

nature, of the alliance with the Nationalist party which I have just described. Now let us see what will be the result of this other alliance. The first question that ever began to divide the province of Quebec from Ontario and other parts of Canada emanated from the province of Manitoba. I am not speaking of the rebellions. We know about them. I am speaking of legislation. It was when the Greenway Government, with Mr. Sifton as its Attorney General, passed what is known as the Manitoba School Act and wiped out every vestige of the rights that the French Catholic minority had in that province in their schools. That was the first act of his new allies. Mr. Roblin came into power later on. Nobody could return all the favors that he had extended, but that they had been deprived of. He must have treated them fairly, because, I notice, during the last four years the Opposition in Manitoba has practically been composed of seven or eight French Canadians. The treatment that they received from the western wing of the Conservative party must have been something that they remember with gratitude. However, as time went on, the Roblin Government went down, and the Liberal party came to power under Premier Norris. What did we see at the next session? We saw again the wiping away of every consideration that had been given the Catholic minority of the province under Roblin. Once more the honourable gentleman's (Hon. Mr. Dandurand's) new allies had done their work.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Would the honourable gentleman allow me to correct him? I know he would not like to make an assertion which is not exactly according to the facts. What were wiped out were not advantages obtained under Premier Roblin, but those of the Greenway-Laurier agreement. I think the honourable gentleman will agree with that.

Hon. Mr. POPE: All right, put it that way; and Roblin's act with regard to the newly added territory. The honourable gentleman will also stand corrected: it is fifty-fifty. All that your great leader had been able to get, all that my great leader had been able to get, was wiped out, not by the Eastern Liberals or by the Eastern or Western Conservatives, but by those new allies with whom the honourable gentleman is to-day forming a relationship for the advantage of his native province.

We had the two Autonomy Bills introduced in the House of Commons in Sir

Wilfrid Laurier's day. Honourable gentlemen remember that. You remember that there was a strong clause providing for minority rights in the first draft of that Bill as presented to Parliament. You remember that Mr. Sifton tendered his resignation and a crisis was brought on. You remember that certain clauses of the Bill had to be very materially amended in order that the Government of the day might not be defeated. Once more, those people whom you would rather trust than any others, and with whom you are now forming an alliance, got in their work. I think it is well that these facts should be known.

Now, let us consider the war, and the elections of 1917, and the advent of Mr. Crerar and others. There was a loud cry, not from the Crerars, but from the real Liberals of the West, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to come, and he went. He was welcomed by thousands everywhere. Having returned to North Bay on the morning after the election, he received notification that only two of his followers were elected in the West. He said: "Impossible! It cannot be true." Honourable gentleman, it was possible and it was true. The shock proved too much. Once more those people got in their work, and you, the French Canadians sitting in this House, ally yourselves with them, pretending to speak for the welfare and happiness of your own people. You who spurn the idea of association with Nationalists choose a band whose character is plainly seen in every act of theirs. Honourable gentlemen of this House, I am not a Nationalist, but I am from Quebec, and as a Quebecker, if I had to make my choice between belonging to the Nationalist party and the western wing of the Liberal party, I would to-morrow become a Nationalist.

But that is not all. Who is the other gentleman? They say, "If we do not depend upon Mr. Crerar or his outfit, we depend upon Mackenzie King." Who is Mackenzie King? For Heaven's sake, who is he? The paid agent of Rockefeller and the tool of Crerar. Crerar is the paid agent of this co-operative American organization in the West, and the other is his tool—a combination that cannot be beaten on earth. We are here in this building on the same ground that was occupied by the old building where men laid the foundation of Canadian nationhood, broad and strong and deep; we are here, the successors of those men, standing in this Parliament with hirelings and self-appointed leaders asking