

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

I would appeal to hon. gentlemen sitting upon the Treasury benches to spend no more money upon the Hudson Bay railway until the conditions in Canada are more favourable and the people are better able to bear the burden of extra taxation than they are at this time, 139-140. Shells and their manufacture in Canada referred to, 141-4 charges partizanship in the recruiting of officers in N. S., 145-6. Reference made to the Public Accounts Committee, 146-7.

*Lamarche, P. E. (Nicolet)*—467.

Offers defense of Bourassa and Lavergne, 467-75. Opposes extension of Parliament, 475-6.

*Lapointe, Ernest (Kamouraska)*—377.

All the measures that can be necessary to sustain the honour of Canada and protect the most sacred interests of our country, should be taken, 378. Claims that the Province of Quebec has done her duty, 379. Nationalists criticized, 380-4.

*Lawrie, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)*—16.

Congratulates mover and seconder of Address. We meet again under the shadow of the disastrous war in which we have been engaged for something like eighteen months—a shadow which seems to be darker now than it was in the month of April last, when Parliament prorogued. No one expected that in the year 1915 we would see the end of the war, but all expected that we would see the beginning of the end. The only complete victory which has been won during the war has been won by the British navy, 16. When the war broke out, both parties in this House agreed that it was the duty of the Canadian people to participate in the war to the fulness of our resources. That decision, made on the floor of this Parliament by both sides of the House, was unanimously ratified by the Canadian people. On this very question of our participation in the wars of Great Britain there has been between my right hon. friend on the other side and myself a line of cleavage, 17. Our action has not been based upon the sophistry which we have heard in the Nationalist press; our action has been based upon the primary condition that we must be free, or that we must lose our freedom. Upon that our choice has been made, 18. I shall be prepared, and my friends around me will be prepared to listen to, and to discuss in the spirit in which all such propositions should be discussed, the proposition which the Government deems essential to carry on the fight in which we are engaged, 19. Regrets that there is no intimation of cutting down expenditure and reference made to commanding of wheat in November, 20-22.

*Lemieux, Hon. R. (Rouville)*—47.

The functions of the government in any British country are of the nature of a trust, generally speaking, and more so during a war when expenditures are

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

as stupendous as they are to-day, 48. I have no hesitation in proclaiming high and loud that the common defence of the Empire means in my humble judgment the common defence of our liberty. In this sense my hon. friend the Postmaster General is right when he says that in the present war the first line of defence of Canada is in the plains of Flanders, 49. There exists now an indissoluble union between England and France, a union cemented by the blood of the bravest on the plains of Flanders and on the cliffs of the Dardanelles, 50. Mr. Bourassa does no more represent public opinion in my province on this issue than Bernard Shaw represents England's opinion in the old country. Mr. Speaker, we are a unit. Nine thousand of our kith and kin are on the battlefield, 51. Reference made to the cost per capita of running the country and the administration of the Post Office Department particularly, 52-3. The first lesson which my hon. friend the Minister of Finance has to learn is the lesson of economy, the most stringent economy. He has been borrowing and wasting too much, and a halt should be called, because he should not forget that while the burden of debt must be borne, the capacity to bear it is limited, 54. The conditions which will exist after the war, technical education and the Premier's visit to England referred to, 55-6.

*Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)*—218.

Recalls changing events since August 1914, 218-19. If this Government will conduct the affairs of the country fairly and honestly, along proper lines, and with the highest ideals in view, they will receive from the Opposition the utmost possible consideration at this time, 220. The Shell Committee referred to, 221-25. The work of the ministers criticized, 226-31. Thinks there should be torpedo boat destroyers on Atlantic sea-board. Conditions after the war referred to, and thinks the problems of the future for Canada are very serious, 232-4.

*Maclean, W. F. (York South)*—44.

As to what is called the seizure of the wheat, I think it is quite within the duty and competence of the Government, especially on an occasion of this kind, to take possession of wheat if they think it is in the public interest to do so. The war situation referred to, 461-3. What I should like to know is why Parliament is not now devoting its attention to this great question of financial reform, which may involve the nationalization of the currency of this country, and which does involve the creation of these mortgage banks for the benefit of the farmers, 464. What are we doing to find out how great a supply of petroleum we have in the Northwest, and how are we going to conserve it? 465. Certainly a way could be found to utilize our nickel and petroleum for the benefit of the Empire, but of course we can do nothing unless Parliament takes the matter up, and Parliament should deal with it at once, 466-7.