

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

resources, 27-32. There is no doubt as to what Germany anticipated and intended when this war was planned. She believed that Great Britain would stand aside and thus earn and deserve the contempt and aversion of her allies and the scorn of the world. France would be crushed, Russia hurled back, and peace made under such conditions as would completely isolate our Empire, 32.

*Burnham, J. H.* (Peterborough East)—372.

I am shocked, Mr. Speaker, indeed, I am terrified, to find this House being turned into a political shambles. I do not purpose to excite further controversy by saying which side is to blame; I leave it to an impartial public to judge when they have understood thoroughly how this debate was begun, and how it has been carried on. Extracts from speeches quoted and criticised, 372-7.

*Burrell, Hon. Martin* (Minister of Agriculture)—313.

Congratulates Mr. Speaker on his election and mover and seconder of Address, 313. —While we have had several speeches in which there might be nothing to object to, we have had two speeches to which there has been every reason to object, both as to their tone and their matter. I refer particularly to the remarks of Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell. I wish first to refer to a subject which has been freely discussed in this House, which happens to affect me in a rather important way, inasmuch as I am the minister representing the province of British Columbia in this Government, and because, particularly, I happened to be in Victoria on the day that war broke out; and it happened to fall to my lot to have something to do with the purchase of the submarines about which so much discussion has waged in this House, 315. Mr. Carvell, in the very long speech which he made the other day, started out with a misstatement of fact, 320-1, now let me refer for a moment or two to the question of hay, 321-35. There is a worse thing, however, than making mistakes, and that is to have a mined poisoned by the desire continually to criticise and carp, not for constructive but for destructive purposes. It was satirically said of the Republican party in the United States prior to the last election, that it was a party consecrated to keep in office. If it is bad to be consecrated to keep in office, it is equally bad to be consecrated to the task of trying to get into office, 336.

*Carroll, W. F.* (Cape Breton South)—363.

Bourassa and Lavergne and Nationalists generally criticised 363-5. I admit freely that this Government is doing well as regards recruiting in this country, 366. If my hon. friend the Solicitor General is right in his contention that the Shell Committee has done no wrong, it is a fair proposition for the Government to show to Parliament and to the country

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that this committee is all right, 367. What has the Government done to contribute to the naval defence of Canada since this war began?, 368.

Partisanship in recruiting, technical education referred to, 369-72.

*Carvell, F. B.* (Carleton, N.B.)—

War finances dealt with, 236-7. Shells and other military contracts referred to, 237-277.

*Casgrain, Hon. T. Chase* (Postmaster General)—40.

Reference made to the speeches of Mr. Clarke and the mover and seconder of The Address, 40-1. Refers to his trip to the West in regard to postal and other matters and recruiting meetings held by himself, colleagues and others in the province of Quebec, 42. The Catholic Church in the province of Quebec, as in days of old, has done its duty. At the very beginning of the war, a pastoral letter was issued by the archbishops and bishops of Quebec (calling upon their flocks to respond to the call of duty and to serve the flag, 43. Quotations from *Le Devoir*. The province of Quebec understands what her duty is; she understands that it is in her interest to participate in this war and for Canada it is a war of self-defence, 44. What do we owe to England? Is it not a fact that we owe her our free institutions, our autonomous government, the privileges which, I have no hesitation in saying, make us the freest people in the world? What do we owe to France? We owe to France what the child owes to the mother: our greatest love and our fondest admiration. What an example France is giving us to-day!, 45. I turn to the overseas dominions, and what a splendid example they have given to the world! An example unequalled in history, 46. Sir, it seems to me that in this conflict—and I am only repeating what I have heard others say, and what I feel most earnestly—the whole nation must have but one aim in view, that is, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of the eternal principles of right, and justice, and freedom, 47.

*Clark, Michael* (Red Deer)—32.

Congratulates mover and seconder of Address and desired also to associate himself with the mover on the remarks about His Royal Highness. As a prince, son of one of the most illustrious monarchs that ever sat upon the throne of Britain—brother of one of the most beloved—uncle of our present monarch, he has been an example of how a man should live, even though he be a prince, 32. Reference made to the bounteous harvest in the West, the prices of farm produce and free wheat market to the United States, 33. I want to congratulate the Government upon the fact that they have, I think, correctly interpreted the mind of the country in regard to the holding or not holding of an election dur-