

is the limitation. So that anyone with higher quantities would not come in for more than \$150. The regulations are available.

Mr. BLACK (Cumberland): May I ask the Minister of Munitions and Supply if we may have an appendix setting out the advance for capital improvement for Canadian and British manufacturing accounts, similar to the appendix submitted on February 25 last? The total at that time was \$268,000,000 and is now up to \$550,000,000. I suggest that we should have that information in detail before the house adjourns. The minister gave us some assurance that he would endeavour to secure that information and make it available to the house before the adjournment. I am simply asking him now whether he has been able to do that.

Mr. HOWE: I made an inquiry at the time and I found it would take some time to prepare the list. While the information is available, it had not been prepared in the form of a list. I shall, however, endeavour to have the list compiled, printed and distributed to hon. members during the adjournment.

The committee rose without reporting.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the house adjourned at 11.15 p.m. until Wednesday, January 21, 1942.

Wednesday, January 21, 1942

The house met at three o'clock.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the house that I have received the following message:

Ottawa, January 6, 1942.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that the Right Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, G.C.M.G., acting as the deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate chamber on Wednesday, January 21, 1942, at 8.10 p.m., for the purpose of proroguing the present session of parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. Pereira,
Assistant Secretary to the
Governor General.

VACANCIES

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the house that during the recess I [Mr. Howe.]

received communications from several members, notifying me that the following vacancies had occurred in the representation, viz.:

Of Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, member for the electoral district of Quebec East, by decease;

Of Arthur B. Damude, Esquire, member for the electoral district of Welland, by decease;

Of Hermas Deslauriers, Esquire, member for the electoral district of St. Mary, by decease;

Of Alan Cockeram, Esquire, member for the electoral district of York South, by resignation.

I accordingly issued my several warrants to the chief electoral officer to make out new writs of election for the said electoral districts, respectively.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT

JUDGMENTS RELATING TO ELECTION FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF STANSTEAD

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the house that I have received from the Honourable Mr. Justice E. Fabre-Surveyer and the Honourable Mr. Justice Errol M. McDougall, two of the judges of the Superior Court of Quebec selected for the trial of election petitions pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, notes of judgment rendered by the said judges relating to the election for the electoral district of Stanstead.

RIGHT HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, since we last assembled here the membership of this House of Commons, of parliament itself, and indeed the public life of Canada, has sustained a loss than which, over many years, none has been so great. It is a loss which comes particularly close to every member of the chamber; but by no one other than by the hon. member for Lotbinière (Mr. Hugues Lapointe) could it be felt more deeply than by myself. Of the loss to this house, the vacant seat at my side is more eloquent than words could be.

The Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe whose death we so greatly mourn to-day was the senior member of the House of Commons. Mr. Lapointe entered the house as member for Kamouraska in 1904, and had been a member ever since. Upon the death of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1919 Mr. Lapointe succeeded Sir Wilfrid as member for Quebec East. At the time of his death

received a large measure of publicity in the newspapers, but in the room where the delegates assembled, the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was still lingering on. Mr. Lapointe's great success among the delegates from all the provinces in his appeal on behalf of the present leader of the Liberal party was due to his insistence on having them select as leader of their party a man who had been faithful to Laurier, who had never betrayed him, who had followed him in defeat and who was ready to revive this tradition for the good of the party. In thus appealing to the memory of Laurier, Mr. Lapointe contributed more than anyone else to the election of the man who is to-day and, I hope, will long continue to be the Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, it was touching indeed to hear at St. Lin the Minister of Justice's last message to the people of Canada. It was a eulogy of the man who had been his chief, of the man he so greatly admired, of the man under whose orders he had served for fifteen years—seven years while the great leader was in power and eight years while the great leader was in opposition. It was his last message to the Canadian people. We must never, Sir, forget the memory of the man whose death has left such a void in this House of Commons. The reason why I sometimes followed Mr. Lapointe blindly is that I had confidence in his uprightness, in his integrity, in his absolute honesty.

During the touching ceremonies that took place on the occasion of the funeral, both in Quebec and Rivière-du-Loup, many things have been said; however, at Rivière-du-Loup, the old parish priest of St. Patrick, a venerable old man, gave expression to thoughts which I shall be allowed, I hope, to repeat at this moment. They were uttered while the remains of our lamented Minister of Justice lay in state in the mortuary chapel at the Rivière-du-Loup City Hall. During his Sunday sermon, Reverend Roy, parish priest of St. Patrick, Rivière-du-Loup, while inviting his parishioners to pray on the remains of the dear departed, added the following words: "He was an outstanding Canadian whose memory we should cherish and bequeath to our descendants. Go, my dear brethren, see him, show him to your children. For them, as for us, he will become a model of faith and enlightened patriotism."

