

which represents at least a quarter of a million of the population of Ontario, feel to be a grievance.

I close with a quotation from a well-known philosopher of modern times, a French philosopher, Gustave Lebon, who looks at things from a point of view which shows that he is not influenced by any sectarian feeling. I have made a free translation of this statement on "the Errors of Psychology in Politics":

The great driving forces in the conduct of peoples are religious beliefs and self-interest. As beliefs cannot be eradicated or crushed out by reason or by coercion, the governing powers must limit themselves to conciliating the conflicting interests. Centuries of persecution and of bloody wars have only succeeded in establishing the orthodoxy of this psychological principle.

Exceptional measures imposed upon a political, religious or ethnological group have but succeeded in strengthening it; isolated through the inequality of treatment, the persecuted group increases in cohesion, whilst it dissolves when these inequalities come to an end. It is in virtue of this psychological law that the Jewish race has maintained through the ages its individuality. It is because this same law has been disregarded that the Austrian Empire will inevitably see the breaking away of its provinces. The real statesman will utilize the illusions which many souls cannot be without. The inexperienced statesman will persecute them and will be the victim of his persecution.

I close with this statement in answer to my honourable friend, who says: "But Ontario is not persecuting the minority." My answer is that the minority thinks it is persecuted, and we who read that regulation from the French viewpoint hold the view that it is an unfair regulation, and I appeal to the wise men of Ontario to see that that regulation is modified. They will understand the French Canadian point of view if they simply strike out from regulation 17 the word "French" and put therein the word "English," and apply the regulation to one of their own schools. The two races are in Canada to stay. There are 2,000,000 of French descent. Say what you may, this is a fact which cannot be overlooked. The Ottawa river separates us. We have, under the wise guidance of good and true men in the past, shaken hands across this river, and have worked together towards the development of Canada's destiny. Surely the men of this generation and of the morrow will not be found inferior to those of yesteryear.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY: I would ask the honourable minister if he could give me an answer to section 4 of my questions.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: I submitted the answer to my honourable friend,

but I understand it does not quite supply the information he wants. If he would be good enough to state it, I will see that he shall get the additional information.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY: If nobody wants to take the floor on this question, I will move the adjournment of the debate, and I will give a few words of reply at the next sitting.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Crosby, the debate was adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SENATE.

Friday, September 14, 1917.

First Sitting.

The Senate met at Eleven o'clock, the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

SPEAKERS' QUARTERS.

Before the Orders of the Day:

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: I want to draw the attention of the honourable the leader of the Government to a discussion which occurred in another place yesterday on the question of the location of the Speakers' quarters in the new building. I think it would be well for members of the Senate to express an opinion in regard to this matter. I understand that no decision has yet been come to by the committee which was appointed by both Houses to deal with the question of the new Parliament Building. I think it would be of great advantage to the House of Commons and to the Senate that the Speakers should have proper quarters in the new building, as was the case in the old building. I think, for the convenience, first of all, of His Honour the Speaker, and, secondly, for the benefit of the members of the Senate, that it is the best policy to pursue. The duties of the Speaker, outside of his duties in the House, can be very much better performed if he has proper quarters in the building.

Hon. Mr. SPROULE: I can only speak of the convenience or inconvenience of the custom, with reference to the Commons; but I assume, from my knowledge of the two Houses, that the same applies equally or almost equally to the Senate. To me it would be a matter of regret if it were decided that the Speakers were not to have accommodation in the new building. The Speaker is practically at the head of a department, and his services are called into