

and orphans, and other situations that I do not wish to discuss at length might arise. There might be need for expenditures of money in Alberta, for example.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—There will be nothing to prevent the diversion of an amount of this appropriation for any object such as that.

Hon. Mr. WATSON—At home in Canada?

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—Yes.

Hon. Sir LYMAN MELVIN JONES—The only objection I have to this Bill is, I think the amount is too small. It might easily be that in six or seven months the Government might wish to use more money than this Bill gives them.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—We will be back here before that.

Hon. Sir LYMAN MELVIN JONES—If the war does not end before then the House could not succeed very well in general legislation, and certainly I feel that the amount is smaller than it ought to be in the interests of Canada. We do not know what we shall need to do, and we want to do all we need to do, therefore I think the amount might have been one hundred million dollars.

Hon. Mr. POWER—This is one of the cases where we may be a little cautious in committing ourselves to general views. I should have no objection, as one member of the Senate, to the Government utilizing a portion of this money for the purpose of feeding and clothing wives and children of the men who have to go abroad, and who may be slain or wounded, or who are not in a position to do anything for their families; but I think at the present time, that is about as far as I should care to go. If certain wealthy corporations in this country have seen fit to get rid of a number of their employees—which has been the case as to two or three of those large corporations—I should not just at the present moment be disposed to say that Canada should undertake to support those who have been thrown out of employment.

Some hon. GENTLEMEN—Hear, hear.

Hon. Sir LYMAN MELVIN JONES—This Bill makes provision for the doing of all things which the hon. gentleman has mentioned. It will be noticed that it provides that the money may be used in—

(b) the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada;

(c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise; and

(d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

The widest possible latitude is given to the Government for all the purposes that have been named. That is why I think the sum is within the limits of what it ought to be.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—Surely the Government is in a better position than my hon. friend to know what money they want. There is no doubt this House will vote whatever the Government asks for.

Hon. Sir LYMAN MELVIN JONES—It is a free country and one likes to express his opinion; that is all.

The SPEAKER—This is a money Bill, and the House has no right to amend it.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN—We are not going to.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

THE DOMINION NOTES ACT, 1914, BILL.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill (5), an Act respecting Dominion Notes.

The Bill was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED moved the second reading of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK—Is there any explanation of this?

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—The object of the Bill is to increase the power to issue Dominion notes up to fifty millions instead of thirty millions. The limitation now is thirty millions. There must be behind that 25 per cent in gold. It is thought by the best financial authorities in the Dominion, by bankers and others, that the Dominion would be thoroughly justified, under present conditions, in extending that power to fifty millions. This will give us fifteen millions in the event of its being required.

Hon. Mr. McSWEENEY—That is, putting up five millions additional security in gold?

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—Yes.