

is the wish of the house the government will use every possible endeavour to dispose of the business by Saturday night.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: So far as the motion I have in mind is concerned, I think it will be easily understood by the country and so cordially approved by everyone—

Mr. BENNETT: I think so.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: —that I may be able to dispose of it in very short order. I shall try to accommodate myself to the wishes of the government in that respect.

Mr. POWER: May I suggest that we sit from eleven in the evening until at least twelve o'clock on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. BENNETT: I mentioned to my colleagues the desirability of sitting at least until half-past eleven. However, some hon. members have expressed great disapproval of sitting beyond eleven o'clock. I should be glad to make a motion to sit until half-past eleven.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Make it twelve o'clock.

Mr. POWER: Yes, make it twelve o'clock.

Mr. STEVENS: Twelve o'clock.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: If we sit in the morning and remain until eleven o'clock at night I say that is all that any reasonable man can be expected to do.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. BENNETT: Mr. Speaker, I think we want to be fair. The hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) has taken the same stand every session, and when he does the same thing to-day it is nothing new. He has always contended that we should not sit after eleven o'clock, if we met at eleven in the morning. I thought however that possibly he might be willing to wait until half-past eleven before calling it eleven o'clock, if we were getting along with our business. I shall therefore submit a resolution later in the day providing that the house shall meet to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, that we shall meet Friday morning at eleven o'clock, that we shall meet on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock and at three o'clock. Possibly we had better provide for a sitting in the evening, having dissolution—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. BENNETT: —having prorogation in mind.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If dissolution is in the Prime Minister's mind I might dispense with my speech.

Mr. McINTOSH: The truth must come out.

Mr. BENNETT: Oh well, you never can tell. I have seen willing dissolutions met by an unwilling electorate, and I have seen unwilling dissolutions met by a willing electorate. Then, we will provide in the resolution for meeting on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, in the event of our being unable to prorogue until later in the evening. If that meets with the approval of the house I shall submit a resolution a little later in the day.

UNITED STATES TRADE ZONES

On the orders of the day:

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 25, the hon. member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Mackenzie) asked a question of the government with respect to recent legislation enacted by the United States congress. I can only say to him that of course the government has been advised by the Canadian legation in Washington of the enactment by the congress of the United States of a measure providing for the establishment of foreign trade zones in ports of entry. I have made a short resumé of the bill, which I brought with me and which I shall read.

The legislation is permissive in character, and authorizes the establishment of such zones by local bodies at their own expense under approved federal regulation. The administration of the act is vested in a board, of which the Secretary of Commerce is chairman. The board is authorized to grant permission for the establishment of foreign trade zones located in or adjacent to any port of entry of the United States. Such permission may be granted to either public corporations, including states or their legal subdivisions or agencies, or to private corporations chartered under state law for this purpose. Foreign and domestic merchandise, except such as is prohibited by law, may without being subject to the customs laws of the United States, except as specially provided, be brought into a zone and there stored, repacked, distributed, or mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise. Such merchandise may be exported or carried into Customs territory of the United States, where the foreign merchandise will be subject to any customs duties. The measure prohibits manufacturing or exhibition in the zone.

In that regard I might point out that there was a conference between the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the first view was that there should be exhibitions within the zone, but the final enactment provided that there should be no exhibitions within the zone.