

munition factories and reflect on the fact that our soldiers who go forth to risk their lives to defend our country are only paid \$1.10 a day and their families receive the munificent sum of \$20 a month, is it any wonder that recruiting is not as lively as we would like? Is it not discouraging to the proud, warm-hearted young man to realize that if he goes forth to fight for his country, that his family may suffer from want or may be driven to the necessity of appealing to the generosity of a local Patriotic Fund Committee, the members of which, perhaps, are too small-souled to appreciate their wants, or perhaps instead of coming to their assistance will rather attempt to lecture them on domestic economy.

Dependents of soldiers should be properly provided for by the Government. First, because it puts the matter on the footing of a public duty. At present it is a system of private doles, which is humiliating to the recipients because it makes them objects of charity, where they should be pensioners of the Dominion treasury. The money paid to the dependents of soldiers fighting for the security of life and property in Canada must not be considered anything but a merited return for the services and the sacrifices the menfolk are making for the common weal. Second, the Patriotic Fund as at present administered is the subject of much complaint, on account of the inquisitorial nature of its proceedings.

I do not intend to go into the question of conscription. I have my opinion but I am going to set forth my opinion by my vote. But I might as well say that I believe that had there been a little more judgment and a little more care on the part of the Government in the many many instances that have come before them no doubt, and in which the claims made have been set aside, there would have been less of a feeling that the demands of justice had been left unfulfilled. There are many other reasons, I can tell the Government, why enlistments have dropped off in Manitoba, and there are other members of the House from that province who could back up what I say. And let me say to the Prime Minister, that he will find, when the men come back of whom he has spoken, that there is a strong belief that some of the public appointments he has made are not to the credit of the Government and were not made in the interests of the country.

The House divided on the amendment of Mr. Copp which was declared lost on the following division:

[Mr. Molloy.]

YEAS.

Messieurs :

Achim,	Lapointe
Barrette,	(Montreal, St. James),
Bellemare,	Laurier (Sir Wilfrid),
Bickerdike,	Lemieux,
Boivin,	MacNutt,
Bourassa,	McCoig,
Boyer,	McCrea,
Brouillard,	McMillan,
Bureau,	Marci (Bonaventure),
Cardin,	Marcile (Bagot),
Chisholm,	Martin,
Copp,	Michaud,
Deslisle,	Molloy,
Demers,	Mondou,
Devlin,	Murphy,
Ethier,	Oliver,
Fortier,	Pacaud,
Gauthier	Papineau,
(St. Hyacinthe),	Power,
Gauvreau,	Proulx,
German,	Robb,
Guilbault,	Seguin,
Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.),	Sinclair,
Kay,	Tobin,
Kyte,	Truax,
Lachance,	Turgeon,
Lafortune,	Turriff,
Lancot,	Verville,
Lapointe	Wilson (Laval).—56.
(Kamouraska),	

NAYS.

Messieurs :

Alguire,	Knowles,
Ames (Sir Herbert),	Lalor,
Armstrong (Lambton),	Lewis,
Armstrong (York, O.),	Loggie,
Arthurs,	Macdonell,
Ball,	Maclean (Halifax),
Barnard,	Maclean (York, O.),
Bennett (Calgary),	McCraney,
Bennett (Simcoe),	McCurdy,
Best,	McLean
Blain,	(Queens, P.E.I.),
Blondin,	McLean (Sunbury),
Borden (Sir Robert),	McLeod,
Boulay,	Marshall,
Bowman,	Meighen,
Boyce,	Merner,
Boys,	Middlebro,
Brabazon,	Morphy,
Bradbury,	Morris,
Buchanan,	Morrison,
Burnham,	Munson,
Burrell,	Nesbitt,
Carvell,	Neely,
Champagne,	Nicholson,
Charlton,	Nickle,
Clark (Bruce),	Northrup,
Clark (Red Deer),	Osler (Sir Edmund),
Clarke (Wellington),	Paquet,
Clements,	Pardee,
Cochrane,	Patenaude,
Cockshutt,	Paul,
Cromwell,	Rainville,
Crothers,	Reid,
Cruise,	Robidoux,
Currie,	Roche,
Davidson,	Rogers,
Descarries,	Schaffner,
Doherty,	Scott,
Donaldson,	Sevigny,
Douglas,	Sexsmith,
Edwards,	Shepherd,