

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—*Con.*

the expenditures of the moneys of the public, cannot be maintained. Ocean freight referred to, 100-01. Dealing with the proposal to extend the life of Parliament, I am quite aware that in conditions such as we have at this time, the mere fact that it is unusual and unprecedented does not seriously militate against its favourable consideration or against its being given effect to, 103. We have not a dollar to waste in connection with this war. We need every dollar we have, and we shall need every dollar we can raise in order to carry on our share in the war to a successful conclusion, 103. The important point is that we have undertaken to find half a million men for active service in this war, and that as I said, we will have to cut to the bone in order to get them, 104. There is at the present time the matter of dealing with the disabled men as they come from the front. I am prepared to question the Government's policy in regard to that, 105. Enlistment of men for overseas forces dealt with, 107-115.

Paquet, Eugene (L'Islet)—11.

In seconding the motion for an Address in reply to the speech of His Royal Highness, it is my object to rise above partisan considerations, and let myself be prompted by the truly Canadian sentiment of rallying every Member of this House, every citizen of this country, every race, every effort and every sacrifice, to the sacred cause of safeguarding our national existence, 11-12. Quotations from speeches of Sir Robert, the Postmaster General and others, 12-14. Reference made to extension of Parliamentary term, financial situation, trade and other matters, 15.

Pardee, F. F. (Lambton West)—453.

The duty of the Government is to give the lead to patriotic public sentiment; and to invite friendly counsel and thoughtful and honest criticism, 453. Another problem that will confront us at the close of this war is the home-coming soldier, and that is a problem, with one other I shall mention, that, above all others, the people of Canada, if they dare to call themselves loyal citizens, if they have faith in themselves and in the Empire, must take care of, 454. Urges economy in the administration of public affairs, 455. Deprecates the building up of an aristocratic party in this country, 457.

Parthenaude, Hon. E. L. (Minister of Inland Revenue)—521.

The general drift of the present discussion point to a desire in certain quarters to spread throughout the country and have the people believe the story that there exists in Canada a group of citizens who are not loyal to the British Crown. I say that such a fable ought not to be given currency, and its authors should be censured rather than the men who on each side of this House are endeavouring to fulfil their duty, 522-4. I now come to

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a discussion of the situation as it was to be found at the time of the general elections in 1911 and when war was declared in 1914, 525-6. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that outside a certain section of the people, a stop was put to disputes. It stood to reason that such wrangling should come to an end while Germany was treading Belgium under foot, was showering bombs on the Rheims cathedral, in the heart of France, was ruining the library of Louvain, the brains of Belgium, as it were, and had armies pushing their way close to the city of Paris. Great Britain sided with France. Is there a Canadian bold enough to contend that we should remain indifferent to what is going on, and that, whatever opinions we may hold, we should not strive to the utmost towards the triumph of the common cause and of our own interests, 527-8.

Pugsley, Hon. Wm. (St. John City)—67.

Reference made to extension of Parliament and errors of judgment of Government in preparing for the war, 67. If a commission is appointed—and I should like my hon. friend's assurance that it will be appointed—to investigate the actions of this Shell Committee, it will be shown that through the bungling of this Government prices were paid for shells far beyond what was reasonable and fair, and that the Allies have been called upon to pay vastly larger sums than would have been necessary if proper organization had taken place, 72. I am told—these things get abroad; they are talked of in Toronto; they are talked of in Ottawa—that something like \$24,000,000 worth of orders were given by this Shell Committee in the United States, 73. I think I yesterday called attention to the fact, and I desire to repeat it to-day, that the constitution of this Shell Committee was entirely contrary to the public interest, and this Government ought to have known it, 79. Although this country was supposed to have guarding its interests a committee of eight members, four of them civilians and four of the military men, General Bertram says that really nobody but himself was looking after those important interests, 80. Quotations from newspapers *re* shells, 81-91. Equipment of soldiers referred to, 91-2. Asks that a committee be appointed to investigate shell committee, 93.

Scott, F. Stewart (Waterloo South)—171.

We may not know at the present time what may be the future position of the colonies and their relation to the Motherland but we do know that never again will the people of this Empire be satisfied with the relations that have existed in the past. Munition contracts dealt with, 172. Trade matters referred to, 173-4. War contracts again referred to, 175-7.

Sinclair, J. H. (Guysborough)—414.

Thinks there are two matters to which people are open to congratulation: the