

ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATES

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOURTH SESSION — TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

4-5 GEORGE V., AUGUST, 1914

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PREFACE.

This volume provides an Analytical Index of the Official Report of the Debates of the House of Commons for the Session, August, 1914, and is designed as a ready reference for the use of Members of Parliament and others who have to make research.

The work is in three sections—A table of the Sessions of the House, a Subject Index, and a Name Index. In the first is given a table of the columns for each working day of the session; in the second the questions discussed are treated analytically under the subject heading, in the third section the members names are arranged alphabetically, and the subjects discussed follow in alphabetical order.

The volume has been prepared by instruction of the Debates Committee of the House.

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PART I—SUBJECTS

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

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ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Motion:

That an Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General offering the humble thanks of this House to His Royal Highness for the gracious speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament.—Mr. Sutherland, 3.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—11.

I have listened, too, with the utmost interest and profound admiration to the patriotic speech which has just fallen from my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Already, even before Parliament had been called, he had announced to his friends and to the country that his meetings were discontinued, that the voice of party strife was hushed, for the time being, and that he and his friends would co-operate in every way with those upon whom falls the duty, the very responsible duty at this moment, of administering the affairs of the country, in taking all such measures as may be necessary for the defence of Canada and for maintaining the honour and integrity of the Empire

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whose flag floats over us, 11-12. Those who may read the papers that have been laid upon the Table of the House to-day will find in the very last moments of peace, before Great Britain finally embarked in the conflict, she made this earnest proposal to the German Government: that if this appalling crisis could be passed, she would use every influence and every effort that she could command to bring about such an understanding between Germany and her ally on the one hand, and Russia, France, and Britain on the other hand, as would relieve Germany and Austria from any possible apprehension of attack from that quarter; and the Minister declared himself to be inspired with a very full confidence that if this crisis could be passed, that great result would be brought about, 12. The most imperious demand ever made upon any free nation in the world was made by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on Servia on the 23rd day of July. It was not to be called an ultimatum, as they afterwards explained; it was to be called a 'démarche,' with a time limit, and under the time limit the reply to that demand made

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on the 23rd of July, had to be delivered not later than six o'clock on the evening of the 25th July, I cannot resist the conclusion, and I do not think any man who reads these documents can resist the conclusion, that it was the deliberate intention of the Government of Germany, formed many years ago, to violate the neutrality and independence of Belgium in case war should break out with France, 13. Quotations from Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Askwith. We have absolutely no quarrel with the German people. I believe that they are a peaceable people, that they are not naturally a warlike people, although unfortunately they are dominated at the present time by a military autocracy. No one can over estimate what civilization and the world owe to Germany. In literature, in science, art and philosophy, in almost every department of human knowledge and activity, they have stood in the very forefront of the world's advancement. Nearly half a million of the very best citizens of Canada are of German origin, and I am sure that no one would for one moment desire to utter any word or use any expression in debate which would wound the self-respect or hurt the feelings of any of our fellow citizens of German descent, 14. Precautions taken by the Government alluded to and Documents quoted, 15-16. Telegrams exchanged between the Government and the Imperial authorities quoted, 17-18. It is barely two weeks since war broke out. Already nearly every pathway across the ocean has been cleared. Our foreign commerce has been but little interfered with, very little indeed. The splendid organization of the British navy has enabled this to be accomplished, 18. It is not fitting that I should prolong this debate. In the awful dawn of the greatest war the world has ever known, in the hour when peril confronts us such as this Empire has not faced for a hundred years, every vain or unnecessary word seems a discord. As to our duty, all are agreed: stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British Dominions in this quarrel, 19.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—8.

It is our duty, more pressing upon us than all other duties, at once, on this first day of this extraordinary session of the Canadian Parliament, to let Great Britain know, and to let the friends and foes of Great Britain know, that there is in Canada but one mind and one heart, and that all Canadians stand behind the Mother country, conscious and proud that she is engaged in this war, not from any selfish motive, for any purpose of aggrandisement, but to maintain untarnished the honour of her name, to fulfil her obligations to her allies, to maintain her treaty obligations, and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest and domination, 8-9. England to-day is not engaged in an ordinary contest. The war in which she is engaged will in all pro-

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bability—nay, in absolute certainty—stagger the world with its magnitude and its horror. But that war is for as noble a cause as every impelled a nation to risk her all upon the arbitrament of the sword. That question is no longer at issue; the judgment of the world has already pronounced upon it. I speak not only of those nations which are engaged in this war, but of the neutral nations. The testimony of the ablest men of these nations, without dissenting voice, is that to-day the allied nations are fighting for freedom against oppression, for democracy against autocracy, for civilization against reversion to that state of barbarism in which the supreme law is the law of might, 9. But let me tell my fellow countrymen of German origin that we have no quarrel with the German people. We respect and admire as much as they do the proud race from which they have their descent; we acknowledge all that the world owes to the German people for their contribution to the happiness of mankind by their progress in literature, in art and in science. But perhaps our German fellow-citizens will permit me to say that, in the struggle for constitutional freedom which has been universal in Europe during the last century, the German people have not made the same advance as have some of the other nations of Europe, 10. In invading Belgium some two weeks ago, the German Emperor invoked the memory of his ancestors and called upon the blessing of God. The German Emperor might have remembered that there is a treaty guaranteeing the independence, the integrity, the neutrality of Belgium, and that this treaty was signed in the last century by the most illustrious of his ancestors, Emperor William the First, of Germany. He might have remembered also that there is this precept in the Divine book: 'Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set up.' But it is not only in Ireland that you find this union of hearts. In the two other united kingdoms the voice of faction has been silenced. Even those who on principle do not believe in war admit that this was a just war and that it had to be fought. That union of hearts which exist in the United Kingdom exists also in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand. Yea, even in South Africa—South Africa, rent by war less than twenty years ago, but now united under the blessing of British institutions, with all, British and Dutch together, standing ready to shed their blood for the common cause. Sir, there is in this the inspiration and the hope that from the painful war the British Empire may emerge with a new bond of union, the pride of all its citizens, and a living light to all other nations, 11.

Sutherland, Donald (Oxford South)—3.

