

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

<i>Scourging the Scourge</i> (cartoon).....	49
<i>War Taught the Best Methods. — How Empire Gifts are Being used</i>	50
<i>Boots and Politics</i>	51
<i>Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Speech at Montreal</i>	52
<i>Senator Robert Jaffray</i>	53
<i>Freedom Breeds Loyalty</i> (cartoon).....	54
<i>New Naturalization Law. — Opening of Parliament</i>	55
<i>Canada and the Monroe Doctrine</i>	56
<i>Nominations in Alberta. — The Canadian Navy in Emergency</i>	57
<i>The Dominions and the Empire. (London Morning Post)</i>	58
<i>Canadian Nickel and the War. — Copying the Lemieux Act</i>	59
<i>Dominion Currency. — Diary of the Month</i>	60

WAR TAUGHT THE BEST METHOD.

ACTUAL experience in War has removed from the field of controversy and speculation many questions which previously were the subject only of academic discussion. "We learn much by War" says the *London Morning Post*, in drawing its specific conclusions as to the relations of the Mother Country and the Dominions in time of war; "We learn what policy is safe and what policy is dangerous," it proceeds, and goes on to show that many of the problems of the Empire which have caused sharp division of opinion, even between the Dominions and the Imperial authorities, may now be taken to be settled in the light of the actual experience of War.

Prime Minister Fisher of Australia has voiced a similar belief and has declared that events of the War in the Far East have quite settled any question there may have existed regarding the Naval policy of the Australian Government.

Speaking at a civic reception given in his honor at Auckland, New Zealand, December 30th, Premier Fisher expressed the conviction that recent experiences had shown that the navy under local control was the best method and probably the only practicable method to adopt. The question of defence of the Pacific had now become an urgent necessity. Some thought that at the close of the war there would be peace for many years. This was too uncertain a foundation on which to build their security. The national development of Australia and New Zealand would be stimulated if they relied on their own resources by maintaining a naval force which was a direct part of the British navy, but was under local executive control. Experience showed that local control was the best. The day had already come when self-respect should persuade Australia and New Zealand to abandon their policy of reliance upon British taxpayers. The two countries were not more rich in financial resources, but they were much richer in productive power and their condition demanded that they should bear at least their full share in their own defence and so co-operate in the maintenance of the Empire.

HOW EMPIRE GIFTS ARE BEING USED.

R. T. Hon. Herbert Samuel, speaking in the House of Commons on November 18th, gave an interesting explanation of how the gifts in kind from the Dominions since the outbreak of the war, have been and are being utilized. He said:—

"In addition to valuable gifts, such as oats, hay, meat, condensed milk, and other foods for the service of the Navy and the Army, gifts have also been received for the relief of the Belgians in Belgium, which are being distributed through the organisation established by the American and Spanish Legations. Fruits and wine are being sent for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in this country, and some of the fruit has already been delivered to hospitals supported by voluntary contributions where the wounded are being received. The greater part of the gifts have been allocated for the relief of distress. As examples, I may mention 1,000,000 sacks of flour given by the Dominion of Canada, 150,000 sacks from Ontario, and 50,000 from Manitoba, 4,000,000 lbs of cheese from the Province of Quebec, 100,000 bushels of potatoes from New Brunswick, a gift of cheese from Prince Edward Island, canned salmon from British Columbia, and other gifts too numerous to recite in a Parliamentary reply from associations, newspapers, traders, and farmers who have vied with one another in their desire to give practical testimony of the feeling they entertain for the Mother Country. The distribution of these gifts is being gradually made by the Government Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress to the local representative committees in districts where any considerable degree of distress exists. Some are also being used for the assistance of the Belgian refugees who are being maintained in this country. Further gifts in kind have been sent from Australia and elsewhere for distribution through other than official channels. The persons to whom they have been consigned have in all cases, I believe, been good enough to consult me as to their allocation. Gifts of money have also been very numerous, including sums of £20,000 each from the Province of Nova Scotia and from Ceylon. These sums have been contributed to the Prince of Wales Fund. All the gifts in kind have been stored and handled by the Port and other authorities, by carriers and other private firms, free of charge in every case. I am sure that the House will desire to join in an expression of the country's thanks to the generous donors in the Dominions and Colonies of these numerous and valuable gifts, and to those in this country who have so kindly undertaken gratuitously their storage and distribution."—House of Commons, Nov. 18th, 1914).