

In the first place there is a money power in this world. Let every individual in the Dominion of Canada and throughout the British empire know of a surety that there is a money power working in this world, and that it is seeking definitely to enslave mankind. If we are deluded into disbelieving that, it will not be to our credit when future generations look back upon the history of these days. Now, is this great money power at the present time seeking to gain control over Canada? I am going to quote another passage. This one, of course, a great many people will laugh at because it is Major Douglas speaking, in his evidence taken before the agriculture committee of the Alberta legislature, during the session of 1934. It is printed on page 103 of the report of the investigation which was made by that body. I commend the words of this man to every thoughtful person in the Dominion of Canada. In his evidence Major Douglas said:

Well, the answer to the first of those questions I gave a short time ago, that if you have no powers—

He was speaking to Alberta:

—you cannot do anything; but I feel fairly certain that the logical result of saying, "We must refer this thing to Ottawa," would be in effect, if not in words, "We must refer this thing to London." We are so interlocked with the international finance system that we cannot do anything in Ottawa. We must do it through London. And when you get to London you would be told, "Ah, yes, but we must do that in conjunction with the Bank of International Settlement." There is absolutely no point at which you are going to stop if you are going to surrender your liberty; that is about what it amounts to, absolutely no point at all. And in these financial questions, the definite strategy of the existing financial powers is to make this a world so that no section of the world will ever be powerful enough to have it altered. All I can say in regard to all these questions about Alberta is that if you want to get anything done the best way to get it done is to begin at home and find out how you can do it, and I believe that if you tackle it in that spirit you can do it, but you certainly are not likely to do it by referring it to Ottawa.

I regret to say that my experiences since I have arrived in Ottawa have all led me to agree absolutely with the truth of that statement.

Mr. FINN: With the consent of the hon. gentleman, might I ask him if he has read the statute of Westminster?

Mr. BLACKMORE: I will deal with any and all comers just as often as they come, including the hon. gentleman, if he will just let me deliver my speech first.

Is this power definitely aiming at the present time to destroy British freedom? I

[Mr. Blackmore.]

am going to quote now from the Ottawa Citizen of Wednesday, February 26, 1936. I am reading from its editorial column on Bank of England imperialism. I believe that this has a serious message for all Canadians. The editorial says:

Statements by some of the highest authorities at imperial headquarters in the city of London leave no doubt about the will to bring Canada into the hegemony. The governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, gave more than a hint of the aim of imperial finance when he spoke as reported in the Times, March 21, 1930. A previous speaker, Mr. Hargraves, had said: "They held the hegemony so far as this country was concerned in finance and he thought he might say, considering the way in which they were regarded in foreign countries, that they also held the hegemony of the world." The governor of the Bank of England commented as follows: "He was glad to note what Mr. Hargraves said about the hegemony in one place and another. He believed it was largely true so far as overseas were concerned, and if it was true it was largely the result of work which the bank had devoted, first of all to the stabilization of Europe, and secondly to the relationships between the central banks, which were originally advocated at Genoa."

The editorial goes on to say:

On a later occasion at a banquet in honour of the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, given by London financiers and merchants, the governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, grew lyrical in drawing a picture of plums waiting to be plucked under this inspiring policy of imperial central banks. He said, as reported at the time by the Evening Citizen's London correspondent, A. C. Cummings—

Mr. VIEN: What date please?

Mr. BLACKMORE: These words are exceedingly important. I continue with the quotation:

"I want you to cast your minds back five or ten years to a time when in the dominions there were no central banks. I wish you to realize that beginning with Australia and South Africa, there have now been added to those, eight central banks actually in being or in course of being started in New Zealand, India and Canada.

Anybody a few years ago who expected to see that or who attempted to hope for that would have been looked upon as a visionary.

I hoped to see it. I was not called a visionary; I was called a fool.

I should like to assure you, and in particular the chancellor, that those banks and others for that matter, will have a common object.

Note the words. The editorial continues:

The desire, I know well, towards the community is to be of service—

What kind of service? We in Canada are already realizing what kind. I continue quoting:

—and towards governments to give advice, cooperation and loyalty. Take that from me. It is not much to take, but it is an important question and an important point.