Rumblings of distant thunder have been heard and dark and threatening clouds have been visible on the horizon for several years. These have at last burst

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forth like a tornado, and threaten the whole world with the most terrific and devastating war the world has ever seen. The greatest disaster of recorded time is at hand; many millions of men are now engaged in one of the most desperate and fearful struggles the mind of man can conceive of. Under these circumstances we may well ask ourselves where we stand, what position we occupy, what are the sentiments of our people in regard to the situation. As a part of the British Empire, when that Empire becomes involved in war, we of necessity are involved in war and subject to all that that implies. British rule has given British subjects the greatest degree of peace, liberty and protection enjoyed by any people in the world, and has been the means of bringing the same to other nations as well, 4. Prof. F. V. Reithdorf quoted. Well may the blush of shame mantle our cheeks when we realize the position we occupy to-day. Let us hope and pray that, before the crucial test comes in the present war, the flower of the youth and manhood of our nation, who are to-day volunteering by thousands, and who are ready, if necessary, to sacrifice their lives for the cause of British liberty, which means the success of British arms and our national existence, may be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Motherland and the sister dominions, 5. There was never a more opportune time for every one of us to repeat, with some slight alteration, the appeal uttered by Nelson when giving the signal for that memorable battle which was to ensure to Great Britain the mastery of the seas: Canada expects every honourable gentleman in this House to do his duty. Within a week of the opening of hostilities, the British Admiralty was in a position to announce to the whole world that the great commercial highway of the Atlantic ocean could be utilized safely by ships of the allied or neutral nations, 6. The dismay caused in the business circles of the United States in the course of a few days, consequent on the blockading of the ports, the congestion of grain and merchandise, and the interruption of international trade, challenges description. The worst panic which has ever been witnessed in modern times was avoided, thanks to one circumstance only: the assurance that the British fleet would succeed before long in restoring freedom of intercourse between the two countries. An enlightened patriotism commands that each one should do his duty and undergo willingly his share of sacrifices. Canada will never be able to pay off its debt of gratitude towards those who are leaving to fight abroad in defence of the common country. Glory and honour should go first to those who are first in the fray, 7. It is not now, Mr. Speaker, when both our Mother countries, France and England, are fighting hand in hand for civilization and liberty, that the French Canadian will adopt a policy different from that which was laid down for him by his loyal and

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- Bill (No. 4) to conserve the commercial and financial interests of Canada.—Mr. White, 49.
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- Bill (No. 8) to amend the Naturalization Act, 1914.—Mr. Doherty, 69.
- Bill (No. 9) to amend the Customs Act, 1907.—Mr. White, 86.
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BILLS THIRD READING.

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- Bill (No. 3) for granting His Majesty aid for military and naval defence.—Sir Robert Borden, 61.
- Bill (No. 4) to conserve the commercial and financial interests of Canada.—Mr. White, 69.
- Bill (No. 5) respecting Dominion notes.—Mr. White, 65.
- Bill (No. 7) to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.—Mr. Rogers, 92.
- Bill (No. 8) to amend the Naturalization Act, 1914.—Mr. Doherty, 92.

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Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—23.

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Graham, Hon. G. P. (Renfrew South)—23.

Asks what steps the Government have taken for relief of stranded Canadian in Europe, 23.

CANADA'S GIFT OF FLOUR TO BRITAIN.

Inquiry—Mr. Schaffner—50.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—51.

I saw another statement a few days ago that the sacks for the flour were bought in the United States, 51.

Rogers, Hon. Robert (Minister of Public Works)—50.

The flour was purchased from large milling companies in Canada. Press reports entirely incorrect. Sacks were purchased in Montreal, 50-1.

Schaffner, F. L. (Souris)—50.

Asks confirmation or denial of newspaper reports that flour sent to Great Britain was purchased in the United States, 50.

CANADIAN MOBILIZATION.

Statement *re* Valcartier Camp—Mr. Hughes—95.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—96.

The responsibilities of the Government, under the conditions that arose so suddenly, were very grave, and I need not assure the House and the country that the seriousness of those responsibilities impressed itself very deeply upon my colleagues and myself. The hon. member for Red Deer has expressed the opinion that the measures which we took have been characterized up to the present time by wisdom and effectiveness. In regard to that, I can only remark that whatever the opinion may be on this subject, all the steps we took received the best of the ability, the energy and the sense of duty that were in us, and that we took them in the clear belief that they were such as the necessity of the hour demanded, 96. It is impossible for any of us in a country such as Canada, which has not experienced the devastating effects of war, to realize the courage, the earnestness, the fortitude, which have been possessed by the Belgian people to make the fight which they made so bravely up to the present and which they are continuing to make, 97.

Clark, Michael (Red Deer)—96.

It is a matter of pride to me, having been born in the old land and having lived for a good many years now in this country, to be able to say that, in my judgment, the measures taken by the Canadian Government up to the present moment in this crisis have been characterized by energy, wisdom and effectiveness. I have the best reason for believing that the action of the Opposition is fully appreciated as having been the most patriotic possible under the circumstances, because it was patent to everybody on the first day of this session that the Prime Minister of this country went fifty per cent further than he need have done in recognizing that Canadians were acting to-day as one man, 96.

Foster, Sir George (Minister of Trade and Commerce)—98.

I feel the solemnity of this hour. We are meeting as a band of Canadian of different races and nationalities and languages; but never in the history of Canada have we met feeling that we were one in the same sense as at this hour of our history. That generosity which sometimes lies more or less concealed in partisan and racial disputes has burst all those ignoble bonds, and a feeling of pure patriotism, love of country and devotion to what the flag symbolizes, has come to the front disfigured by no mean or petty purpose. The last four days of this session of Parliament have vindicated Canadian public life for all time to come. My word to this House and to this country to-day is to put on the full armour of courage and

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confidence, not to be daunted by a temporary reverse, but to feel sure that justice will burn forth bright and strong in proportion to our readiness to make the necessary sacrifice, and as the fires of this sacrifice burn away what is selfish and base in our country, our people and ourselves, 98.

Graham, Hon. G. P. (Renfrew South)—97.

We are under conditions and in a situation never before experienced in the history of our young country and possibly never expected by most of us. That Canada has risen to the occasion we are all glad to know, but nothing else was anticipated by us or by the Empire, if it was perhaps by other nations of the world. The history of Canada is not long, but its pages are covered with the record of the bravery of our sons and their stalwart adherence to British traditions, British usages and British constitutional principles, in cloudy weather as well as in fair weather. We may have our differences, we have had them, all free people have them, but it has gone forth to the world to our enemies as to our friends, that in the hour of danger, in sight of the foe, Britons are all one from whatever part of the world they come, 97.

Hughes, Hon. Sam (Minister of Militia and Defence)—95.

The camp is rapidly approaching completion. I feel safe in promising that the camp will be ready for inspection about the 1st of September, and we shall then be pleased to see any member of Parliament or any Senator, and we shall endeavour to make them as comfortable as possible. I might point out that upwards of 100,000 men have already volunteered, but we are only able to take 22,000, although I am told 27,000 have got on the trains. They simply climbed on and we could not keep them off, 95.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Motion for leave to introduce Bill No. 7—Mr. Rogers—49.

Rogers, Hon. Robert (Minister of Public Works)—49.

Explains object of Bill, 49.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

House in Committee on Bill No. 7—Mr. Rogers—87.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—89.

In any case, if occasion were found, it would be a very simple matter to amend the Act to cover deserving cases, 89. It seems to me that every necessary safeguard has already been provided, and I think the membership of the Association, as set forth in section 2, representing both sides of this House and the Senate, is a sufficient guarantee that the by-laws will be reasonable and effective, 90.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND—*Con.*

Devlin, E. B. (Wright)—91.

If it is the intention of the committee to benefit those on active service within the Dominion, I feel very strongly that there is nothing in this Act which would empower them to do so, 91.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—89.

