

ANALYTICAL INDEX
 TO THE
 OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES
 OF THE
 HOUSE OF COMMONS
 OF THE
 DOMINION OF CANADA

FOURTH SESSION--TWELFTH PARLIAMENT, AUGUST, 1914

PART I—SUBJECTS

TABLE OF SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE
 DOMINION OF CANADA.

Vol. 1 from page 1 to 99.

Vol. 1.	PAGES.	PAGES
Tuesday, August 18, 1914	1—2	Thursday, August 20, 1914 22—49
Wednesday, August 19, 1914	2—22	Friday, August 21, 1914 49—86
		Saturday, August 22, 1914 86—99

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Motion:

That an Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General offering the humble thanks of this House to His Royal Highness for the gracious speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament.—Mr. Sutherland, 3.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—11.

I have listened, too, with the utmost interest and profound admiration to the patriotic speech which has just fallen from my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Already, even before Parliament had been called, he had announced to his friends and to the country that his meetings were discontinued, that the voice of party strife was hushed, for the time being, and that he and his friends would co-operate in every way with those upon whom falls the duty, the very responsible duty at this moment, of administering the affairs of the country, in taking all such measures as may be necessary for the defence of Canada and for maintaining the honour and integrity of the Empire

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

whose flag floats over us, 11-12. Those who may read the papers that have been laid upon the Table of the House to-day will find in the very last moments of peace, before Great Britain finally embarked in the conflict, she made this earnest proposal to the German Government: that if this appalling crisis could be passed, she would use every influence and every effort that she could command to bring about such an understanding between Germany and her ally on the one hand, and Russia, France, and Britain on the other hand, as would relieve Germany and Austria from any possible apprehension of attack from that quarter; and the Minister declared himself to be inspired with a very full confidence that if this crisis could be passed, that great result would be brought about, 12. The most imperious demand ever made upon any free nation in the world was made by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on Servia on the 23rd day of July. It was not to be called an ultimatum, as they afterwards explained; it was to be called a 'démarche,' with a time limit, and under the time limit the reply to that demand made