is not only purchasing the press, but deceiving the public as well.

Mr. CURRIE: Surely my hon. friend does not mean to slander the press of the country to the extent of saying that its pages are open to purchase? Political matters of that kind are generally put in as advertisements.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am not making any charge against the press of the country, and my hon. friend need not try to misconstrue my remarks as such. What I am saying is that when a large corporation goes to a newspaper and says "We want certain things inserted in your newspaper," and the newspaper refuses unless it is paid for the insertion, a purchase takes place.

Mr. CURRIE: It goes in as advertising matter.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If it goes in as advertising matter, I am perfectly satisfied. That is all I am asking-that it shall go in as advertising matter, that it shall not appear to the reader to be part of the expression of opinion of the press itself. I am asking that it shall show on its face that it is paid-for material, and by whom it is paid for. That is all I am asking, and I say that a paper that is unwilling to insert after paid material, the fact that the material is being paid for, is being purchased to that extent. That is what I mean by the purchasing of the press. I do not say that the press should not publish anything it wishes. It should have the greatest possible freedom in publishing everything, but I do say that where contributions are made by powerful interests to election funds in the form of paid-for material that goes into the press or magazines or into any printed form, the source of such material should be known to the electorate, so that when forming a judgment they may weigh the argument in the light of the source from which it comes. That is the whole purpose of the amendment. I hope that the House, for the sake of purity of elections, for the sake of the formation of an intelligent public opinion at election time, for the sake of giving the country confidence in a Parliament that may be returned, confidence that it has been returned through a contest fought out with a knowledge of facts and conditions as they are, fought in the open in regard to all phases of arguments that may be used-I hope that in the interests of the press, of the public, of purity of elections, and of all that goes to make our political institutions strong and durable and respected, the House will see its way to adopt this amendment.

The House divided on the proposed amendment of Mr. McMaster which was negatived on the following division:

YEAS.

Messrs.

Kennedy (Glengarry Archambault. Bourassa, and Stormont). King. Boyer, Brouillard, Knox Buchanan, Lanctôt, Bureau. Lapointe, Leduc. Casgrain. Chisholm. Leger, MacNutt Clark (Red Deer), McDonald. Crerar, Maharg, d'Anjou, Marcile (Bagot), Davis, Papineau, Parent, Déchène, Pedlow, Delisle. Pelletier, Demers. Prevost. Deslauriers, Proulx. Duff. Reid (Mackenzie), DuTremblay, Ethier, Rinfret. Euler. Savard, Fielding, Seguin, Sinclair (Antigonish Fontaine, and Guysborough), Fortier. Sinclair Fournier. (Queens, P.E.I.). Gervais, Stein, Gladu, Gould, Tobin Halbert, Trahan, Hunt. Verville. Johnston, White (Victoria) .- 60.

NAYS.

Messrs.

Edwards. Allan, Finley, Anderson. Fraser. Argue. Armstrong (York), Fripp. Armstrong (Lambton), Fulton, Glass, Arthurs, Green. Ballantyne. Griesbach, Ball. Best. Guthrie. Blair. Harold. Blake, Harrison, Borden (Sir Robert), Hay Bowman, Henders, Hocken. Boyce, Hughes (Sir Sam), Brien. Butts. Lang, Loggie, Calder. Casselman, Mackie (Edmonton), Chaplin, Mackie (Renfrew), Maclean (York), Charters Clark (Bruce), McCurdy, Clarke (Wellington), McIsaac, Cooper. McQuarrie, Manion, Cowan Meighen, Crothers, Merner, Crowe. Morphy, Cruise, Currie. Mowat. Drayton (Sir Henry), Munson,