

been mentioned. This issue, which is of such consequence to Canada, is being treated as a football by the government and people of the country to the south. Instead of Canada calling upon the British government to enforce the treaty in question in our behalf we have only sent a representative to watch the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, although the American courts have no more jurisdiction in connection with the Boundary Waterways treaty than has the Court of Revision in the city of Ottawa. I believe the people of Canada are thoroughly opposed to the principle of separatism involved in the government's policy as outlined at the Imperial conference. Personally I am entirely at variance with this principle as announced in the Speech from the Throne. The government talks about celebrating Canada's diamond jubilee, the sixtieth anniversary of confederation. Thousands of Canadians now working in United States—a half million—will not celebrate our diamond jubilee. They will be celebrating the Declaration of Independence and participating in the next Fourth of July festivities. What do they now care about the status of Canada and the diamond jubilee of confederation? It would be far better, instead of celebrating the diamond jubilee of Canada, to try and settle the economic problems of the Dominion, and thus repatriate the thousands of Canadians in United States, many of whom are returned soldiers who have crossed the international boundary in the hope of getting a job. We are told that confederation has been a shining success. That success would have been heightened immeasurably had we done something of a practical nature to solve Canadian economic problems and applied the principles of protection to our economic ills. Of course the people of Canada will gladly welcome the heir apparent, the Prince of Wales. He will be received with open arms from coast to coast. He will be greeted as Britain's greatest ambassador the world over. I am sorry that when the Prince of Wales does come he will see that so much has been left undone in the solution of the economic problems that confront this country. Had these questions been approached in the right spirit there would have been a more universal rejoicing over the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of confederation. But the government has failed absolutely to deal with any of these problems in an adequate way.

We hear a lot about tax reduction and the Robb budget, the latter named after the popular Minister of Finance. We have had a reduction in the postage and a reduction in

income tax, but let me say the Dominion government invaded the municipal field when they imposed income taxes. I advocated by resolutions in this House on three or four occasions—in 1923 and 1926—the reduction of what are called "nuisance" taxes. Last session I was asked to withdraw my tax reduction motions on this subject and was told that if I did so it would be incorporated in the budget. It was incorporated in the budget, but only in a modified form of income, sales tax, stamp tax, postage reductions.

The Conservative party in Canada is not discouraged even though it has met with a reverse. It stands before the people of Canada to-day as the constructive party, the cohesive party, the party that built up this country, the party that established the national policy in Canada and made a success of it, the party that preached the gospel of protection in all the provinces of Canada, the party that is supporting the maritime provinces to-day in its rights, the party that has all along been in favour of protection and advanced social legislation for the workers in this country. While it has met with a temporary reverse I believe that party has very strong support among the working class in Canada. New conditions will arise; new leaders will arise. The Conservative party to-day is the working man's party in this country. The trades and labour movement in the United States is a protectionist movement. The late Mr. Samuel Gompers was the greatest protectionist this continent ever produced. Great Britain is coming round to protection in connection with the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Every session of parliament over there witnesses advances along these lines. They are introducing into the British House social legislation for the benefit of the toilers which is in reality a protectionist movement. The Conservative party to-day stands for a protective policy brought up to date, which will benefit all the provinces. The hydro-electric policy established in Ontario by Sir James Whitney and Sir Adam Beck was a form of protection. These great men preached the gospel of preserving the water powers of Ontario for the benefit of the people. They fought the battle in Ontario of the masses against the classes.

Talk about the Labour party in this country! We have two gentlemen from Winnipeg. I do not see them in their seats to-night, but I have respect for their views: I believe they are sincere in their views, but they are not the Labour party, and simply