

cerned, was sound. I congratulate him on his whole speech to-day, except the conclusion which seemed to me in opposition to his previous utterances. The expression to which I object is that after the adjournment he might give way. I say it would be wrong to do so. The "kickers," as the press terms them, should not be approved of by any man, and if the leader of the government should give way, it would be recognizing or admitting that those who condemned him are right. The hon. Premier should stick to the ship until Parliament withdraws its confidence or the people at large repudiate him. If he should resign before that, he will forfeit the good opinion that I have entertained of him during the long years that I have been acquainted with him. I hope he will not yield.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—Either the hon. gentleman misunderstood what I said, or I did not make myself sufficiently explicit. I said that if I should fail to fill the vacancies, then I should place my resignation in the hands of His Excellency, and let others attempt to form a government. Surely the hon. gentleman would never expect me to advise His Excellency to dissolve parliament with seven portfolios not filled!

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE—Certainly not—I did not understand the hon. gentleman. What he suggests is the constitutional way.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—In view of the remarks which have been made in the course of this short debate, I as a representative in this House of the province of Manitoba do not like to let the present opportunity pass without expressing my views as to what I believe are the rights of the province from which I come in the present instance. We are brought face to face with a constitutional difficulty which the people of Manitoba are now endeavouring to settle among themselves. The Premier, Mr. Greenway, is now before the people of Manitoba for their judgment on the course which he has seen fit to pursue. The elections are now pending and I see by the reports received to-day eight of the constituencies have gone by acclamation in favour of Mr. Greenway. This I should say would indicate a determination on the part of the people of Manitoba to stand by their constitutional

rights as a province and uphold the legislation on school matters that they have put in the statute-books. As the Premier has said, we are here met for the purpose of carrying out the constitution. But there are two ways of looking at the constitution of the country. Apparently the way that the hon. leader and many members of parliament look at this question is that the constitution requires that the judgment of the Privy Council enjoins upon parliament to coerce the province of Manitoba in order to remedy the grievances that the minority have complained of. That legislation must be put on the statute-book which will interfere with the legislation of the province of Manitoba. With that I say I cannot concur—with that I must place myself in opposition to any government that attempts to take such a course in parliament. We are a constitutionally governed country. We have the principle of self-government to guide us. The principle of provincial self-government within specified lines is the basis of confederation, and it is not wise for us having regard to the future constitutional history of the country and in the interest of the future peace of the country to infringe in any way on that principle.

Hon. Sir FRANK SMITH—We are not discussing that matter now.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—That is what the Premier has laid down, and there is no time more opportune now than on the eve of the formation of a new government, which, I presume, is about to be done, and which I presume now to express my view, as a Senator from Manitoba, which may guide the Premier. I am endeavouring now to express the views entertained by the majority of the province from which I come, on the subject which is under discussion at the present moment. I wish to impress on the hon. gentleman, that if the appealed clauses of the British North America Act are to be dealt with as a principle of confederation by extending national aid to voluntary schools, or any other system common to all, then any Act that is passed dealing with those clauses, should be an Act applying equally to every province in Canada. I contend that it is not wise to select a single province and deal with it summarily in a separate manner. If, on the other hand, the question which is now before the country, that the