

themselves. But it is not so in Canada. We have to buy several products from other countries. I see that an hon. member of this House has placed a resolution on the Order Paper to abolish the British preference. I have read recently in the papers that the parliament of South Africa has proposed to establish a quid pro quo tariff in regard to the British preference. This means that if England places an embargo on some of the products from South Africa, the parliament of South Africa will act accordingly with reference to British products. That is good horse sense. There should be no sentiment in tariff, and England has furnished us an example of that proposition. The hon. member for Queens (Mr. Mackinnon) complained in his speech that Great Britain had placed an embargo on potatoes from North America. The pretext was that those potatoes were not good and were the source of a disease with some scientific name. The same thing has been said with regard to cattle. Some people say that we shall continue to have a British preference even when England puts an embargo on our products. There should be a reciprocity of treatment. The fundamental law of political economy is that of supply and demand and it is in the interest of the country to look for an extension of trade. People talk protection, but protection for whom? It is all right to protect the industries, but the people should be protected at the same time. Protection is called by some people a national policy. A national policy should be national as a whole. We are not citizens of the world. Our country is Canada and we must consider everything from a national and Canadian point of view. We must have a Canadian spirit, and for my part I am glad and proud to say that I represent a French-Canadian constituency of the province of Quebec.

I wish to read a few quotations from what was written in some very big and important Ontario daily papers during the election of 1917 by the Unionist Party Publicity Committee.

This is one under date of December 15, 1917:

Shall Quebec force her will on Canada? Quebec, who has spurned her duty to Canada in the war, made conscription necessary. Had the French-Canadian done his duty under the voluntary system of recruiting, the Military Service Act, 1917, would not be in force today.

This is signed: "Unionist Party Publicity Committee," Here is another under date of December 15, 1917:

Your vote on Monday will return Union government or leave Canada to the will of Laurier, Bourassa and

Quebec. If you are a true, loyal Canadian, your vote will be for the Unionist candidate.

These quotations and lots of others to the same effect have been signed by the "Unionist Party Publicity Committee." There was also the Citizens' Union Committee which wrote that "Quebec must not rule all Canada." Those people insinuated at the same time that Quebec was bought by German gold. The only trouble was that the people of Quebec did not lose their heads, and I cannot understand why that party which had power at that time assumed the responsibility of attacking one large part of the country in order to retain power. This is a quotation from a statute passed by this parliament, the Criminal Code of Canada, of which section 136 reads:

Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who wilfully and knowingly publishes any false news or tale whereby injury or mischief is or is likely to be occasioned to any public interest.

Those people who wrote wrongfully as they did against the loyal, respectable and reliable people of Quebec were acting contrary to that statute and contrary to the spirit of confederation. What we saw was that after they had won their election, they knelt down before Quebec and apologized for what had been said by their party which they had not denied before. No member of the Unionist party ever took the responsibility for the direct lies and seditious libels officially published under the name of their own party in daily papers throughout Ontario during the whole election campaign. The result was that at the following election the people of Quebec remembered what had been previously said in Ontario at that time and as a consequence not a single Unionist member was elected in Quebec in 1921.

The hon. member for Victoria, Alberta (Mr. Lucas) said that he did not know how the people of our constituencies were to judge us at the next election. The hon. member for Rimouski (Sir Eugene Fiset) made a strong protest and so did I, let him come home, and learn, and see that our friends in our constituencies are very well satisfied with the work which we are doing here for them. I am glad to say that the hon. member for Rimouski is the general who successfully led a delegation of a few hon. members of this House to the railway commissioners to obtain a reduction in the freight rates on potatoes, and this has proved to be a great help to the farmers of our district.

I should like to say a few words about the *bonne entente*. The people of this country