

He comes back and he finds that he is still a temporary employee of the Civil Service, he has lost five years seniority and he still has to pass his examination. The rotten part of it is that during the strike in Winnipeg civilians who performed one week's service were given permanent appointments. It looks to this man—who is one of the finest possible types—that he has got a raw deal, for apparently one week's strike service is rated higher than five years' service in the field. That is one of the things causing unrest. It is something that can be fixed, and it has got to be fixed. That is the case of a man who has come back with his full health and strength, thank God! We have other cases in thousands.

I do not know any better way of bringing their cases before the notice of the people than by bringing the matter up in this House. We have tried almost every method we can think of, without success so far, but so long as I am a member of Parliament these cases will be brought on the floor of the House one by one if necessary until we get a square deal for those men. That is all I intend to say on the subject to-day, as I understand that the House will be given an opportunity at an early date to debate further the question of re-establishment.

I desire to say just a word as to the amendment. I am going to vote for it, for the following reasons. In the first place, I believe that my constituents desire an election as soon as possible. During the recess I have spent almost every night amongst my constituents, I have seen them by ones and by twos, by tens and by fifties, and once by a group of four thousand, and always I found a majority of them desirous of a change. The old-line Liberal is firmly convinced that we are camouflaged Conservatives, and the old Conservative wanted to get back to the party game immediately after the war. He said that was the arrangement under which he came into the Unionist party. At every meeting which I have attended this confounding subject of taxing wealth has cropped up. It has already been referred to very ably by my hon. friend from Red Deer (Mr. Clark). There is a distinct feeling amongst all classes that this Government has failed to do what was possible with regard to the taxation of war profits. I know well the difficulty the Finance Minister will have in imposing such taxation squarely and equally. I was once asked at a meeting whom I considered a profiteer. My answer was that any man who during the war made ten cents was a profiteer, and that if pro-

fitteering had to be taxed every man must pay his shot. I still am of that opinion. Whether the money so secured would amount to anything I do not know and have no means of knowing; but I am satisfied of this, Mr. Speaker, that something along this line has got to be done before we get very much satisfaction or settlement in the country. Undoubtedly that is one of the causes of unrest to-day; and, to my mind, judging from my own constituency and from what other members have stated, a good deal of unrest is also caused by the fact that a majority of the people have largely lost confidence in the government and probably would have lost confidence in any government under these conditions. But it is a fact and we must face it. So far I have not been able to educate my people to the contrary. Possibly if we could have had the able Minister of the Interior at all the meetings I attended conditions might be different. This education has got to be done somewhere and somehow. The hon. minister pointed out how desirable it was to have the member for Assiniboia (Mr. Gould) here so he could get a little further light. If that is true of a man selected by fifteen hundred people, how much more necessary is it that the fifteen hundred who selected him be brought here? That, I know, is impossible, but Mr. Speaker, if the mountain won't come to Mahommet, Mahommet must go to the mountain,—the Government must go to the country. I know of no other way in which you can educate the people unless you spend millions of dollars in sending out personal letters to the electorate, because I regret to say that, like the leader of the Government, a great many Canadians do not now pay much attention to the headlines in the papers.

Just one other point struck me during the debate, Mr. Speaker. I was astounded to hear three hon. members, one of them being a minister, give as a reason for not holding an election that the West would be short twenty seats if an appeal were made to the country this year. What can it mean but that those members doubt that the West could get a square deal unless represented by numbers? If it is true that a man from any part of this country cannot get a just and square deal without a large representation to back his desire by force if necessary, then I say, God help Canada, and the sooner we get a bunch of fresh representatives here the better.

I desire to briefly explain my personal views on the matter of a man voting against his party. I did this once before last ses-