Neither the local legislatures nor this parliament will be able to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority in any district where they both may be in a minority. I may be told that I am predicting an impossible state of things ; but I would point out that there is now litigation before the Supreme Court of Canada as to the relative rights of the Greek Orthodox Church and the Catholics on church matters, and we may expect before long the same condition will exist with respect to schools. Certainly before ten or twenty years will have elapsed that state of things will exist in a large portion of the school districts of the new provinces.

I need not explain further the purport of my amendment. Its object is to guarantee what this government and parliament have acknowledged to be a pledge given to the minority, that wherever they are in a majority they shall be authorized to have schools of their own, and wherever they are in a minority they shall be authorized to separate from the public schools. Clause 16, No. 2 does not cover that point, and the amendment of the hon. member for Saskatchewan (Mr. Lamont), although good in its spirit, does not cover it either, so that I shall record my vote on this motion as protesting against the abandonment of the pledge which this government and parliament have acknowledged as binding upon them.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I agree with my hon. friend the leader of the opposition respecting the legal aspect of the clause, and on further consideration, I think that my hon. friend from Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) will find that if the majority in any district should happen to be either Catholic or Protestant, the right for the Protestant or Catholic ratepayers to establish a school undoubtedly exists. As to the right of the Mormons to teach their peculiar tenets in the Territories including the unsavoury one of polygamy, I submit, with all deference to my hon. friend from Labelle (Mr. Bourassa), that no such right exists in view of our Criminal Code.

Mr. BARR. But what about the Galicians and other denominations ? What position will they occupy ?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I am not familiar with the doctrines of the Mormons any more than those of the Galicians. I assume that the Mormon doctrine goes in the direction of polygamy, and that cannot be taught in Canada.

House divided on amendment (Mr. Bourassa) :

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bergeron, Monk,
Bourassa, Morin,
Lavergne (Montmagny), Paquet.—7.
Léonard,

281½

NAYS:

Messieurs

Adamson, Lalor,
Alcorn, Lamont,
Archambault, Lapointe,
Barker, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),
Barr, Laurier (L'Assomption),
Beauparlant, Lavergne (Drummond & Arth.),
Béland, Law,
Belcourt, LeBlanc,
Bickerdike, Macdonald,
Black, Macdonell,
Blain, MacLaren,
Borden (Carleton), Maclean (Lunenburg),
Borden (Sir Frederick), Macpherson,
Boyce, McCarthy (Calgary),
Brabazon, McColl,
Brodeur, McCool,
Brown, McIntyre,
Bruneau, McIsaac,
Bureau, McKenzie (Bruce),
Burrows, McKenzie,
Caldwell, (Cape Breton, N.),
Calvert, McLennan,
Campbell, Marcile (Bagot),
Carrier, Marcil (Bonaventure),
Cash, Martin (Wellington),
Chisholm, Mayrand,
Christie, Meigs,
Clarke, Miller,
Cochrane, Northrup,
Cockshutt, Oliver,
Conmee, Parmelee,
Costigan, Paterson,
Crawford, Parent,
Crocket, Perley,
Cyr, Piché,
Daniel, Pickup,
Delisle, Porter,
Demers, Power,
Derbyshire, Préfontaine,
Desjardins, Proulx,
Devlin, Ratz,
Dubeau, Reid (Restigouche),
Dugas, Riley,
Elson, Roche (Marquette),
Emmerson, Ross (Rimouski),
Ethier, Ross (Yale-Cariboo),
Finlayson, Rousseau,
Fisher, Schaffner,
Fitzpatrick, Schell (Oxford),
Fortier, Scott,
Gauvreau, Sinclair,
Geoffrion, Smith (Oxford),
Girard, Sproule,
Gladu, Staples,
Gunn, Talbot (Bellechasse),
Guthrie, Talbot (Strathcona),
Hall, Telford,
Henderson, Turgeon,
Herron, Turriff,
Hughes (King's, P.E.I.), Walsh,
Hunt, Wilmot,
Jackson (Elgin), Wilson
Jackson (Selkirk), (Lennox & Addington),
Johnston Wilson (Russell),
(Cape Breton, South) Wright (Muskoka),
Kemp, Wright (Renfrew),
Kennedy, Zimmerman.—132.
Lake,

Amendment (Mr. Bourassa) negatived.

Mr. O. E. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I would draw your attention to the fact that the Solicitor General (Mr. Lemieux) has not voted.