

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

another who made affidavits to thugs recently convicted and sentenced to death in new York 250. He does not know these men. Have never seen so flagrant a case of a member shielding himself behind the privileges of this House 251..

Mondou, A. (Yamaska)—510.

Moves amendment to the address, 570.

Reviews military conditions in Canada during past 150 years under British rule. At the outset we were given a taste of military rule. After years of strenuous opposition Great Britain had to loosen her hold to a certain extent. Canada the first of British colonies to be granted constitutional government. The refusal of the McNab-Tache government in 1855, to send men to Britain during the Crimean war. In 1863 Duke of Newcastle requested Canadian parliament to grant by statute a fixed sum for the maintenance of the militia in this country, but the statesmen of that day refused once more, 571. In 1868 it was acknowledged without a doubt that the militia would not serve for any other purpose than the defence of Canadian territory. In 1882 Sir John MacDonald refused when the British government called on him to send men to fight on Egyptian soil. In 1899 a new demand was made in connection with the South African war, and Sir Wilfrid refused to comply. He was returned by a large majority in 1900 which showed that the people approved of the principle. The Foster motion of 1909 reiterated that principle but his speech appealed strongly to the imperialist feelings, that is the principles laid down by Cartier and MacDonald, 572. The naval proposals of 1910. Quotes Monk's amendment to the navy resolution. Government candidate defeated in Drummond and Arthabaska, 573. Monk's stand endorsed at mass meeting in Montreal. Reads resolution. Government that carried through Naval Bill in this House by majority of 54 was defeated in 1911, and left with a minority of fifty. The naval question as contained in the various proposals of Mr. Monk was a capital in that election in Quebec. What I stated to my constituents. In 1775 and 1812 when Americans invaded Canada it was the French Canadians who preserved it for the British Crown 514. Great Britain owes more to Canada than Canada owes to Great Britain. Our responsibilities to the empire limited to the protection of our territory. Reads paragraph in speech relating to proposed naval aid. Could not admit that situation is such that it is absolutely urgent that we should come to the rescue of Britain; or that it is incumbent on Canada to offer a contribution, 575.

Munson, C. A. (Northumberland West)—465.

A good deal has been said about the election in MacDonald. I fail to see that there has been produced any evidence authentic enough to take any notice of.

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

Because Minister of Public Works was in MacDonald, he is held responsible for alleged corrupt acts. There were corrupt acts in Northumberland. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was there, yet I am not one to say he was guilty of a corrupt act because he came there, although I would have as good a right to say so, as those who charge the Minister of Public Works, 466. There is not a constituency in the Dominion where we have not had irregularities. The very fact that gentlemen opposite are making such a howl about irregularities so called in MacDonald shows that they have not much else to talk about. The opposition and the surpluses. The Laurier policy, the old National Policy of Sir John A. MacDonald. When he inaugurated that policy MacDonald predicted just exactly what would happen when late government tinkered with the MacDonald tariff, they adjusted a few items here and there, but they hung on like grim death to the National Policy, 467. Leader of the opposition in his amendment says in effect that the ministers 'connived' at the irregularities in MacDonald, but he does not come out distinctly and say I am going to bring these ministers before the Privileges and Elections Committee, and I am going to forfeit my seat if I do not prove my case. No, he kept within the lines of Torres Vedras. It occurs to me there has been altogether too much time wasted in this debate, and the business of the country neglected, 468.

Murphy, Hon. Charles (Russel)—547.

As stream of immigration was a direct result of vigorous immigration policy of the late government, we congratulate our friends opposite on having continued that policy. Directs attention of the government to a London dispatch dated Nov. 21, regarding the sending of the poor law children of England to Canada, 548. The position of the Liberal party with regard to the bill of last session persistently misrepresented. Senate amended it by adding a section containing the promise made by the Minister of Railways in this House. When the bill came back it was killed by the government because it embodied this promise, 549. Speaking of the navy, Mr. Nickle said the general attitude on the question was one of uncertainty, in which he was describing rather the attitude of his own friends than that of the public. That doubt does not extend to the Liberals. In 1902 as in 1909 they believed in a navy built, manned and owned in Canada. The Minister of Finance and the cement duty, 550. Communication of Winnipeg Board of Trade reveals the fact that on December 19, 1911, the board had pointed out to him that there was a cement merger, and that the duty was excessive. From minister's own letter of March 18, 1912, to June 7, 1912, the Winnipeg Board of