

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

that after several ineffectual attempts to ascertain what was the political programme of the Liberal party, we at last succeeded in understanding it somewhat, 507. They have declared that one and all are in favour of reciprocity, although Mr. Guthrie had declared last session that it was dead and buried. The amendment before the House a matter for judicial inquiry, 508. We are told that Richelieu election was corrupt, but hon. gentlemen have forgotten to tell the House that the by-election was caused by their own supporter, who was returned at the general election, had to admit before the court that his election was brought about by corruption, and he had to resign. During the past fifteen years there has not been one election in Quebec, which the Liberal party has not tried to carry by promising some important public work, 509. In this great debate the Liberal party should have been in a position to put in the Speaker's hands an amendment declaring what their policy is, but we have only soreness and bitterness because they were badly beaten in Macdonald and their majority in Richelieu reduced by five hundred. We have no desire to take it away from them. Mr. Oliver tried to resuscitate reciprocity in Macdonald and had his answer there, 510. The member for Rouville says 'I did it,' I am the big man, 511. It is well we should try to size up the hon. gentleman to prevent him having quite so much pride. He has said things disagreeable to Sir Rodolphe Forget and prophesied what will happen if the government intends to do certain things in relation to a company that he speaks of as bankrupt. Lemieux very sore and bitter because of the position in which he finds himself, 512. His attack on member for Charlevoix directed against a Canadian of whom the province of Quebec is proud. The hon. gentleman's words have been spoken with one purpose only—to raise suspicion and doubts as to the completion of the Quebec and Saguenay railway, 513. If the government thinks this railway is in the public interest that it should be finished, the fact that the member for Rouville has sought vengeance against a member of this House will not prevent this government from doing its duty. In 1896 they went from one meeting to another telling the people that Sir Charles Tupper ought to be defeated because he bought guns for this country. When we are told in the province of Quebec that we are not doing our duty in regard to this question, we simply say when it is brought before the country the people will judge, 515.

*Pugsley, Hon. William (St. John City)—302.*

The saving of the people of the West, about \$100,000. Such a reduction should be of a permanent character. People in St. John paying for cement about 300 per cent beyond what it costs to manufacture in the United States, 303. If

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our hon. friends desired to do something of real benefit to the farmers, they might for a short period have passed a similar order with reference to agricultural implements. The government were driven to make the reduction on cement by reason of political exigency, 304. The omission of readjustment of the representation—entirely unjustifiable. Readjustment necessary, not only under the terms of B. N. A. Act, but in justice to the western provinces, 306. Not a single step taken to provide railway facilities there for the G. T. P. The development of Courtenay Bay, 308. During the session before election of 1911 the government asked parliament for a liberal grant for construction. Bridge across Saskatchewan already under construction. Prime Minister promised on the eve of election that it would be in the interest of the country that the branch lines connecting with the Intercolonial should be taken over. The government have had ample opportunity to fulfil that pledge, and yet to-day not a single word in Speech with reference to it, 308-309. The Minister of Finance and the foreign trade of Canada, 311. We had actually made our people pay by way of taxes for goods brought in from that country the enormous sum of \$47,000,000 and upwards, 312. In 1912 the increase in duties on goods brought in from United States, 500 per cent more than imports from all the rest of the world, 313. Mr. Pelletier and his allies. Quotes Mr. Pelletier's speech at the banquet in Quebec, 313-317. Conservative leaders denied that there was an alliance with the Nationalists, and to-day we have the admission of the Postmaster General that there was, and that those disloyal Nationalists helped the Conservatives win the seats they held in this House. Course of our friends opposite with regards to the things which took place in Macdonald and Richelieu much to be regretted. They deliberately defend wrongful and deplorable act. Cites case of Richelieu. Statement of Sir Rodolphe Forget entirely unjustifiable, an attempt to bribe the electors of the constituency, 318. It is up to our friends opposite to deal with this matter. It is of more concern to them than to us and if they do not have an investigation and expose the truth, the people of Canada will hold them responsible, 323. Draws attention to affidavits read by Minister of Public Works. If this parliament will justify the prostitution of the courts of justice for political ends, will not the effect be disastrous upon the people of Canada? 324. In this case the premier of Manitoba and the Minister of Public Works took the matter out of the Department of Justice and took charge of it themselves, 325. Criticises Mr. Roger's reasons why those men were not prosecuted, 327. So far the House and the people have been kept absolutely in the dark as to the result of the communications between the ministers and the