

and the economic depression," containing the following statement:

We indict the monetary system as a whole, on the ground that it is not doing what we are justified in expecting it to do, namely, to arrange for the proper distribution and exchange of goods and services. The gifts of God are being withheld from His children. The present widespread sense of insecurity and fear results; and the freedom which Christ came to bring is denied. We are told that one nation by itself cannot reform its monetary system, owing to its dependence upon international factors. To wait for universal consent on this matter is a policy of drift and despair; and we believe that, if our nation were to give a lead, other nations would be prepared to cooperate with us.

The world is looking for a lead on this all-important question, and as the Anglo-Saxon race has ever been in the forefront of civilization, to whom else can we look with more hope for leadership and guidance? Something must be done and that quickly. Our civilization is at present chained to a corpse, and, in the words of St. Paul, cries out, "Who will deliver me from this body of death?" Is it any wonder that the wealthiest age the world had ever known has been brought almost to the verge of collapse? So I present this resolution asking that the control over our money our medium of exchange, be restored to the people, where it rightly belongs, earnestly hoping that this young country of Canada, a country free from the bitternesses, jealousies, suspicions and hatreds which dominate many of the older countries of the world, may give a lead and point the way to a brighter and better day to come.

I wish to place on record a short statement by that great industrialist Henry Ford :

Congress should have kept its constitutional power over money. But it failed to do so. It farmed out the system to private hands—a notion just as antiquated as the old notion which once prevailed of farming out the postal system.

We should have a money system managed by the public for the service of the public in the furtherance of life's continual demand for expansion. Money is right now holding up our progress to the goal which I have outlined. It is our natural conveyor system, but it is not moving. People hold on to money because they think it is wealth. But money is only the mover of wealth, and it is not moving. And those who claim to be experts in the management of the money machine do not seem to be able to make it move.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that I may be pardoned for quoting so freely, but I know there is a tendency for the orthodox party man and the orthodox financier, whether in or out of this house, to look with contempt on anything which emanates from this corner of the house, especially in regard to financial matters. But while the parties referred to may place what

importance they see fit upon my own observations, they cannot lightly ignore the opinions of such men as I have quoted, and who, I may say, are only a very few of the leading men of to-day who have glimpsed a clearer vision of the new and brighter day to come and who recognize that the purpose of a just economic system is to deliver goods and services, and that money must be made the servant rather than the master of mankind.

As in days gone by a public opinion developed which won for us our religious freedom, our political freedom, which abolished slavery, and I am confident that there is now developing a money mentality which recognizes that the grim goddess of finance exercises an inexorable power over the lives of the people, and unless conquered will rivet unemployment and poverty upon society until its doom.

So far I have quoted from authorities mostly outside of Canada. I now wish to place on record an excerpt from a statement by an honourable and respected member of this house. Speaking before the Canadian club of Toronto, on November 13, 1933, Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State for Canada, made the following statement. I presume every hon. member received a copy of this speech, as I did. The speech was delivered on a special occasion in that great financial centre of Toronto, so I believe I am right in assuming it was a carefully prepared speech, and coming from such an honourable and distinguished member of the cabinet, may be taken as an authoritative statement. The Secretary of State in his speech very ably confirmed many of the contentions made in this corner of the house as to how our present banking system controls and manipulates the credit of the people of Canada. The address is entitled, "The Depression, its Monetary Problems." I quote, starting at page 5 where a little historical sketch is first given. I think it is important that it should be on record, because I am sure not only the members of this house but the people of Canada will be interested to know just how our credit is issued and controlled by the banks.

The British North America Act, 1867, which constituted the Dominion of Canada, provided that the parliament of Canada should have exclusive legislative authority with respect to banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money, and also exclusive legislative authority with respect to currency and coinage. Temporary legislative measures were enacted by parliament in 1867 and 1870, but the first general and comprehensive Bank Act was enacted in 1871. Revisions of the act have been