

done enough for the war. Let us sum up the situation: Canada has contributed more than 400,000 men, she therefore had to deprive herself of that many. She has paid these soldiers' expenses, both at home and abroad, and considering our total enlistments in proportion to our numbers, as compared with the corresponding figures for the United States, France or England, we cannot come to any other conclusion than this one: That Canada has done her duty, not only as regards the number of enlisted men, but also as regards money contributions. Right here, Mr. Speaker, it may perhaps be appropriate to mention the fact that our Canadian soldiers draw \$1.10 per day, whilst in France they only get 25 centimes; that means, therefore, that our army of 400,000 men represents, as far as expenses are concerned for pay only, 9,000,000 men.

Mr. Speaker, among other insults they were pleased to hurl against Quebec is this one: They call us "slackers". If I can understand well enough the meaning of this term, I believe it would be what we call in French "tirez de l'arrière." I have endeavoured to find in Quebec and, particularly, in the Quebec district, what they do call slackers. After lots of trouble, I must admit that I actually found only one of them. I remembered that, last year, the hon. member for Dorchester (Mr. Sévigny) had it widely advertised by papers in his pay that he was going to raise a regiment and lead it himself across the deep to slay as many Germans as possible. Did he even go midway? That is a thing I could not vouch for, but what I do positively know is that the regiment was never raised and that the hon. member for Dorchester, instead of being in the trenches, is now occupying a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Speaker, we find everywhere some points of resemblance, as I have already stated. The hon. member's conduct reminds me of the story of a certain King of France. History reports that this king was most terrible when he spoke of combats; he was ever ready to declare war against his neighbours but, as soon as he heard the clash of swords and the clearing of the decks, he became such a poltroon that he would literally swoon as soon as the word "battle" would be mentioned to him. If my memory serves me right, that king was Charles the Bald.

Was it fear that thus inspired the member for Dorchester? I don't believe it. He cannot have studied the theory of Safety First, but he must have rather believed that he would be giving a better proof of

intense patriotism in immolating himself upon the altar of sacrifice for the salvation of the French Canadian nation.

Quebec has not made enough sacrifices, has not contributed her share in men, do they say? I might perhaps be allowed to read to this House the following extract of a letter from Captain William Chandor Innes, of Toronto; here is how he speaks of the province of Quebec's contribution.

This letter had been addressed to the Toronto Telegram where its publication was refused, but it came through anyway.

After the first contingent, twelve French Canadian battalions were authorized: the 22nd, the 41st, the 57th, the 150th, the 163rd, the 165th, the 167th, the 178th, the 189th, the 206th, the 230th and the 233rd. The larger part of those units were levied and sent for overseas service, and they have covered themselves with glory. You have only to glance over last year's list of dead and wounded, and you will see that the French Canadians are largely represented.

Besides these figures which amount to a total of 17,000, the province of Quebec has contributed three stationary hospitals and a field battery. With the number of French Canadians disseminated among the various English battalions, particularly in the Engineering and Forestry battalion (in which the French Canadians represent 90 per cent), I believe we may reach a total amount of 20,000 men from the province of Quebec.

The Laval University has, moreover, furnished an ambulance corps (one of the best in the Allies' service, according to despatches) and a dental corps; more than that, a large number of these students and graduates make themselves useful in various ways at the front. The Maritime Provinces have contributed a French Canadian battalion and the English battalions from that section of the country count over 3,000 French Canadians in their ranks the western provinces have in their local battalions more than 4,000 French Canadians.

You might allow me to say a few words about the recruiting in the province of Quebec, where I have resided several years. I know the French Canadian as a loyal subject in the full sense of the word, and it would be most unfair and erroneous to size him up after the Bourassa standard. Those unfortunate comparisons between Quebec and the other provinces as to recruiting, should never have been made.

He states that, since the first contingent was recruited, twelve Canadian battalions were authorized: the 22nd, the 41st, the 57th, the 150th, etc. Most of these units have been levied and sent away on overseas service where they have covered themselves with glory. You only have to glance over the list of last year's dead and wounded and you will see that the Canadians are largely represented.

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