

would like if my hon. friend would go to the trouble of analysing the vote, he can only do it and discover how the ballots were cast. I do not know.

There is one further reason why the people of Manitoba did not wish to have reciprocity carried, because they understood from the message of the President of the United States to Congress that one of the leading motives of the United States was that the timber and other natural resources of that country were being exhausted, and as he put it on one occasion:

The report of the chief of the Bureau of Corporations shows that the control of lumber in the United States is in comparatively few hands, and that they are so friendly to each other that the possibility of a monopoly is neither remote nor improbable, unless we bring to the markets of the United States the relatively inexhaustible supply to be found in Canada.

The people of western Canada realized, that if opportunity were given to those in the United States who had practically taken possession of all the timber resources in the United States and created monopolies, it would not be very long before they would have the control and the monopoly of our great timber and other natural resources. Discussion has taken place as to how far the late administration has dissipated our resources of timber and other natural products, but the people of the west believe and wish that whatever remains of the natural resources, whether in timber or coal or other mineral, should be preserved by the government for the benefit not only of those now residing in western Canada but of those who will eventually occupy happy and prosperous homes there. They realized that if they had to come into competition with the people of the United States in the purchase of their own natural resources they would have to pay higher prices for lumber and other materials and therefore concluded that it was better to reject reciprocity altogether. Conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan are somewhat different. The result of the election was somewhat different. I daresay hon. gentlemen opposite are quiet because they know the reason why. It must not be forgotten that the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are the children of the late administration. They were created by the late administration. Their premiers were practically appointed by that administration. They know perfectly well that in 1901 for instance the population of Alberta was only 73,022, while in 1911 the population is 373,854, an increase in population in Alberta of 300,832. The population in Saskatchewan in 1901 was 91,279; in 1911 the population, if the census has been correctly taken, is 476,369, a new population entering that province in 10

Mr. AIKINS.

years of 365,000. We cannot forget then that the premiers of the local governments of those two provinces were practically nominees of the late Liberal administration and, therefore, they could do nothing less in gratitude for what was done for them than do their utmost to return the late government to power. It must not be forgotten that these 600,000 people who went within ten years into those two prairie provinces were to a very large extent received and piloted by numerous immigration agents appointed by the late government and advised in respect of their location. It must not be forgotten that there were also numerous land agents who gave homestead entries to many thousands of these people; these would naturally take a kindly interest in those who had piloted them to their future homes or granted the homesteads, because they have prospered in Alberta and Saskatchewan—not by virtue of what the late government did for the west but by virtue of what God Almighty and Nature have done. Since these people came into such pleasant conditions piloted by immigration agents, located by land agents, is it to be wondered at that very many of them should be influenced by these immigration agents and land agents and take their advice in respect to the government which was in power when they came into this country? But I venture to say that if a vote were to be taken to-day the result in those provinces would be found very different from that of the 21st of September last. If you want an illustration of that go to the province of my hon. friend from Calgary (Mr. Bennett) where in the recent by-election there was an indication of what would happen, because all these elections went in favour of the Conservative party.

Another condition prevailing in these two provinces which does not prevail in the older provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia must not be forgotten, that is that there were not only thousands but tens of thousands of splendid settlers from the United States who entered Canada during the last ten years. I say splendid settlers, and the more we can get of them the better, because I believe if they are properly treated, as they will be under the Conservative government, they will in a very short time become the most loyal Canadians that we have; but in the meantime they have just come from the United States, a country which teaches all its children to love their country, and in that respect we in Canada might well imitate them, in order to create a national, patriotic sentiment among our children and among our people. One of the first things that is put