

electors in the province of Quebec that they should never be asked, still less conscripted, to serve overseas. He worked as a Conservative, disguised as a nationalist, and assisted by money from the Conservatives—

An hon. MEMBER: What became of him afterwards?

Mr. BRUNELLE: And when he was elected he was received into the broad arms of Mr. Borden. He was made a minister of the crown—minister of inland revenue, postmaster general, secretary of state—and the Tories did not mind. They did not mind that, because he helped them into power. They did not mind holes in the British flag, because they could still wave what was left of the balance of it.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. BRUNELLE: Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be interrupted.

Mr. ROSS (Souris): Who is dragging it in the mud now?

Mr. BRUNELLE: I do not wish to be interrupted by the political puffers of the opposition. I am making my speech. They have made theirs. They made enough noise, and we should be permitted at least to say something about what they said, and what they are. Mr. Blondin was not sent away at that time by the Tories, who played a trick on the people of the province of Quebec. Let me finish the case respecting Mr. Blondin. Mr. Bennett appointed him to—

Mr. GRAYDON: On a question of privilege, what has this to do with the question of reinforcements for overseas?

Mr. BRUNELLE: It has to do with the situation in Quebec at the present time. It has to do with the situation that was created some years ago, and which you have tried to create again in the last few days.

Mr. ROSS (Souris): The great Liberal war effort!

Mr. BRUNELLE: Never mind; don't ha! ha!

Mr. SPEAKER: The leader of the opposition has raised a point of order as to the relevancy of the remarks of the hon. member. In view of the discussion which has taken place in this debate I think the hon. member is in order.

Mr. BRUNELLE: In 1930 Mr. Bennett appointed Mr. Blondin, speaker of the senate, as a further reward for services rendered the

flag, and to the flag wavers, whoever and wherever they are—and we know where most of them are.

I say these things took place some years ago, when I was young. But I well remember the influence of these Conservatives, disguised as nationalists, upon opinion in the province of Quebec. And my constituency was not alone in this.

Let me refer to a few others who were leading the nationalist party at that time. There were Mr. Monk, Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Lavergne, Mr. Rainville, and others. When they came here, after having worked as nationalists in Quebec, and having formed that opinion—which the Progressive-Conservative party deplores, to-day—most of them were appointed either as ministers or as senators, as a reward for the good services they had rendered their party.

I denounce in this house those who have been guilty, and I denounce them outside the house—and particularly that phantom leader, John Bracken, who every now and then, but always from a distance, has been throwing political robots against the government. I accuse a group of Canadians, well guided by the Conservative party, of having been unkind and unfair to Quebec. I accuse them of setting English Canadians against French Canadians. I say it is shameful, and that it has been the base work of the Conservative party to make Quebec an object of hatred on account of an attitude for which that party is responsible. It is time the other side of the picture were shown, and that the truth be stated about these super-loyalists who, in these last few years, have succeeded in making conscription a political issue.

As confirmation of what I said I shall quote David Maclellan of the *Halifax Chronicle*, a major in the Canadian Army:

As a Canadian with as much British blood as the most energetic flag-waver in the land—

I am not the only one who has used that expression—

—it strikes me that English speaking Canadians may well hang their heads in shame for the stupid, nasty smear campaign against Quebec. Tolerance that has somehow taken root in the Canadian army overseas is, and has been, sadly lacking here. It is a tragedy that many Canadians cannot capture the spirit and resolution which animates their sons and brothers overseas.

Quebec's attitude toward conscription has been no secret for many years, yet, completely ignoring the fact that almost two-thirds of the home defence troops come from other provinces, some Canadians have been vicious enough to pour abuse, all the abuse, on the steadfast, warm-hearted people of Quebec.

For a minority speaking another tongue and subscribing to another faith the record of cooperation of Quebec residents has been