Mr. Lapointe did not use dual arguments, one set for Quebec and a different one for the

other provinces. What he told our English-speaking fellow-citizens was identical to what he said to his French-speaking compatriots. Everywhere he used the same language and, my leader said so only a few moments ago, during the last general election, he visited the whole country, as far as Vancouver, where he supported one of my friends seated on the government side of the house, and the arguments he used in Vancouver were exactly the same as those he used in Quebec, Montreal or any other Canadian city.

Neither did he care for appeals to prejudice. He was far above all prejudice. While making himself respected, Ernest Lapointe was gaining respect for his compatriots, and that is the reason why his disappearance from the political scene is so keen a loss for Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I frequently had occasion to discuss informally with Mr. Lapointe matters of public interest in which we were mutually concerned and I never feared to open my mind fully to him. I had no secrets from him. I spoke to him as if he had been an elder brother, and I was never rebuked by him. There have been, of course, periods that were very sad for him. He did not always succeed in bringing others to accept his views. But he always succeeded in commanding the respect of all his fellow-citizens, which is the finest tribute that can be paid to him.

Mr. Speaker, once again I tender my deepest sympathy to the Prime Minister of Canada, and to Mr. Lapointe's family, to Madame Lapointe, his distinguished wife, to our excellent and popular colleague the hon member for Lotbinière (Mr. Hugues Lapointe) and to Madame Ouimet.

MR. SPEAKER: I assume the house will wish me to convey to Madame Lapointe and her family some expression of the tributes paid to-day to the memory of Mr. Lapointe, and I shall be very glad to do so.

THE WAR

PROCLAMATIONS DECLARING THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR WITH ROUMANIA, HUNGARY, FINLAND AND JAPAN

On the order for motions:

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
(Prime Minister): I wish to lay on the table of the house copies in English and French of proclamation dated Ottawa, December 7,

1941, declaring that a state of war with Roumania, Hungary and Finland exists and has existed in Canada as from December 7, 1941.

Also copies in English and French of a proclamation issued on Monday, December 8, 1941, declaring that a state of war with Japan exists and has existed in Canada as and from December 7, 1941.

TAXATION

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES RESPECTING INCOME AND CORPORATION TAXES

On the order for motions:

Hon. R. B. HANSON (Leader of the Opposition): Before we leave this order of business may I ask the Minister of Finance (Mr. Ilesley) if he will be good enough to lay upon the table of the house copies of the proposed agreements with the various provinces respecting their vacation of the fields of income tax and corporation tax. I understand that these have not been settled finally in form but have been transmitted to the various provinces for ratification by way of legislation. It seems to me desirable, however, that we should have these, if not now, in the immediate future. I assume they will become public through the press as soon as they have been transmitted to the provinces, which will in turn transmit them to the legislatures. If the minister can give these to the house now, I shall appreciate it.

Hon. J. L. ILSLEY (Minister of Finance): I should like to give a little consideration to that request.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): That is fair.

Mr. ILSLEY: There may be alterations, I think minor only, in the agreements before they are signed. I am not just sure how far the government should go in submitting draft documents to the house before signature. However, they have been given to the press and I shall give consideration to—

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): If they have been given to the press, as a matter of right I claim that they should be laid on the table now. It is unheard of that they should be given to the press before being given to the House of Commons.

PRIVILEGE—MR. COLDWELL

CENSORSHIP OF MAIL ADDRESSED TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. M. J. COLDWELL (Rosetown-Biggar): Mr. Speaker, I wish to raise a matter of privilege concerning the members of the House of Commons as members of the House of Commons. I have in my hand an envelope and a letter, the envelope having been posted within Canada and sent to a member of parliament as a member of parliament, addressed to the post office of the House of Commons. This letter has been opened and examined by the censor; C-451 is the number upon it. From time immemorial it has been the right of constituents of members of parliament to approach their members without obstruction or interference of any kind.

I draw this to the attention of you, Mr. Speaker, as the guardian of the rights and privileges of this house, in order that this matter may be investigated and this interference with the right of a constituent to approach his member stopped. I may say that during my recent visit to Britain I had letters from persons who were relatives of mine living in the prohibited defence areas in Britain, and none of those letters was censored although they had all been posted to me as a private citizen. I cannot for the life of me see why a letter of any description mailed in the Dominion of Canada to another point within Canada should be subjected to censorship. But I do say that it is an interference with the privileges and rights of members of this parliament to have mail opened addressed to members of parliament as members of parliament on what may be matters pertaining to their activities as members of this house, and so Mr. Speaker, I draw this matter to your attention.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): May I ask the hon. gentleman a question? Does this letter purport to have been mailed from a defence area in Canada, if that is the proper technical term? I think we ought to know the exact facts before the house is asked to pass judgment.

Mr. COLDWELL: I have not asked the house to pass judgment, or I would have moved a motion. This letter was mailed from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, on January 19 of this year.