I suggest to my hon. friend that he take into consideration the suggestion of the hon. member for Queens and Sunbury, and perhaps at the next session we might amend the Bill in that direction, 89.

Suggests that the name of Mr. Trefle Berthiaume be added to the Committee—91.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—90.

I think no subscriptions should be taken without the subscriber distinctly understanding the express destination of his subscription. I would imagine that the average person in Canada would think that the object of this corporation was to distribute funds for general charitable work, 90.

McKenzie, D. D. (Cape Breton North and Victoria)—89.

In the province from which I come there has been difficulty in assisting parties who deserved assistance, because they were not technically relatives, as in the case of a man who has an adopted son, 89.

McLean, H. H. (Sunbury and Queens)—87.

We all agree that this Act should be broad enough and should be put in such a condition that the objects of incorporation may be effectually worked out. Very large sums of money will be placed in the hands of this corporation, 87. It seems to me that this fund should be made so representative that all the provinces, all private individuals, all municipalities, should be able to subscribe to it, 88.

Pugsley, Hon. Wm. (St. John City)—87.

I would suggest to my hon. friend that the personnel of this corporation is not sufficiently extended nor is it thoroughly representative of the whole Dominion of Canada. I think that the list of names should be very thoroughly revised, and my hon. friend ought to consider whether the number ought not to be enlarged in accordance with the suggestions I have made, 87.

Rogers, Hon. Robert (Minister of Public Works)—87.

I am sure it is the desire of everybody who has had anything to do with this proposed Bill to make its provisions with regard to the names of incorporators as wide as possible, and to add any names which it would be desirable to include. There is no objection to the hon. gentleman's suggestion with regard to the premiers of the several provinces, 87. The far away parts of the Dominion, if I may use the phrase, speaking from the Ottawa standpoint, are very inadequately represented in the corporation which is to administer

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this fund. The official governor or the premier of the province is largely occupied with duties peculiar to his particular part of the Dominion and I think that there might be found representative men in each province who would give their services to this organization. It certainly would be desirable and absolutely necessary that those of us who come from the far away provinces, either in the east or in the west, should have some active, well-known representative on the administrative body, so that we might have some means of communication on behalf of the people who come from our respective provinces, 89.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS BILL.

House in Committee on the following resolution:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that in case of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended financial crisis, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*:

- (a) Authorize the making of advances to the chartered banks by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of securities, deposited with the Minister of Finance, of such kind and amount as may be approved by the Treasury Board; such advances to be re-payable at such times as the board may determine with interest with a rate likewise determined by the board of not less than five per cent per annum;
- (b) Authorize the chartered banks to make payments in the bank notes issued by such banks instead of in gold or Dominion notes, the total amount of the notes of any chartered bank circulation at any time not however to exceed the amount of its notes issuable under the provisions of the Bank Act, and of an enactment founded upon the next succeeding clause of this resolution;
- (c) Authorize the banks to issue excess circulation from and including the first day of March in any year to and including the last day of August next ensuing, or during any part of such period, to amounts not exceeding fifteen per cent of the combined unimpaired capital and rest or reserve fund of the respective banks, interest to be payable on such excess circulation at a rate not less than five per cent per annum;
- (d) Suspend the redemption in gold of Dominion notes;
- (e) Authorize, in so far as the same may be within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, the postponement of the payment of all or any debts, liabilities and obligations, however arising, to such extent, for such time and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, limitations and provisions as may be specified in the proclamation.—Mr. White, 44.

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German, W. M. (Welland)—47.

As I understand the British North America Act, all matters of civil rights are referred to the provinces and the collections of debts are matters of civil rights. Does the Finance Minister propose that this Parliament has a legal right to give to him authority to postpone the payment of a debt say by a company incorporated by Dominion charter if the indebtedness is due and owing in any one of the provinces in the Dominion of Canada?, 47.

Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)—45.

It is well to be optimistic, but I believe that we are on the verge of conditions in which a proclamation of that kind, limited in its nature, will be imperatively demanded. I believe this power should be given to the Government, 45.

Nesbitt, E. W. (Oxford North)—44.

I do not think that unlimited power in such a matter should be given to any government. The Parliament of Canada is the only authority that should have such power, 44. I do not think the Government ought to have power to stay ordinary trade bills being paid, up to a certain amount anyway. I can quite appreciate that the Government should have power to pass this legislation in case other countries pass it and I think it should be done, but to interfere with ordinary commercial transactions and allow—we may as well speak openly—dishonest people to take advantage on payments they should make and could make, is something that should not be done except with the whole voice of Parliament, 47.

Pugsley, Hon. Wm. (St. John City)—45.

I do not think it would be wise in this country to issue such a proclamation, nor do I think it would be wise to give the Governor in Council the power to issue such a proclamation. Conditions here are different from what they are in the old-world countries, 45. I say that unless the Minister can tell us to-day, after the war has been in operation for some three weeks, that there is in his opinion a necessity for issuing this proclamation and bringing a moratorium into force he ought not to ask Parliament to intrust him with the power to issue such a proclamation, 48.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—44.

We are taking the legislation as a precautionary measure, so that in case of an emergency arising in which it appears to be in the public interest that a moratorium proclamation should be issued, of a limited or of a general character, the Government will be in a position to act, 44. It is impossible to define the circumstances and conditions under which the Government would take such action, but I can conceive of conditions arising under which this Government, like the Government of Great Britain, might feel it in the public interest incumbent upon

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them to make a moratorium proclamation, either of a general or limited character, and for such time and subject to such terms and conditions as the Government might think proper, 45. My hon. friend has said that so far as indebtedness is concerned, it is better that debtors should be put to the inconvenience even of what might be regarded as oppressive legal procedure in a critical time; that it is better that that should be done than that legislation of this character should be put into effect, with its disturbing and deranging influences. I should be disposed to agree with my hon. friend in so far as his expression of opinion relates to what might be called ordinary indebtedness throughout the country, 46. The Dominion has authority of a wide-reaching character under the clause of the British North America Act which gives it jurisdiction over the regulation of trade and commerce and bankruptcy and insolvency, 47. As a matter of fact I think that general legislation should be had and once it is adopted the Dominion Government could in any emergency that might arise act after taking the advice of its legal officers as to the legality of its action, 48.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS
BILL.

House in Committee on Bill No. 4—Mr. White—51.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—52.

The point raised by my hon. friend is important. I shall take an immediate opportunity of bringing it to the attention of the Minister of Finance, 52.

Graham, Hon. G. P. (Renfrew South)—51.

I should like to call the attention of the Government to a matter which possibly it might be well to consider at the present time in connection with the financial situation, 51-2.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—52.

I thought the intention of the Bill was to have it temporary, simply for this war and not for any other war that may arise in the future, 52.

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BILL.

House again in Committee on Bill No. 4—Mr. White—64.

Carvell, F. B. (Carleton, N.B.)—66.

