

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

*Wilson, G. C. (Wentworth)*—527.

Never envied the reputation of having one's name on 'Hansard' because I believe that 'Hansard' is a detriment to carrying on the business of the country. The member who formerly represented Wentworth, regrets very much that his name appeared on 'Hansard' for it was because of the statement he made in this House on reciprocity and his right about face on that question, that he was left at home. Not impressed with some of the speeches of gentlemen on the other side of the House. The statements of the member for Rouville and Carleton, N.B., seem to consist of accusations which cannot be proven. Action of member for Rouville did not seem manly. In my province it would ill become him to make such statements as he made. There it is known all over that at one time he locked arms with Erastus Wiman, and some other gentlemen who were ready to espouse the cause of annexation, 527. The Prime Minister's statements may be vague to the member for Rouville, but they are not to members on this side. He says the Conservatives are using feathers plucked from the Liberal party. Did he not hear his leader say 'Bet your own money on the old cock?' I am glad to say I robbed his hen roost of one of the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde breed. Seeley's election methods—528. The curse of my county to-day is the way in which the rural mail delivery is laid out. Seeley had to send to the United States for boxes to make good his promise that Wentworth should have rural mail delivery—529. As a Canadian and as a British subject, emergency or no emergency, I am prepared to do my share towards the defence of the British Empire. When he speaks of the high cost of living, why did not Lemieux and his friends do something? Quotes Laurier's free trade declaration at Liberal convention in 1893. Also his statement at Winnipeg in 1896—530. Sir Wilfrid's reply to the Vegetable Growers' Association. What Mr. Fielding said. Sir Wilfrid did not want to give protection on fruit and vegetables—531. Sealey advocated it and valued the home market. Quotes Sealey. People wanted to know why give up this profitable home market to the States. The answer is that I am here in place of Sealey. Sealey claimed reciprocity pact was largely due to him and let me add he is buried among the dead with Mr. Paterson and Mr. Fielding—532. Sealey stated in House of Commons on April 21, 1911, that Americans would swamp us in our own markets. That is exactly what people of Canada said to Liberal party on 21st September. Sealey had to recant and declare for reciprocity, but he qualified it to some extent by stating that the pact could be changed at anytime—534. The answer of the people to the reciprocity pact. Sealey's majority of 354 turned into a minority of 893. The

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people had common sense, and that common sense was expressed at the polls on September 21. Sir Wilfrid's claim that the Liberals are united. Mr. German's opposition to the pact as expressed in a letter to the electors of Welland—535. What Mr. Lloyd Harris said. The attitude of the Liberals regarding the duties. They declared they were going to reduce the prices of barb wire and coal oil by removing the duty. Before the duty was removed we were able to sell Canadian wire for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds, to-day you are paying \$2.00 to \$3.00 and it is American wire you are using. They reduced the duty on coal oil, which to-day sells at 15 to 20 cents per gallon under protection. I was able to sell it at 12 cents per gallon. They took the duty off binder twine, but you have to pay more to-day, and the removal of duty has closed Canadian factories—536-537. Mr. Carvell and the potato question—how it figures out. Laurier and larger markets. Liberals always have a slogan, but they cannot get the people to take it up—538. The case of apples, bacon and hams, laths and shingles. The working out of these propositions shows the jughandled nature of the agreement with the United States. Why not have the United States come down to our level before you make a treaty with them? Why ask us to take off the present duty and still further displace Canadian products?—540. Quotes Sealey's statement in Hamilton 'Times' that pact could be cancelled at any time. Gives comparisons of the prices of Canadian tomatoes and other fruits, Canadian canneries paying more than canneries on American side. Why did the Liberals want to make the Canadian fruit and vegetable growers compete with southern labour?—541. Do not think the member for Edmonton is doing himself or his party any good in the stand he has taken on the reduction of the cement duty. If it had not been for Liberal obstruction last year we could have had a tariff commission which would have enabled us to secure the necessary information as to the conditions in regard to cement. Leader of the Opposition avowed himself a strong free trader. Why did he not wipe off the duty on cement? Simply because gentlemen opposite have never been returned to power on a trade question. Pre-election promises. The Sealey post office. We were to have American hardware fittings and Indian limestone. Electors of Canada put a stop to that—542. We have a post office built of Canadian material. American hardware changed by the defeat of reciprocity. Company had to come to Canada and establish a branch plant. Another result of the defeat of reciprocity, is the establishment of some 12 new factories in Hamilton. Reciprocity meant annihilation and people had common sense enough to turn it down—543. Carvell's reference to the member for South Grey a