservation by the United States as to the mandated islands in the Pacific, and as to its rights to negotiate with the