Every person in Canada, in so far as it is in his power, is willing, I believe, to make all necessary sacrifices in order to carry out the work which is to be done, and to place the Government in a position to see that we do our share towards bringing this struggle to a successful

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issue. Under these circumstances I see no reason why the banks of Canada should not be willing to make sacrifices as well. I see no reason why the Government should not lay down a rule—I should almost like to see it on the statute books—preventing the banks from charging more than a certain rate of interest on loans, 66.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—64.

Asks if any policy or principle has been adopted as to the class of security upon which advances will be made, 64. Will the Government receive for the advances in Dominion notes the same rate of interest that the customers pay to the banks? 65.

McCurdy, F. B. (Shelburne and Queens)—67.

I think we are justified in expecting that these facilities provided for the general good and to prevent pressure and unemployment shall be availed of and fulfil their intended purposes. If not, some other scheme must be devised to meet the emergency and the unnecessarily distressing conditions which will otherwise grow out of it. We all realize that the banking interests of the country are primarily in the business of banking for the sake of gain. In that regard their driving motive is not different from that of those in other lines of business, 67. Bankers are not ready to give colour to the suggestion that they must go outside the resources which come to them in the ordinary run of business to procure funds for their businesses, and, as I have said, there appears on the part of all bankers a disposition not to take advantage of the facilities which have been offered through the medium of this legislation. In order to prevent undue unemployment during the coming winter, which is sure to be severe enough in any case, such machinery as has been provided by the Administration should be fully availed of, 68.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—64.

When war broke out between Germany and Russia, and after the stock exchanges and bourses of the world had closed, and on the eve of a declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany, in order that I might be in touch with events in the financial and commercial world, I caused to be convened a meeting of representative bankers to keep me in touch with the situation, 64. I have been asked as to the machinery that has been devised. The advisory committee that I have mentioned pass upon the security put forward in connection with an application. I have provided that the Treasury Board, instead of the Minister of Finance, shall sanction the advances that may be made. That gives a wider judgment. Of course, the Minister of Finance is chairman of that board and his knowledge would be at its disposal. I am not of the opinion that the banks' rate of discount

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS
BILL—*Con.*

will be precisely the rate which the banks pay the Government, because it must be remembered that the banks will avail themselves only to a comparatively small extent of this assistance which the Government offers them, 65.

DOMINION NOTES BILL.

House in Committee on Bill No. 5—Mr. White—61.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—63.

This is not a temporary measure; it is a permanent measure, and I do not know that I have any great criticism to offer. I think, on the contrary, that I approve of it altogether. I would like to know if he is able at this moment to get all the gold he needs from the production of the country or whether he has to import any, 63.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—61.

We are repealing the present Dominion Notes Act and substituting this one. No question arises so far as security is concerned under the change that we propose. We have increased the amount of Dominion notes which may be issued with a 25 per cent margin of gold from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, 61. I would say that it is desirable that the total amount of free Dominion notes that should be outstanding at any time should not be materially in excess of the amount of notes of small denominations in the hands of the public. In other words, in order that the Dominion may be able to retire its notes in gold there should not be outstanding a larger amount than is required from time to time by the community for its purposes. We have, however, a safeguard against any difficulty on that score, 62. It would appear to me that it would not be just that the whole burden of this war in its entirety should fall upon the people of Canada during each year of the continuance of hostilities, and that it would be proper that borrowing powers should be taken in connection with the appropriation Bill. That is the course adopted by other countries, 63. In answer more especially to my hon. friend, it is not an object of the Government just now to buy gold, but it is an object of the Government at the present time to conserve its gold; and therefore we have, as a corollary of the action that we took in making bank notes legal tender so far as the obligation of the banks to the public is concerned, discounted the redemption of Dominion notes in gold. That was found necessary in order to conserve the gold resources of the country, 64.

ENLISTMENT AT PRINCE RUPERT.

Attention called to despatch—Mr. Pardee—51.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—51.

I will bring inquiry to attention of the Minister of Militia, 51.

ENLISTMENT AT PRINCE RUPERT—*Con.*

Pardee, F. F. (Lambton West)—51.

Calls attention to telegraphic despatch and asks for statement with regard to report, 51.

ENLISTMENT AT PRINCE RUPERT.

Statement—Mr. Sam. Hughes—95.

Hughes, Hon. Sam. (Minister of Militia and Defence)—95.

Corps had been disbanded previous to reorganization as a regiment. The Adjutant General sent a telegram to this officer instructing him to organize a corps. Then the officer in command in British Columbia recognized that this officer was no longer in command, and consequently cancelled the order, 95.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OF SHIPPING.

Reference to—Mr. A. K. Maclean (Halifax)—93.

Foster, Sir George (Minister of Trade and Commerce)—93.

A system of state insurance has been inaugurated by the British Government with which my hon. friend is probably familiar. This is open to ships of British registry and is also extended to ships of colonial registry, 93. The great difficulty that has confronted transport from our ports as well as from the ports of the United States has not been so much war risk insurance as the state of exchange, which made it practically impossible at first, and difficult afterwards, to secure advances against ships, papers, 94.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—93.

Inquires about the assumption of war risks on shipping, 93.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Motion:

That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker of the House as to the appointment of Mr. John T. Dunn to fill a vacancy in subdivision B of the second division in the law branch of the House of Commons, and the appointment as made by the Governor in Council during the recess of Parliament, be ratified and confirmed.—Sir Robert Borden, 23.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Inquiry—Mr. Carvell—94.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—94.

The Minister of the Department of the Naval Service has instructed me to say that the department has a very careful system of obtaining its supplies by tender, 94.

Carvell, F. B. (Carleton, N.B.)—94.

Asks if the Minister of Naval Affairs is going to buy all goods, as far as possible, as the Minister of Militia does, by tender, 94.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SUPPLIES—*Con.*

Sinclair, J. H. (Guysborough)—94.

Complains that supplies have been purchased, in Halifax, without tender or contract, under the direction of a partisan committee, 94.

NATURALIZATION ACT AMENDMENT.

Motion for leave to introduce Bill No. 8—Mr. Doherty—69.

Doherty, Hon. C. J. (Minister of Justice)—69.

The Act that it is proposed to amend is the one that was passed at the last session of the House. What gives rise to the necessity of doing this is that the Imperial Parliament, in passing the Bill, the provisions of which we have adopted, made two amendments, and they have intimated to us their desire that we should without delay make our Act conform absolutely to theirs, 69.

NATURALIZATION ACT AMENDMENT.

House in Committee on Bill No. 8—Mr. Doherty—92.

Doherty, Hon. C. J. (Minister of Justice)—92.

When we passed the Naturalization Act last session, adopting the British Nationality and Naturalization Act, it was done before the home parliament had passed their legislation. We adopted it as it then stood. The parliament of the United Kingdom have since made two amendments in their Act; and it is desirable, as our Bill was intended to adopt their Act, and moreover as I think the amendments themselves will improve the Bill, that we should adopt those amendments. A message has been received from the home government expressing their desire that we should adopt those amendments at this session. They have regard to the status of married women as affected by their marriage, 92. I have not abandoned the principle that the people of the husband should be the people of the wife. The second amendment is only to entitle the wife to retain that position as belonging to the people of her husband even where he wants to abandon that people, 93.

