

enough people and see that enough of ours went to the United States from year to year, so that those who were left would get jobs. Then if those who were left in Canada went to the United States there would be more jobs for those coming. That is not dealing with the problem at all.

Mr. FORKE: Hear, hear.

Mr. BENNETT: The minister says: "Hear, hear." The responsibility rests with him and his government. We have no power to control the expenditures; we have no power over the money of this country; but all I can say is that when, in the fullness of time, that power is entrusted to those who sit to the left of the Speaker, they will deal with the immigration problem in a different manner.

There is one other matter to which I as a westerner must direct attention. Once more the speech from the throne deals with the return to the provinces of their natural resources. You will observe that the government say:

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire and report as to what financial readjustments are necessary in order that the province of Manitoba may be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources, as from its entrance into confederation in 1870.

Further on in the speech appear these words:

Negotiations have also been resumed with the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan with a view to the transfer to these provinces of their natural resources, and with the province of British Columbia with respect to the restoration to that province of the lands of the railway belt and the Peace River block.

What are the facts with respect to that? First of all, may I remind the house that on the 9th day of March, 1922, there was again a speech from the throne prepared by the present Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King). That was the first speech for which he was responsible, and that speech contained this paragraph:

The long standing question of granting the control of the natural resources of three western provinces to their respective provincial governments has engaged the attention of my ministers. Sympathizing with the desire of the authorities of these provinces, which have now advanced to maturity, to have the same control and management of their resources as is possessed by the older provinces, my government have made a proposal to the governments of the several provinces concerned, which it is hoped may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question at an early date.

That was in March, 1922. Nearly seven years of peace, of useful opportunity, have gone by, and in those seven years this government has not accomplished what it aimed at in 1922. Why should Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba be placed in that position? Why is it that the people of western Canada still have Ottawa dealing with their resources? This morning's mail brought to us an extra of the Gazette containing regulations from the Department of the Interior and the Department of Mines at Ottawa, dealing with the great mineral resources of the western provinces, providing methods by which they were to be administered. Are the people of the west to be held in bondage longer by this government? Is it because the Minister of the Interior desires to retain his position; is it because this government desire to administer these resources, to alienate our water-powers, to alienate our great mineral wealth in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, that for seven years this effort has accomplished nothing? The people of western Canada have become insistent that something should be done. They are weary of these long suggestions contained in speeches from the throne as to what is to be done, commencing from the first speech prepared by this administration.

How would Quebec like it if the resources of that province were being administered in Winnipeg? How would the members who sit for Quebec constituencies or those who represent constituencies in Ontario like it if their people were told that a bargain made by somebody in Winnipeg deprived the people of those provinces of revenues from royalties on gold for twenty years? That is what this means. Our vast coal areas, our forest areas, our rich mineralized areas in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan continue to be administered in Ottawa, notwithstanding that we have reached the age of maturity, that we are over twenty-one years of age. We are told in the speech from the throne: Manitoba is to have a commission to determine what its position is commencing with 1870. Does anyone for a single moment believe that the western provinces can be treated dissimilarly? They must all be treated on the same basis. Equality of treatment must be accorded to them. You cannot select Manitoba for one form of treatment, Saskatchewan for another, and Alberta for another. The people will not tolerate and have no right to tolerate such treatment. Last July, just before a grant of water-powers by the federal government, the rights of Manitoba were determined by an agreement to which I shall refer in a moment. Then a commission was appointed