

the carrying trade is concerned I am sure that my hon. friend will agree that a common carrier must accept freight. He who ships and he who receives must accept any consequences in so far as they involve a violation of the law, unless we treat the carriage of liquor as we do some form of high explosives and make the law absolutely prohibitive.

As far as this section is concerned, it aims to treat advertisements in public newspapers on the same basis as shipments of the liquor itself. If the province of Alberta, as it has, passes legislation forbidding advertisements within the province of intoxicants for sale, forbidding advertisements in newspapers in Alberta, this legislation makes it an offence for a newspaper publisher outside of Alberta to send into that province his papers with advertisements of intoxicating liquors offered for sale. What happened in the United States may happen here. I have no doubt that hon. gentlemen are fully aware of the great struggle that took place in some of the western states to accomplish this very thing. One of the largest and most enterprising journals in the United States is publishing a special edition for circulation in those states where they have passed this law while its general edition circulates throughout other parts of the republic. I doubt not that many hon. gentlemen in this House have seen the editorial references that have been made by *Life*, one of the most interesting of American journals, with respect to the character of that legislation. Whether such legislation commends itself to every one or not is another question, but at least this Bill makes effective the Acts which have been passed by the provinces in the exercise of the legislative jurisdiction which they enjoy under the constitution. They having declared their mind this Parliament has supplemented their efforts by declaring that any endeavour on the part of a liquor seller or newspaper vendor to circumvent the law of the province and to nullify its effect shall be an offence punishable upon conviction under the statute. For that reason I congratulate the minister upon what he has done. I do believe that when we have carried this legislation to its finality we shall have accomplished, with the sanction of the great body of public opinion behind it, that measure of prohibition which only will be effective in a country such as this.

Mr. BURNHAM: I should hesitate to adopt the moral principle laid down by the hon. member for Calgary, namely, that

because other people want a thing, therefore it will be right for us to manufacture or to provide it. If the people of the Fiji Islands wish to commit murder, therefore, under this principle, I have a right to ship them knives or explosives or anything of that kind, knowing exactly for what purpose they wish to have them. That is a doctrine to which I will not subscribe. Too much congratulation cannot be extended to the Minister of Justice for his fair and equitable handling of this question. There has been a great body of public opinion in Canada both for and against provincial rights. That is to say, they have been on some occasions very strongly for provincial independence, and those very same people, when other matters were under discussion, were very anxious that provincial rights should not be granted. Such an impossible position as that, of course, could not exist. It is in the face of that that the Minister of Justice, bearing in mind the essential principle of provincial rights, has endeavoured to make provincial rights what they were intended to be, namely, a source of independence and liberty on the part of the provinces so far as it is possible, for them to exist consistent with Confederation. He has observed that; he has carried it out; he has put in the hands of the different provinces the possibility of practising that degree of abstinence which they desire. It is well recognized, and must be recognized, that if a province does not desire to have prohibition, as, for example, British Columbia, it would be absolutely impossible for the Dominion to enforce it there. We know perfectly well, following what has been said by many members of the Opposition with regard to different railways, and so on, that if prosecutions did ensue it would be put down to politics, and if they did not it would also be put down to politics. So that, all things considered, there can be no question whatever that this method of dealing with the liquor question is beyond all peradventure the very best, and I am sure that the people of Canada will congratulate the Minister of Justice and the House upon having piloted through such a wholesome measure.

Mr. R. B. BENNETT: I was dealing with sumptuary legislation. Sumptuary legislation is a matter about which divers opinions are held by divers people, and I for one am not prepared to decide upon sumptuary legislation for anybody in South America.