Pugsley, Hon. Wm. (St. John City)—93.

I am very glad indeed that the Minister of Justice has introduced this Bill. My hon. friend has received important education upon the subject of the status of married women during the recess, 93.

PROPOSED FURTHER RECRUITING.

Attention called—Mr. German—50.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—50.

There has not been any determination, so far as recruiting for service abroad is concerned. So far as the defence of Canada is concerned, the active militia

PROPOSED FURTHER RECRUITING—*Con.*

will be called out from time to time to the extent that may seem necessary, 50.

German, W. M. (Welland)—50.

I would respectfully request the right hon. the Prime Minister to give us some information as to whether or not the government intends to continue recruiting and mobilizing men who may choose to enlist for war purposes, either abroad or at home, 50.

PROVISION FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Inquiry—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—50.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—50.

The matter to which my right hon. friend alludes has engaged the attention of the Government to some extent. It is the intention of the Government to supplement private effort in that regard, 50.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—50.

Asks about provision of families of those going to the front and if it is the intention of the Government to make any appropriation, 50.

STATUS OF HOME FORCES.

Inquiry—Mr. Carvell—94.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—95.

That is all regulated by statute, 95.

Carvell, F. B. (Carleton, N.B.)—94.

Asks status of militia who remain in Canada as compared with those in active service, 94.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN RULES.

Motion:

That rules No. 9, 10, 62, 90 and 121 be suspended during the present session of Parliament.—Sir Robert Borden, 3.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—3.

Explains to the House what the rules are, 3.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Papers presented—Sir Robert Borden, 2.

Borden Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—2.

Papers presented and motion for printing forthwith, 2. Suggestion of Sir Wilfrid that papers should be available to the people and Mr. Michael Clark that Mr. Bonar Law's speech should also be included, agreed to, 3.

Clark, Michael (Red Deer)—2.

Asks Government whether they would consider the advisability of adding the speech

THE EUROPEAN WAR—*Con.*

of Mr. Bonar Law to the other speeches to be printed, 3.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—2.

Suggests that papers be made available not only to the members but to the people at large, 2.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Reference to extension of Governor General's term of office—*Sir Robert Borden*—22.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—22.

Announces the indefinite extension of the Governor General's term of office during the continuance of the war, 22-3.

Graham, Hon. G. P. (Renfrew South)—23.

The people of Canada will hear the announcement with great gratification and satisfaction, 23.

VACANCY.

Speaker, His Honour the—1.

Inform House of vacancy in Westmoreland on account of the death of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, 1.

WAR APPROPRIATION.

House in Committee on following resolution:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) be granted to His Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1915, for—

- (a) The defence and security of Canada;
- (b) The conduct of naval or 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;

Further resolved, that the Governor in Council be empowered to raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any Act founded on these resolutions.—*Sir Robert Borden*, 43.

WAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—52.

The Order in Council states certain particulars with regard to the force, and I have other details under my hand which I shall give to the committee if desired. The actual cost of equipping a force and maintaining it for the period of one year, that is, the total cost of equipment, pay and maintenance, is estimated at about

WAR APPROPRIATION BILL.—*Con.*

\$1,000 per man, 52. Cost of mobilization in detail given. The Government will be glad to take into consideration what has been suggested, but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that we have entered into a very great war for the purpose of preserving Belgian neutrality and independence, and, as far as the press reports indicate, a very large force has been sent to Belgium for the purpose of protecting that country, 55. I appreciate the importance of the observations made by my hon. friend. Personally I am not in a position to speak with accuracy as to the facilities which exist at Halifax at the present time, 57. We shall give the best consideration we can to the suggestions of my hon. friend, and take such action as may seem proper and reasonable under the circumstances. We listened to what these gentlemen had to say, and expressed appreciation of the interest they took in a subject which gravely concerns the Dominion at the present time. We asked them to put their proposal in a more definite form, 59. Anything that the Government can do in that regard, without undertaking to manage the business of the banks or to dictate to them, will, of course, be done, 60.

Carroll, W. F. (Cape Breton South)—59.

May I suggest to the Government that in conjunction to what has been done by organized labour and by the friends generally of Canada on behalf of the unemployed, there might be something the Government could do to help out rail makers and steel workers, not only in Sydney, but throughout the whole of Canada as well, 60.

Hazen, Hon. J. D. (Minister of Marine and Fisheries)—53.

Submarines were purchased in Seattle. The amount paid was \$1,500,000, 53. When the war broke out the *Rainbow* was put into service for the protection of British shipping on the Pacific coast. The *Niobe* is being manned and will be ready to sail on the 1st of September, 54.

Hughes, J. J. (King's P.E.I.)—58.

The purchase of flour on the part of the Government has met with the approval of every person in Canada. Reference made to the gifts of the provinces, 58. I am quite satisfied that if the people of Prince Edward Island are afforded the privilege of supplying anything asked for at this time they will supply it free of commission, free of middlemen's charge. I would suggest that the Government, in making purchases, should extend to the whole of the people the privilege of offering the supplies that they have on hand, 59.

Hughes, Hon. Sam. (Minister of Militia and Defence)—55.

As far as the purchase of supplies is concerned, opportunity has been given to every

WAR APPROPRIATION BILL—*Con.*

manufacturer in Canada, irrespective of politics, race, or nationality, or anything of the kind, to furnish them, 55. We have nothing whatever to say as to the destination of the troops once they cross the water, nor have we been informed as to what their destination may be. An emergency corps is going. Offers of service are coming in splendidly from every part of the country, 56-7. The Department has decided to act in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Pugsley, 58.

Lemieux, Hon. R. (Rouville)—55.

Reference made to the contribution of Quebec and suggestion made that the Government offer hospital beds to Belgium and that Hon. Mr. Beland, now in the war zone, be placed in charge, 55.

Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)—56.

I would ask the Minister of Militia to make a statement of authoritative character in regard to the destination of the troops who are now gathering at Valcartier. There seems to be in some portions of Canada some misunderstanding as to the nature of that gathering. Reference made as to disposition of permanent force at Halifax and provision for engineering corps, 56. At the present time the Intercolonial railway has no facilities whatever at the port of Halifax for delivering at the wharfs, or in any way in which it can be transported to vessels, naval or otherwise, the coal which would come over the Intercolonial railway. I am informed that the defect could be obviated, at no very great expense, by the building of a siding into the dockyard, 57. Reference made to a deputation from Toronto submitting a method to obviate the lack of employment throughout the country, 59.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—55.

Asks upon what system purchases of war material and supplies are being made with money being voted by this Bill, 55.

Pugsley, Hon. Wm. (St. John City)—53.

