

The priest, whose duty it was to look after the fallen, had the eye to see him lying there, but he passed on. Then came the Levite, nearly as important as the priest. He too had the eye to see the man in the ditch, and he had the heart to feel sorry for him, but he likewise passed on. Then came God's man, the man from Samaria. He had the eye to see the sufferer in the ditch and the heart to feel sorry for him; but, more than that, he said, "I must do something." Like the rest of us, he may have committed some of the minor sins of life, but he picked the man up out of the ditch, took him away and cared for him. In helping his fellow-man he was emphasizing God's greatest story. In short, honourable senators, he was doing what Britain has been doing since this war started, and what Canada is doing in making a contribution to Britain as provided for in this Bill.

In the last war it was rumoured that an apparition at Mons had saved the British Army. In this war it was rumoured that the British Army and Navy were saved at Dunkirk because the waves were quieted and the winds stilled, also in a mysterious way. And there is a far more ancient rumour, that when Joseph of Arimathea took the boy Jesus with him on one of his trips to Britain, Christ said: "I love this land. I bless it and it will endure."

I repeat, honourable senators, that in helping Britain we are only imitating the deed of the Good Samaritan. In this way we are doing our part to carry out the duty taught to man in the greatest story ever told, and we are privileged to do this under the protection of the greatest flag that has ever flown. God bless the Union Jack, the emblem of salvation and liberty for all.

Hon. ELIE BEAUREGARD: Honourable senators, I wish to make a few remarks on the subject matter of Bill 15, which provides for the gift of a billion dollars' worth of goods and the conversion of a further 700 million dollars of accounts receivable into an obligation of similar amount maturing at the termination of the war and bearing no interest during the term. Had we been fortunate enough to have still in our midst our late lamented leader, the Right Honourable Raoul Dandurand, I feel that with the high authority he enjoyed he would have voiced approval of this Bill in the name of Canada as a whole, as well as in the name of his native province.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. BEAUREGARD: Senator Dandurand, as we knew him, was war conscious. In my opinion the degree of one's war con-

[Hon. Mr. McDONALD.]

sciousness represents the individual measure of approval or criticism of this war enactment. In democratic countries war consciousness is derived more from sentiment and reason than from the governing power. I can safely say that the Allies declared war long before countries concerned became war conscious. Is it not generally admitted that France took the war seriously only after the invasion of Poland, and that the United Kingdom itself became war conscious only after the retreat from Dunkirk? If I am right in that, honourable members, I might also say that our own people have begun to realize what this war means for them only since the fall of Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore.

Right at the start of hostilities, with full confidence in the earnestness and the ability of the present Administration, our people gave ample powers to the executive body for the conduct of the war. We know that Canadians have generously responded to appeals to subscribe to war loans in order to hasten production in war plants and shipment of supplies to wherever they are required. On the other hand, General McNaughton, whose authority no one questions, has expressed his satisfaction as to enlistments.

We now learn that our war effort, in addition to providing for the needs of our own men, has piled up a huge credit account of 1,700 millions of dollars against the sterling area. Some people wonder why at this moment, a long time ahead of the termination of the war and of war expenditures, the present Administration should favour the giving away of 1,000 million dollars to the United Kingdom, in addition to the regularizing of accounts receivable of 700 million dollars already on the books. The complaints, honourable senators, are not so much to the effect that the Government was wrong in helping the Allies to that extent, or that it should refrain from doing so in the future. Even those who complained are aware that expenditures of this magnitude have artificially and abruptly ended ten years of depression and brought thousands of working men back to the mills, where they are learning a trade and earning a living. But they wonder why Canada, out of taxes and borrowings, should make so large a gift to a country wealthier than herself. Such a criticism has been fully answered by the Minister of Finance in his remarks which we find in the House of Commons Debates of the 18th of March instant. With your permission I will quote this paragraph from page 1556:

I need not emphasize that the Bill which this resolution precedes is one of first importance, and, indeed, one without real precedent. Its purpose is to enable Canada to make the