

the scant resources at our command, was it reasonable to impose conscription, and when the war was over and peace concluded to turn those young men into political victims?

It is not my intention at present to discuss the Treaty of Peace. When the resolution submitted by the Prime Minister is brought anew before the House I shall make whatever reservations may seem necessary.

At the last session the Union Government appointed a commission to inquire into the high cost of living, that is, to try and reach the profiteers. As the leader of the Opposition said a few moments ago, it is the same with this commission as with every other commission which the Government created; do-nothing commissions. Meanwhile, people are starving to death and the cold storage plants are filled with supplies of every kind.

The people must not expect any compassion on the part of the Government since the ministers are profiteers. The king of the profiteers belongs to the Government. It is a heartless and pitiless Administration which ignores the sufferings of the people. Most of its members stalk proudly in gorgeous mansions, drive in motor cars bought at the public expense. Meanwhile, the working man, his family and children are starving to death.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Kamouraska). (Translation): There is no prohibition for them.

Mr. d'ANJOU. (Translation): No prohibition for them whatever.

Well, Sir, I hope that ere long this Government will decide to appear before the public. I hope that they shall once muster enough courage to face the electorate and to account for their charge; and I am sure that they will get a hot reception; that, not only in Quebec, but in every other province the Unionist candidates will be cheered by the defaulters who are to leave jail. I can assure them they will receive a sound thrashing, and they will have richly deserved it, for, as I say, it is not these young men who are the culprits, but the Prime Minister and all the ministers, even those who signed the Treaty of Peace.

I shall rest with that. I am anxious to raise my voice at this moment so as to protest, as I said at the beginning, against the Government for having, even at this very session, ignored the French language and the rights of a most important section of the country. I felt it to be my duty towards the province of Quebec and towards the constituency I have the honour of representing in this House. My opinion is that under all

[Mr. d'Anjou.]

circumstances a member, conscious of his mission, who has at heart the interests of his race, of his language, and who wishes to have them respected should not hesitate to stand up and to protest emphatically against the infringement of those rights; and I am sure that in so doing I shall secure the approval of my constituents, and that the province of Quebec will also uphold me.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Doherty the House adjourned at six p.m.

Friday, September 5, 1919.

The House met at Three o'clock.

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEES.

LIST OF MEMBERS COMPOSING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. S. MIDDLEBRO (North Grey) presented the following report of the special committee appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of the House during the present session:

No. 1.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messieurs

Armstrong (York),	Jacobs,
Blake,	Keefer,
Boys,	Lapointe
Buchanan,	(Kamouraska),
Bureau,	Lemieux,
Cannon,	McCoig,
Copp,	McIntosh,
Crothers,	McKenzie,
Davidson,	McMaster,
Demers,	Meighen,
Devlin,	Mowat,
Doherty,	Porter,
Douglas (Strathcona),	Sifton,
Fripp,	Tweedie, and
Guthrie,	Vien.—29.

No. 2.

ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Messieurs

Allan,	Lapointe
Ames (Sir Herbert),	(Kamouraska),
Anderson,	Lapointe (St. James),
Andrews,	Lavigueur,
Archambault,	Leduc,
Armstrong (Lambton),	Lemieux,
Arthurs,	Lesage,
Ballantyne,	Long,
Béland,	Mackie (Edmonton),
Blair,	Mackie (Renfrew),
Bolton,	Maclean (York),
Bonnell,	MacNutt,
Boyer,	McCoig,