Suggests a contribution to Belgium and adds that the people of Belgium have been fighting the battles of the empire and the battles of Canada, and have displayed heroism which has never been surpassed in history. Reference made to purchase of submarines, 53. Asks if Admiralty has accepted the offer of the *Niobe* and *Rainbow* for service in the Royal navy, 54. I would like to know why it is that, while the country furnishes uniforms for the men, the officers all have to buy their own uniforms, 57.

Sinclair, J. H. (Guysborough)—60.

We all know that the manufacturers very largely depend on the banks for practically all their working capital, and, as we are giving very great concessions to the banks at this time, it strikes me that the people of the country should receive some benefit therefrom, 60.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROVINCES.

Reference to—Mr. Lemieux—23.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—23.

If my hon. friend will permit the matter to remain until to-morrow, I shall endeavour then to give all the information in the possession of the Government, 23.

Lemieux, Hon. R. (Rouville)—23.

Asks to be informed of the various contributions, and their nature, by the provinces to the Imperial authorities, 23.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROVINCES.

Reference to—Sir Robert Borden—87.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—87.

Statement of proposed assistance to be given by the provinces to the people of the Mother country, 87.

WAR MEASURES BILL.

Motion:

1. Resolved, that it is expedient to enact legislation to ratify and confirm measures consequent upon the present state of war.
2. That the issue of a proclamation of His Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor in Council, shall be conclusive evidence that war exists and has existed for any stated period, and that war has continuously existed since the fourth day of August, 1914, and shall be deemed to exist until the Governor in Council by proclamation, declares that it no longer exists.
3. That the Governor in Council may authorize such acts and things and make such orders and regulations as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; including:—
 - (a) Censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
 - (b) Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
 - (c) Control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
 - (d) Transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
 - (e) Trading, exportation, importation and manufacture;
 - (f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.
4. That compensation shall be made for property permanently appropriated under any enacted legislation, order of regulation; that ships or vessels used or moved, or goods, wares or merchandise dealt with contrary to order or regulation, may be

WAR MEASURES BILL—*Con.*

seized and shall be liable to forfeiture; that penalties may be imposed for violations of such legislation; that no person held for deportation or under arrest or detention as an alien enemy or upon suspicion, or to prevent his departure from Canada, shall be released upon bail or otherwise discharged or tried without the consent of the Minister of Justice, and that every order and warrant made or issued by any minister under such legislation, or Order in Council, or regulation thereunder, shall be conclusive evidence of all statements and matters therein made or contained, and no court or judge shall inquire into or make any order in respect thereto.

5. That the Immigration Act be amended to provide that no resident of Canada who leaves Canada to perform any military or other service for any country then at war with His Majesty, or for the purpose of aiding or abetting in any way His Majesty's enemies, shall be permitted to land in Canada, or remain therein, except with the permission of the Minister.

6. That, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8 of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, Revised Statutes 1906, chapter 91, the Governor in Council may from time to time authorize the appointment of such number of constables, supernumerary constables, scouts and boys, in addition to the numbers limited by the said section, as he thinks necessary—Mr. Doherty, 20.

Doherty, Hon. C. J. (Minister of Justice)—20.

At the outbreak of this unfortunate war, as was, indeed, to be expected, we found ourselves in a position where our laws, made for the general welfare in times of peace, were not absolutely adequate to give clear legal authority for many measures of the very first necessity to be taken in view of the existing conditions. Some steps had to be taken before this house could be gathered together which were beyond any express legal authorization. In this resolution and the Bill that is proposed to be based upon it, you will find that it is provided that such steps so taken shall be ratified. The steps that are proposed to be ratified are such as, if the proposed legislation had been in force, would have been authorized by it, 20. After the most eloquent and patriotic address of the right hon. leader of the Opposition, I feel that I may say that we can with perfect confidence submit this measure to the consideration and for the action of this House. I may add that of course we shall be glad of any suggestions which may be given tending to improve it in form or in substance. We are not wedded to the precise terms of any particular provision of this measure, and all we seek in laying it before the House is to have the sanction of this House to our doing the best that is in us under these trying circumstances for our common country, 21. I realize fully the gravity of the disposition which my hon. friend has read, and I may say

WAR MEASURES BILL—*Con.*

that it is only after giving it very serious consideration that we have put it forward. But still we shall be glad to have the benefit of its further consideration by a special committee, 22.

Pugsley, Hon. Wm. (St. John City)—21.

The Minister of Justice very properly invited criticism or suggestions in respect to the matter, and I am sure he will pardon me if I call attention to a provision in this resolution which I think requires very careful consideration and very strong reasons to be given for its adoption. That is section 4. Section 4 really suspends the Habeas Corpus Act. It does not say that in words, but that is its effect. That resolution strikes at the dearest liberties of a British subject. It may be that the occasion has arisen which demands such extraordinary legislation. I think it will be incumbent upon my hon. friend to show the committee that such occasion has arisen, and that in the interests of Canada and of the Empire this extraordinary enactment should be made, 21-2.

WAR MEASURES BILL.

House in Committee on Bill No. 2—Mr. Doherty—51.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—51.

It is thought that all necessary powers are covered by the Bill, 51.

Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)—51.

I would like to know whether this Bill contains power to deal with certain matters which some business men in the country have been discussing namely, the position of patents held in Canada by citizens of Germany, Austria or any other country with which Great Britain may be at war, 51.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET.

Announcement of Motion—Mr. White—3.

Lawrie, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—3.

There can be no objection to my hon. friend making his statement to-morrow, 3.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—3.

Announces intention of moving House into Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow, 3.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET.

Motion for Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. White—23.

Clark, Michael (Red Deer)—39.

War as viewed from some of its angles is a temporary triumph and prevalence of the abnormal, and it is quite in keeping with that thought that we should have had the shortest Budget speech on record. I shall endeavour to live in harmony with that speech by making my observations as

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET—*Con.*

brief as possible under the circumstances, 39. With regard to the proposals of the Budget, I have said that the war is a triumph of the abnormal, and, I might have added, of the extraordinary. I am bound to say that my hon. friend the Minister of Finance has met the extraordinary and the abnormal by very ordinary and normal proposals, 40. I was very much interested in the steps which my hon. friend has taken to see that those who are dealing in liquors do not wriggle out of their responsibilities at this particular moment in the history of the country. I wonder if my hon. friend has had his attention directed to some actions which perhaps are not wriggings, but which are by no means lovely actions, on the part of the sugar refiners in this country, I may be asked what I would have proposed to the Government as a substitute for the steps they have taken. I think that it would have been a most fortunate moment for the Government to have tried a little incursion into the realm of direct taxation, 41.

Poster, Sir George (Minister of Trade and Commerce)—42.

The feeling which prevails on both sides of this House and in all parts of this country is that, whatever may be said of other conflicts, in this we have no doubt of the righteousness of the cause we are defending. I have had very close communication with the sugar refiners for the last fortnight, and I think I know the course which they have adopted. I have no other disposition than to give my meed of praise to the stand which has been taken by the sugar refiners of Canada during the last three or four weeks during which this crisis has been upon us, 42. So long as the sugar refiners do as well as they have been doing, and give the householders of this country the refined sugar at the prices they have been charging, we have not very much fault to find with them, 43.

