

DESTRUCTION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS:

Messages of sympathy read.—Mr. Speaker.

DESTRUCTION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Announcement of messages of sympathy.—Sir Robert Borden, 885.

DESTRUCTION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BY FIRE.

Architects' report read.—Mr. Rogers, 888-9.

DISTURBANCES AT CALGARY AND CAMPBELLTON.

Inquiry.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 756.

DISTURBANCES AT BERLIN AND CAMPBELLTON.

Memo. laid before House.—Sir Sam. Hughes, 855.

DISTURBANCES AT CAMPBELLTON.

Reference to.—Mr. Marcil.

Marcil, Hon. Charles (Bonaventure)—945.

Reads newspaper extract and letter from Mayor of Campbellton, 945-6.

DISTURBANCE AT CALGARY AND CAMPBELLTON.

Inquiry.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 803.

DISTURBANCES AT WINNIPEG.

Telegram read from district officer commanding at Winnipeg in regard to alleged riot of soldiers.—Mr. Kemp, 2548.

DOMINION LOAN—\$75,000,000.

House in Committee on following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to raise by way of loan, in addition to the sums now remaining un-borrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed, such sum or sums of money, not to exceed in the whole the sum of seventy-five million dollars, as may be required for paying maturing loans and obligations of Canada, carrying on of public works authorized by Parliament and meeting expenditures for general purposes authorized by Parliament.—Sir Thomas White, 1812.

Clark, Michael (Red Deer)—1839.

I should like to be permitted very sincerely to congratulate the minister upon having got this loan, as well as the previous loan, from the United States. I think in doing so he has added another item to the very large obligation which he has placed the country and the Empire under to him since the war began, an obligation which will be recognized not only by the present, but by future generations, for the assiduity and, on the whole, the very great financial ability which he has brought to the discharge of duties which have been very onerous, 1840. While the balance of trade

DOMINION LOAN—\$75,000 000—*Con.*

is being aggravated against us from the United States, I have another remark and another suggestion to make, 1841. The minister has tremendous problems before him in the immediate future: I do not want to aggravate them by wasting his time, 1842.

Lemieux, Hon. R. (Rouville)—1817.

In view of the fact that so many loans are cropping up, one after the other, the time has come for the Government to curtail expenditure, 1817. Reference made to campaign of 1911, 1817-18.

Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)—1830.

I want to say a few words with regard to my hon. friend's reference to me in the course of his speech, 1830-3.

Maclean, W. F. (York South)—1814.

I have discussed this question on one or two occasions since the war began, and the only objection I have to the minister's proposal to-day is that to my mind it is not on a sufficiently large scale, and further, under the present circumstances, I think we should adopt what I would call more modern methods of financing, 1814. We ought to start with a national currency and the creation of the Bank of Canada, as I would call it, which would be a bank of rediscount and which would rediscount for all the banks of Canada any paper or any securities that they cared to deposit with it, 1415. If we reform our currency system and our financial and banking system now, in this time of war we shall finance ourselves better than we are now doing; we shall do more for the Mother Country than we are now doing, 1816. Further argument, 1834-36.

White, Sir Thomas (Minister of Finance)—1812.

Explanation of resolution, 1812-13. In order to give stability to our finances, and to ensure that we should have ample funds for the purpose of carrying on our part of the war during the coming year, I made an arrangement with the Imperial Government whereby an authorized credit of £30,000,000 was provided, but I stated in the Budget speech that it was our object to rely upon that to as slight an extent as possible, 1813. When we make a loan we simply buy money. We are not doing anything different in buying money from the United States from what we have been doing for many years in buying goods from the United States, 1818. Since this war broke out financial conditions have been most trying; they have been kaleidoscopic, as I have before stated. Transactions in time of war cannot be judged by transactions in the preceding period of peace. The minister finds himself in the position of simply doing the best he can, 1819. This loan of ours in New York paved the way for the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000, 1821. Economical administration referred to, 1822-30. Further remarks, 1837-9.