

in those three constituencies; yet, their policy will be there. It is important that the people should be told what the policy is, as there may be so many candidates that the people will be at a loss to know what candidate they should vote against. I may inform my honourable friends on the other side that Quebec is not just now much concerned with the policy of the present Government; it has decided to vote against this sham Union Government. The Tory-Union Government must atone for its sins. The Tory party in 1911, by denying them reciprocity, brought the western farmers into the political field. The Tory party bedevilled the province of Quebec in 1911 by subsidizing the Nationalists and by constantly traducing it thereafter. The Tory-Union Government aroused the farmers of Ontario by violating their pledge not to conscript their sons. Here is a statement by Sir John Willison, a pillar of the Unionist temple, on the situation in Ontario, contained an editorial in the *Montreal Star* of October 28. After explaining that prohibition had much to do with the defeat of the Hearst Government in the cities and towns, he goes on to say:

In the country many farmers were sullen over conscription, not because of the fact of conscription but because they had been urged to increase production and assured in the last federal election that their sons would not be taken and the supply of farm labour further depleted. But they held that definite pledges were set lightly aside and they took the first opportunity to punish a government which, although it was not responsible for federal pledges or their fulfillment, was in general sympathy with the Unionists at Ottawa.

To dispel any illusions on the part of honourable gentlemen, I must repeat that those farmers who were sullen because of their sons being conscripted were not from the province of Quebec; the article refers to the Ontario farmers. And kindly note the difference in the treatment bestowed upon the two communities. While Quebec was being abused and vilified by the so-called Unionist party, by the Conservative party from Ontario, that same party and organization were promising immunity to the sons of the Ontario farmers. If you observe the difference in treatment you will understand why there is no French Canadian representative in the Cabinet and why Ontario dominates the Government. Is it any surprise that the Government has no friends? It looks in vain towards the West, the Centre and the East. It is half crumbling. It is time indeed that this rump Government, born in iniquity and maintained by duplicity, should end like

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.

a horrible nightmare. It tampered with the franchise to steal power. It may be tempted to repeat the performance. But I dare it to do its worst. It is irremediably doomed.

The honourable gentleman who moved the Address (Hon. Mr. Proudfoot) spoke of the new national status of Canada—of our increased autonomy resulting from our becoming a member of the League of Nations. Last year the Government boasted that by Order in Council they appointed their own representatives to the Peace Conference. They claimed that we had thus made a step forward in the development of our national status. I stated that if the present Government had passed an Order in Council naming representatives to the Peace Conference and had sent that Order in Council direct to the King to be approved by him, and if those representatives had been appointed by him without consulting his Imperial Cabinet, I would recognize in that fact a considerable advance in our national status, but I feared that the Canadian Cabinet had been obliged to act through the British Cabinet, the immediate advisers of the King. When the correspondence was brought down, I found that as a matter of fact the Order in Council had been sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and he had been pleased to submit it to His Majesty the King for his signature. To my mind this does not prove that our autonomy has been enlarged. We remain as we were. The British constitution is an unwritten one; ours is a written one and we must act within the four corners of it.

I read last year a statement which had been made in 1908 by the then Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at an important function held in the city of Quebec, which the then Prince of Wales, now His Majesty King George, attended with the Governor General of Canada, Lord Grey. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier was speaking the words which I shall read, I was very much interested at the impressions that were displayed by one of the testamentary executors of Cecil Rhodes, the late Earl Grey, who felt impelled by his convictions, his enthusiasm and idealism to bring Great Britain and the Dominions closer together, by the creation of an Imperial Parliament. He was dismayed to hear these words, which to his great surprise were applauded by the heir to the throne, the present King George. Here are Sir Wilfrid's words:

As I advance in years I appreciate more the wisdom of that British constitution under which