Maclean, W. F. (York South)—34.

We must do something for the Empire, but we must also do something for Canada. The Minister in his speech referred to the fact that business was more or less dislocated by this great war which has just sprung up in Europe and to which we are a party. We must, however, carry on the business of the country; we must keep our industries and manufactures going; we must find employment for our people. Our banks to-day have of total available assets one thousand five hundred million dollars. Yet apparently the Minister of Finance says to-day that he sees no prospect of getting money from the banks for the special requirements to which he has referred, but that he must go as a borrower outside of the country. That is probably the right course to pursue; but does this House and this country know that of that one thousand five hundred million dollars, \$133,000,000 is used up by call loans outside of Canada and \$67,000,000 of call

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET—*Con.*

loans in Canada? 35. We should not rely upon our banking organizations for the currency, but should have an absolutely stable currency in large amount in the shape of national notes secured by gold reserve, 36. The business men of Canada to-day are concerned even more about the currency of this country and about providing finances for the country's needs than they are with regard to the war itself. We propose to empower the banks to make loans on grain, etc., but if the banks have not the currency and not the means whereby they may do so, what is the good of such legislation? 37. If we have not grown as fast as we should have grown, it is because our banking and currency laws do not keep abreast with the requirements of the times. We have all wished to see militarism disappear; it is the curse of humanity in this day; we have to keep at it until it is finished. I care not how long the battle; it may be a most serious, long and discouraging struggle, but now that we have entered upon it we must see it through and our legislation must be based on the fact that it is to be a long and a severe struggle, 38. If we have control of the banks it is time we told the banks of this country that the savings of the people of which they are the custodians shall not be used for stock speculation, and that if they are to be used for facilitating investment it must be on lines approved of by some responsible government board, 39.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—32.

It is of course an unusual thing for us in this country to have a second Budget statement delivered in the one fiscal year, and I am sure we will all regret the circumstances which necessitate the deliverance of this second financial statement by the Minister. It was not unexpected, however, that Parliament being assembled, we should have a statement from the Government announcing a sharp decline in our revenues, and that efforts were being made to supplement the revenues of the country in order to meet any probable deficits, 32. I trust that the Government will exercise a wise discretion in public expenditures during the next few years, and especially during the present fiscal year, and that none will be commenced which are not of a national character and which will not be productive to the nation, 33. With the best possible motives and in all sincerity I do suggest to the Government the desirability of considering the question of placing upon the free list many of the food supplies of the country. It is worthy of consideration whether or not something might be done to enable Canadian manufactures to participate in the export of manufactures to countries hitherto largely supplied by the belligerent countries of to-day. This is a matter which might very well be taken into consideration by the Government and particularly by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, 34.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE BUDGET—*Con.*

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—23.

Brief statement of financial position of the Dominion given, 23-4. To partially meet the special war expenditure I have to propose certain increases in customs and excise duties upon articles and commodities to the taxation of which resort is usually had in the emergency of war. The special war taxation which I have to propose to the House will affect the rates of duties of customs and of excise upon coffee, sugar, spirits and tobacco, 25. From these special war taxes I estimate we shall derive additional revenue of about \$7,000,000 during the remainder of the fiscal year. This leaves a sum of over \$36,000,000 to be provided by borrowing. We shall, as opportunity offers, issue further loans, but I must state to the House that the amount upon which we can rely from this source is conjectural and dependent upon the course of events, 25. Schedules of changes in duties, and resolutions, 27-32.

WAYS AND MEANS—THE TARIFF.

House in Committee of Ways and Means—*Mr. White*—70.

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert (Prime Minister)—78.

A good many communications of the character to which the hon. gentleman has alluded have been received by the Government during the past two weeks, 78.

Boulay, H. (Rimouski)—80.

I think that the duty on sugar is of a nature to bear more particularly on the poorer classes. I am not an expert in the matter, but I think that we might possibly have managed to levy taxation in some other way, without burdening the working classes, which is the most numerous in this country. If our country feels the pinch of hard times, the poorer classes will be those who will suffer most, and those are the people whom Parliament should more particularly look after in this emergency, 80.

Burnham, J. H. (Peterborough West)—75.

Is the Minister quite convinced that the people of this country wish to contribute in the way he has suggested by an extra impost on sugar? 75.

Carroll, W. F. (Cape Breton South)—76.

As for sugar, it is something that is used by all people. When the Minister told us yesterday that he expects to raise \$5,000,000 from the extra tax on sugar, I considered that too much of a hardship to place on the common people of this country. There should be other ways of raising a war tax, of raising money to help out the Mother country, and we are all anxious to help her out in her hour of distress, than by placing a tax on the food of the common people, 76. I am not making this criticism in any partisan spirit and I am not attempting to make

WAYS AND MEANS—THE TARIFF—*Con.*

any political capital out of this matter, but I am simply giving to this House the protests which have been lodged with me by people who have sent me here. They have asked me to protest against any tax on foodstuffs for the raising of a war revenue. I am protesting. My protest may have little weight but I am carrying out the intention with which they sent me to this Parliament, 77.

Carvell, F. H. (Carleton, N.B.)—71.

I fear that there are many on this side of the House and in the country who cannot agree with the Minister when he puts forth the suggestion that a tax on sugar means that the people contribute to the revenue each according to his means, 71. While this proposal will go through, of course, I am pointing out this feature to the Minister, in the hope that when it comes to the next move which he foreshadows, and which I am much afraid will have to be carried out, he may bear in mind some of the suggestions we are making and will so arrange the duties that the man with the fat bank account will be called upon to show his loyalty and make some little sacrifice as well as the man who carries the dinner pail, and still more the man who is not under the necessity of carrying the dinner pail because he is out of work, 72. Has the Minister considered what revenue might fairly be obtained by putting a stamp tax on patent medicines? 73.

Edwards, J. W. (Frontenac)—77.

I think that my hon. friend the Minister of Finance has taken a very wise course, considering the matter in all its bearings. There may be other means by which it may be necessary to raise money later on, but I think the course which he has adopted is one which will meet with the commendation of the people generally, 77. We will suppose that the average family use 300 pounds of sugar a year. The increase is a cent a pound. That would only mean a tax of \$3 for each family. It is only fair to consider this matter and not to represent it as if it were going to take every dollar that the average workingman might earn during the year in order to meet the extra tariff that is imposed on sugar, 78.

Henderson, David (Halton)—74.

I think sugar is one of the cheapest articles of food we have: it is one of the articles that can bear taxation, and I appreciate what the Minister of Finance has done in raising revenue in this way, 74.

Hughes, J. J. (King's, P.E.I.)—79.

I understand that the increase in the price of wheat has been only ten cents per bushel and the increase in the price of flour has been \$1.35 per barrel. While the Government are considering prices, that is a matter that might receive consideration. I presume the Government desire to do whatever they can to assure

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reasonable prices to the people, and so I bring these points to their attention as showing that there is something wrong, particularly with regard to flour, one of the necessities of life, 79.

