

in an attempt to improve conditions in western Canada; and when the east pulls with the west instead of being divided against the west, when we have cooperation between the manufacturer and the farmer instead of the dissension that has been too much preached in this country, then we shall solve the difficulties of this Canada of ours and place her once again on the pedestal where she belongs.

Mr. G. W. McPHEE (Yorkton): Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the debate so far, and the gesture of the hon. member for North Grey (Mr. Porteous) to the French Canadian people of Canada in foregoing his right to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, as he had been asked to do in favour of the member for Restigouche-Madawaska (Mr. Cormier) is something that will commend itself to every fair-minded citizen of this country. I was wondering—and I make this statement in view of the remarks to which I have just listened from the member for Regina (Mr. Turnbull) in connection with sectional appeals—what the Conservative representatives from Saskatchewan think of that gesture. One of the appeals, and the strongest appeal, made to the voters of Saskatchewan in the last three or four years by both the Conservative party and the Conservative press, was that under Liberal administration there was French domination in Canada. Of course there was nothing to it. Thanks to wise administration in the past, the two races, the Anglo-Saxon and the French, have lived side by side in perfect peace and harmony. The monument in Quebec to Wolfe and Montcalm, the victor and the vanquished, the conqueror and the conquered, is the best evidence of unity to be found in any country in the world. The major credit for that is due to that grand old French Canadian who, for over thirty years, led the Liberal party in this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's faith in Canada and in British institutions is nowhere better expressed than in his address delivered during the celebration of three hundred years of French life in Canada. This is what he said:

As I advance in years I appreciate the more the wisdom of that British Constitution under which I was born and brought up, and under which I have grown old, which has given to the various positions of the empire their separate free governments. It is our proud boast that Canada is the freest country in the world. It is our proud boast that in this country liberty of all kinds—civil and religious liberty—flourish to the highest degree.

The hon. member for North Grey is therefore to be complimented on his recognition [Mr. Turnbull.]

of the rights of the French people in this country. What about his colleagues from the province of Saskatchewan? The hon. member for Regina (Mr. Turnbull) has introduced this matter, and he will pardon me if I follow him. One of the cries raised by the Conservative party and the Conservative press in western Canada, as I said before, has been French domination of Canada under Liberal government. I have in my hand a news item that appeared in the *Orange Sentinel*, and I do not think the hon. member for Regina will dispute it. It reads:

Strongly protest bilingual stamps. Regina brethren call on M.P.'s to raise matter at Ottawa.

The new bilingual special delivery postage stamp issued by Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster-General in the Bennett government, came to the front as an issue at the annual dinner of Sam Hughes Orange lodge in the Champlain hotel here on October 30.

The attack was launched in the course of a speech by R.W. Bro. R. J. Gibson, Saskatchewan, Past Grand Master, who called upon F. W. Turnbull, M.P. for Regina, and Dr. W. D. Cowan, M.P. for Long Lake, who were sitting at the head table, to fight the bilingual stamp policy of the new government, and to stand true to the principles "for which we believe they have been standing."

Mr. GOTT: What paper is that from?

Mr. McPHEE: The *Orange Sentinel*. I have here also the editorial page of the *Regina Star*, a Conservative paper in Saskatchewan, which in its issue of November 1, 1930, just a little more than four months ago, dealing with the issue of bilingual stamps and the publication of government pamphlets in French, says:

There is not a tittle of authorization of the French language for postal forms, postage and revenue stamps, radio applications, government reports and departmental forms. These are all without legal authorization. It is an abuse of the processes of thought and an insult to the intelligence of the English-speaking people of Canada, for Hon. Mr. Veniot to suggest that his illegal bilingual issue of stamps, and his other various efforts to force the French language illegally down the throats of the non-French people of Canada will "tend to bind more closely together the two races."

Then listen to this:

The mandate which Premier Bennett got from the west was for the cessation of these unconstitutional and offensive efforts at bilingual propaganda through the machinery of the federal government, equally with his mandate on the economic issue. On this matter of bilingualism the people of the west expect to see their wishes respected.

Now will my hon. friend say that it is the Liberal party that makes sectional appeals? What has my hon. friend from Regina to say; what have other members from Saskatchewan