

allowed the males to vote who had nothing to do with the war except to stand behind and help according to their ability in civil life, why did you not give all the women the vote? I say, in order to do the fair thing you would have had to extend the vote to all the women of Canada.

I do not know whether or not members of this body know that polls were held in the United States. That country, from which we are told we should separate ourselves by building high tariff walls, was invaded by our representatives and polls were held there in order to allow voters who knew nothing of Canada to help the Conservatives in counties where they felt in need of votes.

Hon. Mr. BLAIN: May I ask one more question?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: You are welcome.

Hon. Mr. BLAIN: Did not the soldiers have the right to say what candidates they would vote for?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Yes, if in their own county; but they had no right to vote for a candidate of whom they knew nothing, simply to help the cause.

Hon. Mr. BLAIN: Was not the soldier asked the question, what candidate he desired to vote for? I do not think my honourable friend will deny that.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Of course, there were tens of thousands of votes taken. I am not prepared to say what took place when each vote was recorded, but I know what took place in St. Johns in the province of Quebec under our eyes, and I have an idea of what took place behind our backs.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: Would my honourable friend be kind enough to tell us what took place in St. Johns in regard to the telegram that he spoke about a few minutes ago?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I only know of the intention to switch votes.

Hon. Mr. SHARPE: My honourable friend is absolutely mistaken in regard to that.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Of course I do not know. That telegram was published. I read it. My honourable friend will give his explanation.

I may say that people who saw the game as it was played have less contempt for Lenin and Trotzky in Russia, men who

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boldly and in the open seized power, than they have for those who through this hypocritical War-time Elections Act brought into power the present Administration. I shall be told by some of my friends on the other side that we are "die hards", that the War-time Elections Act did the trick for them and that by-gones should be by-gones.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: We think you die easily.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: You thought you had killed us for good at that time. You will see us very much alive at the next election if you give us a chance.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: All right.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Yes, honourable gentlemen will say, "But why speak of old things?" Those old things took place yesterday, and I remind you that it is always more easy for the assailant to forget and forgive the kicks he has given than it is for the one who has received them.

It was most amusing to hear the Premier of Canada speak with haughtiness of his opponents as wreckers, anarchists, and Bolsheviki. That was his first tack. But he has come down a peg. Indeed, he is an ideal preacher of public morality, because he is holding power by the most stupendous fraud ever inflicted on a people. Honourable gentlemen express surprise that Quebec resents that treatment, because, after all, it was in a large measure directed against Quebec. Quebec decided to join the Confederation after the conference of 1864, and entered Confederation in 1867 with the full knowledge that she was losing her equality in numbers, that she would become more and more a minority. Quebec knew that, but she entered sincerely and confidently into an association knowing the contract which was embodied in the British North America Act. Have honourable gentlemen ever stopped to think for a moment that that decision meant something to the province of Quebec? To be a minority for all time is somewhat of a handicap, and some of the honourable gentlemen who hear me may remember that they themselves have at some time been a minority in their province. They were consoled by thinking that it was but a passing moment, and that the next year or in the next Parliament they would become a majority. It was not so with Quebec. We knew that we would always be a minority, but we were entitled to believe that we