Knowles, W. E. (Moosejaw)—78.

Refers to and quotes telegram sent by secretary of Moosejaw labour council to the Prime Minister. I trust the Prime Minister will realize how very vital and important it is for the Government to use every piece of machinery that it possesses and to leave no stone unturned for the purpose of keeping to the ultimate consumer the food products at as low a figure as possible, 78.

Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)—70.

With regard to the item which the minister says is a consequential item relating to sugar, I would say, not in any cautious way, but from the feeling that the duty on sugar will of necessity affect the homes of the poor to a very great degree, that, while I give to the minister the fullest possible consideration, in view of the haste which necessarily compelled the Government to summon Parliament to consider its measures, I feel that there are many other avenues from which revenue might be derived which would bear less heavily upon the homes of the poor people of this country than this particular item and the consequential items which follow, 70. Has the minister considered the question as to what revenue could be obtained by the imposition of a duty upon fancy matches? That has been made the subject of a war tax in many countries. Then, again, I am sure that the minister must have considered the wisdom of imposing an export duty upon pulpwood and pulp, 73.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—79.

I desire to say a word in regard to the sugar duties in addition to what has been said by others. I doubt very much that the Government will receive the revenue from sugar which they have in mind, and I doubt also that the imposition of an increased sugar tax at this time will meet with favour in the country, 79. I regret that the Government have sought additional revenue from this source, 80.

McCoig, A. B. (Kent West)—75.

If the Minister would consider a further tax on the raw leaf tobacco coming into this country, he would not only receive the revenue which he is anxious to get, but would be encouraging an industry which up to the present time has largely been discouraged in the counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin, and I would be very glad if the minister would give this matter some consideration, 75.

Michaud, Pius (Victoria, N.B.)—80.

I hope that the Prime Minister, having heard hon. gentlemen express the opinion that a tax on sugar will not be favourably looked upon by the poorer people of this

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country, will remember this question and decide not to impose any such tax, 80.

Murphy, Hon. Charles (Russell)—74.

Draws attention to a circular letter sent out by the Agricultural College at Guelph, parts of which he quotes, and asks if facts set forth have been drawn to the attention of the Minister of Finance, 73-4.

Nesbitt, E. W. (Oxford North)—78.

I would be very glad if the Minister of Finance could see his way not to impose a duty on sugar. Sugar is not a luxury in Ontario; it is practically a staple food. All the families that I know use sugar to a very great extent, and they will feel this duty as rather a hardship. I trust that the Minister of Finance will not have to keep this large duty on sugar for any length of time, and that he will find some other method of raising revenues, 78.

Proulx, E. (Prescott)—74.

The Canadian manufacturer of sugar will now have the advantage over the foreign manufacturer; he will enjoy the protection and the consumer will not get the benefit, 74.

Turgeon, O. (Gloucester)—75.

Sugar is a necessary food which cannot be replaced except by other ingredients which are more costly. I was surprised to hear the hon. Minister of Finance say yesterday that sugar had been among the very first articles to be taxed, 75.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—70.

This tariff is not for the purpose of raising a revenue, but is what is called a consequential change by reason of the increase of the duty upon sugar, 70. We are in the initial stage only of what may be a long-drawn-out war, although we all hope that it will not be; and it may be that the Government will have to take many important measures to meet the conditions that may lie before us. For the present it is my object to devise such expedients that the taxation which we now lay upon the people will be moderate and general in character. The fiscal measures which I proposed yesterday will cast upon the people of Canada for the year only a small fraction of our increased military expenditure. The people of Canada will desire, without exception, some measure, even if only in a small measure, each according to his means, to contribute directly towards this expenditure which the Government is compelled to make for the defence of Canada and the preservation of the Empire. I believe, therefore, that the taxation we have imposed will not be adversely criticized throughout Canada, 71. We gave the matter some consideration and reached the conclusion that it is not expedient to impose an excise duty on sugar. The matter will equalize itself in time. No tariff change can be made of an important character that does not work an

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advantage to some and impose a disadvantage upon others, 81.

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25a. Coffee, extract of, n.o.p., and substitutes therefor of all kinds, per pound—British preferential tariff, 5 cents; intermediate tariff, 6 cents; general tariff, 6 cents, 81.

Carvell, F. B. (Carleton, N.B.)—81.

I was surprised to find that some kinds of coffee cost more than twice as much as other kinds which the ordinary people are using, 81.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—81.

With regard to coffee, the price does not fluctuate so much that the objection to the specific duty is as weighty as it is in the case of most commodities. There seems to be no weighty objection to a specific duty, 81.

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146. Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles, per gallon—British preferential, 30 cents. intermediate, 30 cents; general, 30 cents, 82.

Carvell, F. B. (Carleton, N.B.)—84.

Does the Minister of Finance say that he would be justified in imposing the additional duty on a reasonable amount of goods that a man may have taken out of the warehouse? 84.

Laurier, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid (Quebec East)—83.

I think we have heard with great interest what has been said by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance that the Government intend to deal fairly in this matter. The difficulty is where to draw the line and how to define a rule which would apply, separating the wheat from the chaff, distinguishing between those who have been honest in their transactions and those perhaps who have not been dishonest but who acted in a certain way for the purpose of making some money, 83-4.

Macdonald, E. M. (Pictou)—85.

From my hon. friend's standpoint, when he came to deal with the question of amending the tariff, it seems to me he should have taken into consideration the

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question of whether or not he might not have dealt specifically with some of the cases where our importations from other countries will continue and the Canadian workmen will be out of employment. I fail to see that in any of these changes which the Minister has proposed that he has done anything for the Canadian workmen, 85.

Maclean, A. K. (Halifax)—83.

If a person withdrawing goods from a customs warehouse receives no additional profit although disposing of an additional quantity, would he be compelled to pay the duty? 83.

Sinclair, J. H. (Guysborough)—82.

I would like the Minister to explain why the tariff on items 146-7 and 156, dates from August 7th instead of the 4th when war was declared? 82.

White, Hon. W. T. (Minister of Finance)—82.

The abnormal increases commenced about the 7th of August. Statement given of daily excise returns from August 1st to 20th. Some of what has been taken out has been sold at the usual price, some at a slight increase, and much no doubt is still in hand or in stock, and if the Government did not date this back to the 7th of August it would mean that very large sums of money would be made by certain parties who have taken goods out of bond, not to meet the ordinary requirements of their business but in expectation of a rise in excise duties. If the amounts were not large, I would not be disposed to pay much attention to it, but the Government must deal equitably and justly with the situation, 83. I have indicated to all the view which I have expressed to the House. I think there is statutory power to enable the Government to deal with the situation. I think that the legislation should go as from the 7th and that the Government should redress any injustice that may result from such a retroactive law, 84. The situation that confronts us is not a tariff situation but a situation brought about by the war and its financial consequences. The Government will be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary to meet economic conditions as they arise, 86.

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