

would get a fair deal, that we would be dealt with honestly, and that the franchise would not be tampered with in order to surely eliminate us.

Sir George Etienne Cartier, speaking for Quebec, said that he knew the Englishman well enough to be convinced that Quebec would get a fair deal from the majority. Quebec knows that in 1917 it did not get a fair deal, and some of my honourable friends on the other side know as well as I do that the whole War-time Elections Act was for the purpose of stifling its voice and extinguishing its legitimate share of influence in Confederation.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: Is it not the fact that this Government holds power to-day, not because of the soldiers' vote, but apart from that entirely?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I have established in this Chamber by figures that without the phalanx of women who voted this Government is in a hopeless minority.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: Those are your figures.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: If my honourable friend will look at my speech—I think it was in the Session of 1918—he will find the figures and he may discuss them before this debate ends.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: We have enough to listen to.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Quebec has decided that it will not shake hands with the organisers and the beneficiaries of that shameful Act of 1917. It is most amusing to see the efforts that are being made to induce Quebec to enter the Cabinet to-day. No man in Quebec, with any sense of dignity, will do that thing; they will first go to the people. Quebec knows that it is a bad thing for the province to stand as a solid block. When there were big men at the head of both political parties the people of Quebec were in the habit of dividing according to their political leanings, some being Conservatives and some Liberals; but they will first go to the polls and settle the infamy of 1917 before they shake hands with the organisers and beneficiaries of that steal. When that wound has been cleansed I hope we shall find a way again to divide so that the Conservatives of Quebec may go with the Conservatives, and the Liberals with the Liberals; but until that time arrives no self-respecting man will cross the floor of

this Chamber or of the House of Commons and join hands with the beneficiaries of that stupendous fraud.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: You are a pretty good firebrand.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: This Senate should not be surprised at my making that statement.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: We are. You should be ashamed of it.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: No one who was in this Chamber in 1917—and I understand my honourable friend was here—could be surprised at what I say. The honourable member for Montarville (Hon. Mr. Beaubien), speaking on the other side of the House, notified his Tory friends that if Quebec was to be treated as it was being treated there would come a time sooner or later when the Tories of Ontario would turn towards Quebec for help and Quebec would not know them. I heard that statement made here to the Conservatives of this Senate. They smiled at the time. They are not smiling now. My honourable friend the leader of the Government boasts that the next election will see them in power. But the cold wind from the West has touched their spinal column. It has even penetrated Ontario. They look in vain for friends. They turn to that old-time Conservative province of Quebec for associates, and Quebec does not know them, and will not know them at the next election. I do not think that the honourable gentleman (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) should be very much scandalized at that statement. Quebec has undoubtedly a right to choose its own associates. After the next elections I hope that the people of Quebec who feel politically as does my honourable friend from Granville (Hon. Mr. Chapais) will then go on their way as Conservatives, and that Liberals will follow their own traditional lines; but not until after the next elections.

I have endeavoured to show my honourable friend (Hon. Sir James Lougheed) that he can find no mandate from the elections of 1917. At every Session I have told my honourable friend that the Province of Quebec looked upon this Government as a de facto Government. That is what the world at large calls the present Russian Government—a de facto government. My honourable friends may derive some consolation from the fact that they were elected in 1911. Yes, there was an election in 1911, in which the people of