

markets of the world. We too want a Canada-first policy, but we do not want to isolate our country behind the high walls of protection. We want Canada to face the world in all confidence, relying on her vast natural resources and the good will and resourcefulness of her people. In a word, we want Canada to trade with other countries, to sell her products to them in exchange for their products. I repeat, we too want a Canada-first policy—a policy that will place our products in all the markets of the world.

Mr. F. W. TURNBULL (Regina): Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to join those hon. members who have already spoken in their congratulations to the mover (Mr. Cormier) and the seconder (Mr. Porteous) upon the able manner in which they acquitted themselves. May I also extend my congratulations to you, sir, and to the house on Your Honour's recovery from your recent indisposition, a recovery which makes it possible for us during this session to sit under your presidency. And may I also congratulate the member for Acadia (Mr. Gardiner) who during the recess had conferred upon him the distinguished honour of the presidency of the United Farmers of Alberta.

I should like further to congratulate the right hon. member for Prince Albert (Mr. Mackenzie King) upon the recovery of his belief in the principle of unity. And might I congratulate also the hon. member for St. James (Mr. Rinfret), who by reason of the kindness of the recent government to his constituency was able to get along without a special session of parliament. I may remark that if his constituency and Montreal generally were so well taken care of with millions of dollars, there were other parts of the country that were not quite so well served, but it may be a subject for congratulation, for had it not been for those extensive votes on the eve of the general election we might not have had the privilege of listening to his delightful speech this afternoon.

I am glad the Liberal party is returning to the principle of unity and harmony. They never ran an election in western Canada, at least within the last twenty years, without the most bitter appeals to sectionalism. Elections in western Canada have been fought by my hon. friends opposite on the basis of telling our foreign-born citizens that if the Conservatives should be elected to office in the federal or in the provincial field their churches would be burned down, their school houses closed, their homesteads taken away from them, and they themselves deported to the land from which they came. They also

resorted to the tactics of frightening the foreign-born element by stories of Egyptian and Turkish wars should the Conservatives be returned to power. To these possible wars they have now added the danger of a war with England. Well, there is at least one feature about that war if it ever materializes—and my right hon. friend from Prince Albert does not think it will—they will not be able to accuse us of lending our Canadian forces to aid Great Britain.

Yesterday we heard from the right hon. leader of the government (Mr. Bennett) what I might call a confession of repentance by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, the Liberal leader in the province of Saskatchewan. That statement was delivered at Portage la Prairie, shortly after Mr. Gardiner became premier of the province. But I fear that soon after he must have been disciplined by his leader in Ottawa, because he very speedily abandoned that profession, and in the fall of 1926 we find that the right hon. member for Prince Albert, instead of trying to promote unity and harmony in this country, was trying to build up a bloc, preaching the doctrine of a solid Saskatchewan and a solid Quebec to govern Canada.

Mr. VALLANCE: It cannot be done, and you know it.

Mr. TURNBULL: You know it.

Mr. VALLANCE: Sixty-five and twenty-one—that is eighty-six out of two hundred and forty five.

Mr. TURNBULL: I am prepared to take care of all helpful interruptions even during my forty minutes, but I commend some hon. gentlemen opposite to the attention of the Ottawa Citizen. Now I wish to quote from the Saskatoon Daily Star of August 9, 1926, a paper supporting my hon. friends opposite. It reported the then Prime Minister of Canada, now the leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition, as follows:

When Quebec and Saskatchewan get together at a common table stating their points of view and coming to a common decision, we have the keynote to unity and success.

One of the bright features of the last election, apart from the replacement of a government of vacillation by a government of action, was the fact that the solid blocs, gained by misrepresentation as I have described, were broken up, and Saskatchewan and Quebec are now sitting together at the council table, not alone but in common with the other provinces of Canada. It is only by