

ness; it is not even a retiring member of the government. It did not go out for principle, because it never was in.

The issue before parliament is this: In giving provincial status to the Northwest Territory is parliament under obligation to make the maintenance of separate schools a permanent responsibility of the new provinces? In dealing with this vexed question parliament should go not one hair's breadth beyond its indisputable constitutional obligation. Leave everything provincial to the provinces. Any other course will lead to inextricable confusion, and put a new root of bitterness into the fertile soil of our national life.

Who has put the root of bitterness into the fertile soil of our national life?—The right hon. Prime Minister who cannot pass his Autonomy Bill without dragging that question into parliament that the 'Globe' tells him should be left to the provinces. The 'Globe' has evidently been found fault with by somebody, some man on the street that we have heard about, has been to see the 'Globe,' but the 'Globe' thinks it has done right to have its own opinion. The 'Globe' on March 11 said what I have just read, but I have also here the 'Globe' of March 21, just ten days later. Somebody has been after the 'Globe' in the meantime with this result that the 'Globe' says that what we said before we believe and we are still more of that opinion than we were at the time you found fault with us. That is our argument, and the more hon. gentlemen opposite argue, the more we are satisfied they are all wrong. The more they are finding fault with the 'Globe' the more the 'Globe' feels convinced that it is right and it repeats what it said before only that it says it in stronger terms: This is what the 'Globe' says on March 21:

1. The 'Globe' stands for the provincial rights of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Those rights are created and secured by and under the British North America Act. The 'terms and conditions' of their provincial autonomy must be 'subject to the provisions of this Act.' They can have no rights as provinces that are not expressed or implied in the British North America Act, 1867 to 1886. They can be deprived of no rights to which they are entitled under that constitution.

2. The 'Globe' holds, as has been argued in these columns again and again, that the new provinces now to be created do not come under the separate school obligation of section 93, clause 1, of the British North America Act, and, therefore, they are free under the constitution exclusively to make laws in relation to education, to continue their present system, to modify it or to substitute another for it, as their legislatures shall decide. Our reasons for holding to this view were stated yesterday, and in several earlier articles, and at the very opening of the discussion.

3. The 'Globe' is persuaded, by its first-hand knowledge of western conditions and by the assurances of representative western men, that had the education question been left without

direction or trammel to the legislatures, the present system would have been enacted, and all the privileges possible under any obligatory federal clause would have been secured to the Catholic minorities without dispute or acrimonious debate.

4. The 'Globe' holds that the educational clauses in the first draft of the Autonomy Bills are ultra vires of the federal parliament, especially the third clause which is held to contravene the Dominion Lands Act and to interfere with the provincial control of the details of school administration.

5. The 'Globe,' as a logical consequence of the foregoing, holds to be ultra vires of parliament and an infringement, in theory if not in practice, of the rights of the provinces under the constitution, any legislation based on the assumption that in the meaning of the British North America Act there is no difference between the creation of a province out of territory for thirty-five years a part of Canada and under federal supervision, and the union to the Canadian confederation of an independent, self-governing, autonomous province or colony such as British Columbia was prior to 1871 or as Newfoundland is to-day. A territory is not a province, and the constitutional obligations of a province cannot rest upon a territory until it becomes a province.

That is the 'Globe's' statement and that is my idea of what is right. I do not say it is right because the 'Globe' says so, but I do say that when the 'Globe,' which is not going out of its way to injure the government says so, it means a great majority of the people of this country, Liberals as well as Conservatives, the independent thinking people on both sides of politics, are of the opinion that the government is doing wrong. But, says the government, we are in for five years anyway and what matters it? Well, I say to them that the five years will go by. They may hold themselves in power for five years, but when the election comes the people of Canada will do as the people of Lincoln county did four years after the pledge of the Prime Minister was broken and on which pledge they returned a supporter of his to this House. The chief whip of the Reform party held the constituency of Lincoln by a majority of nearly 500, but the government broke its pledges as to provincial rights, as on every other question, and the people of the county of Lincoln punished the government because of its broken pledges, and a man of no greater ability than your humble servant was elected and the chief whip of the Reform party was left at home. As the people of Lincoln county did in that instance, so shall the people of the Dominion do when they get the opportunity. It may be that the Prime Minister will retire from office before an appeal is again made to the electorate; it may be that the Minister of Finance or the statesmanlike Postmaster General will make himself or get some one to make him Prime Minister, but whoever be the Liberal Prime Minister who appeals to the people of Can-

Mr. LANCASTER.