

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh.

Mr. IVES. Why, Mr. Speaker, talk about sixteen to one in the United States; here was a case of ten thousand to one. Here was a case of making money cheaper than any silverite who follows Mr. Bryan ever dreamed of. Here was Confederate money bought at 15 cents a bushel, and used in all the counties of the Quebec district to purchase votes.

Mr. FOSTER. Used at its face value?

Mr. IVES. At its face value, and they could afford to give very large bills. Nothing but fifties, I believe, were used on this occasion. But that is not all. There was a case in the province of Quebec where coupon tickets were adopted. The first coupon was for so much, which the voter was to get for voting for the candidate; the second was for so much if Mr. Laurier should be returned to power; and the third was for another five dollars if the candidate should become a member of Mr. Laurier's Cabinet. The coupon system was successfully adopted and carried out in one of the counties of the province of Quebec.

An hon. MEMBER. Where?

Mr. IVES. Give me a committee and I will show you that.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Name.

Mr. IVES. On this question of the Governor General's warrants, to which my hon. friend from South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) referred, I am glad that he did not undertake fully to justify the course which the Government has taken. He tried to get round the whole question by saying that the money was necessary—that not a cent of it was expended except for necessary purposes. He even went so far as to take for his justification the fact, which he alleged, that an estimate had been brought down by the late Government, and that nothing had been paid out except what had been recommended to the House by the late Government. But he failed, and I do not wonder that a gentleman of his parliamentary experience, a gentleman who held the position which he held in Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, should have failed completely to say squarely that he considered that these warrants had been legally issued—that they had been issued in accordance with the spirit or the letter of the law, or could possibly be justified. Sir, what are the conditions which, under the Audit Act, justify the issue of these warrants, and what is the general principle upon which public money is expended? Every one knows that the general principle upon which public money is expended is that not a dollar shall be paid out that has not been voted by the people's representatives in this House. If the Governor General and the Cabinet, and the leading members of the Opposition, or the whole Opposi-

tion, and the whole Senate added, were to concur in an expenditure, it would not be any the more legal. The principle underlying the whole matter is that the public expenditure is to be entirely within the control of the House of Commons of Canada. There is just one exception, and what is that exception? That exception is: first, that Governor General's warrants may be issued if Parliament is not in session, if the expenditure was unforeseen and not provided for.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE (Sir Richard Cartwright). Or not provided for.

Mr. IVES. And not provided for.

The MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES (Mr. Davies). The hon. gentleman surely does not wish to misread that. Will he say which word is correct?

Mr. IVES. Not foreseen or provided for. That means that the expenditure must have been both unforeseen and not provided for. It would be senseless to say that it could be provided for if it had not been foreseen. Its having been foreseen does not authorize the Governor General's warrant to issue; it must be both unforeseen and unprovided for. It must also be urgently and immediately required. Now, it is true that Parliament was not in session; but it is also true—and this is a fact which my hon. friend from York (Mr. Foster) did not refer to—that Parliament was in session within forty-eight hours after the last Order in Council for a Governor General's warrant was obtained. Here is a case of a Governor General's warrant for a million of dollars being obtained by telegraph from His Excellency within forty-eight hours of the time that Parliament was to assemble. One-tenth of the whole controllable expenditure which is voted by this House, is disposed of by telegram forty-eight hours before the House met, and only a few hours before a special vote might have been obtained. What do we find? We find that those gentlemen who kept us in our seats on this side of the House hour after hour, day after day, lecturing us upon some little irregularities, actual or fancied, with regard to the expenditure of money, did, as one of their first official acts, take \$2,000,000, one-fifth of the whole controllable expenditure of Parliament, out of the hands of Parliament altogether, and did this only a few hours before Parliament was to meet.

Let me say a few words with regard to the last matter to which the hon. gentleman referred, and I have done. It may be true, as the hon. gentleman says, that hostility to the United States is not desirable and that friendly relations between Canada and the United States are very desirable. I admit that. But the charge against the hon. leader of the Government is not that he is undertaking to bring about friendly re-