

the expenditure of a single dollar by casting his vote for such a Bill. Canada's indebtedness is a very serious problem. We owe to-day many millions more money than ever before, and the per capita taxation is so great that the contribution that we have to make towards the revenues of the country is a handicap to us in our development, lying as we do alongside the United States. I have no hesitation in saying that the indebtedness of Canada and the taxation of Canada will be increased under the present regime, and that if the public accounts of the country are balanced it will be by means of further increased taxation of some kind. You will find, honourable gentlemen, that they will try to worm out an apparent reduction of some kind. But we have heard that story before, and even the minimum possibility will not redound to the benefit of this country.

We find the Government offering contracts to the outside world, by means of treaties that prevent us from balancing our budget. I do not pretend to be an authority upon financial matters, but when I seek information on that subject I go to the best sources. I was told the other day that the treaties we had made with Italy and France and Spain, countries from which we import luxuries, prevented us from imposing duties on the luxuries to be consumed in this country by those who can afford to pay for them, and that thus we are deprived of at least \$40,000,000 a year that might have been collected and applied in such a way as to lighten the burden of the people of Canada. If ever there was a time when \$40,000,000 would be acceptable, it is to-day. We have also made treaties with Australia and New Zealand. As these treaties have been in effect for only a few months the people of those countries up to the present time have not been able to take possession of our markets to the same extent that they will in the future. The other day I was speaking to a man who controls some of the large abattoirs in Montreal. I said, "What is the news to-day?" "Well, Senator Pope," he said, "the news to-day is that I have just contracted for 2,000 lambs to be delivered in my abattoir in the month of May coming, at a price of 16½ cents a pound. The lambs that I put in last autumn were Canadian lambs, and they cost me 24 cents a pound." And this is only the commencement, the first opening of the door at a time when we require these markets ourselves. As I have said in this House, the tendency of both parties for a number of years has been towards a reduction of tariffs, a policy which has always been contrary to my judgment; and I am as well satisfied to-day as I ever was that I am

right, and have been right all these years, in opposing any reduction in the protection of national industries. We have a dumping clause which might be made use of if it were not for the fact that Parliament to-day is controlled by a half a dozen men of various stripes and colours who command it to do what they wish, with the result that foreign goods are dumped into Canada and our own people are being dumped into the United States in order to obtain a living.

Now I wish to go a bit further. We had an election, and it extended to the Province of Quebec as well as to the rest of the Dominion. I had sincerely hoped that in that Province we would have a real election, and that policies would have been discussed, and that references would not have been made to things that have been. I had hoped that the time had come when the French Canadian element of our Province would be approached upon clean cut business lines, either upon a policy of free trade or of protection. I had hoped that we could have got an honest expression of public opinion from the Province of Quebec. However, those who directed affairs saw differently, and I know of no time since the war ceased when there was more appeal to prejudice and greater corruption and fraud than in the appeal made to the people of Quebec upon this occasion. That vote in Quebec no more represents the policy of the people of the Province than does the man in the moon. It is absolutely foreign to their necessities, to the development of their natural resources, to anything that makes for permanency in the Dominion of Canada and in the Province of Quebec. All you have to do is to go into our country and see the deserted homes, the farm buildings nailed up, the merchants leaving, and small places abandoned; and the priest of every parish will assure you of the truth of the statements I am making. Do you say that those people voted for a policy of that sort. Do you say that the French Canadian element, as a sane, practical people, would vote to deteriorate their condition in that way? No! They were blindfolded, they were deceived, they were misled.

My honourable friends on the other side of the House may say: "Your ranks were divided by a third party coming in under the leadership of Mr. Patenaude." I do not say they were not; but that does not help the French Canadian of the Province of Quebec. Whether he has been deceived by the Government of to-day in the disreputable appeal they made to the people of that Province, or