

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

111. We divided the committee because government made an exception in grant-in-a subsidy to the Canadian Northern in British Columbia, without it being to Board of Railway Commissioners as to rates. T. and N. O. railway. A difficult thing to interfere with, provincial government concerning their own railways; but I urged strongly that as to through rates this road should come under the Board of Railway Commissioners, 112. What might have been done is naturally done by the Minister of Public Works. Manager of Cement Company very strong Tory and always was, 189.

Guilbault, J. O. B. (Joliette)—576.

I shall not vote in favour of the amendment introduced by the member for Yamaska. The leader of the opposition has deemed it an improper course to criticize the policy of the government before it is propounded. That stand I think wise. I am unwilling to take a stand either for or against a contribution until I know its terms. What I insisted on during the election in Joliette was that no such contribution should be passed without consulting the people, 576.

Lafortune, D. A. (Montcalm)—351.

Member for Jacques Cartier would cry 'Down with the navy.' We owe nothing to Great Britain. They scoured the province of Quebec under the leadership of Bourassa and Lavergne, 352. The electors of Quebec will make amends for their mistakes at the next general election. To Mr. Rainville, Mr. Laurier was a wicked man—willing to sacrifice anything for Great Britain's sake, 353. Liberals as well as Nationalists. The country is quite prosperous, a state of things quite different from what existed under Conservative rule. Liberals reduced the postage on letters, and instead of deficits, surpluses were obtained from year to year, 354. Dismissal in Montcalm by present Postmaster General. Under former Conservative Government we had no treaty with Belgium, Germany, Japan or France. Liberals concluded all such treaties, 355. Conservatives swallowed their past history. They set aside standing offer they had written in the tariff, and cried 'Reciprocity is a step towards annexation,' and with that catch-word captured a good many votes. In upper Canada we were defeated by the Ne Temere decree for which Laurier was held responsible, 356. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Minister of Justice solved the question without any cost to the country, 357. The increase in agricultural products and immigration, 358. Postmaster General had to follow the lead of a very young man, Mr. Armand Lavergne, with whom he is no longer a favourite, 359. Thus was the late government defeated. The attitude

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of Mr. Nantel and Mr. Monk taunted Laurier with having sacrificed the rights of the Manitoba Catholics, 360. One would need a lantern to discover how many of the Nationalists are left. If Bourassa entered this House to-day and called on the Nationalists to stand up very few would respond, 361. The treaty and Mr. Foster, 362. When the Navy Bill is brought down, I wonder if the old Nationalist by-word will be heard?—363. Mr. Rainville deceived his electors, but he will not succeed a second time. By means of falsehoods these gentlemen have led public opinion astray, 364. The government are on the point of requesting us to borrow millions from England for the purpose of giving them back to her with interest. The navy as proposed by the former government was to be Canadian but our opponents concluded there was no necessity for it, 365. The gentlemen to-day say there is urgency. Is not that humiliating for Great Britain? Is there a single Canadian who will take stock in such a statement, 366. Our opponents contended that Hudson Bay railway would be a waste of millions of dollars and now they rejoice at it. I do not intend voting a single cent as a contribution because I am satisfied that Great Britain is in no need of any money, 367. I fail to see how the contribution proposed can be defended, 368. No one will object to the government spending large amounts for the improvements of highways, but all such moneys should be handed over to the provincial government and municipalities. Absolute necessity that farming classes be protected, 376. Through the establishment of illustration stations farmers would largely benefit, 375. Disappointed no reference to Georgian Bay canal in speech from the Throne. Is it not preferable to have a market of one hundred million people at our very door than to send our products to Great Britain or other countries?—379. The MacDonald and Richelieu elections. We should all demand that an enquiry be made as to the truth of the facts laid before the House, 380. Sir Rodolphe Forget's statements in Richelieu, 381. If Canada is in a position to give any thirty or forty millions, then why not improve the situation of a large number of civil servants who are poorly paid?—382. Should not the hon. gentlemen who sit in this House, insist before voting these millions, on having the members indemnity increased?—384-5. If you have millions to distribute: a part in the shape of grants to cheese and butter factories, to district fairs, 386. I say to the Prime Minister you have no right to give away the millions which are the property of the people. To allege that Great Britain is in need of money is disrespectful to her. It means practically that she is not able to maintain her worldwide supremacy without the aid of the colonies, 387.