

kind will not sell is not an infallible sign that the investment is a productive one. Perhaps he cannot get his price for it, a price to cover his original investment with interest on money which, in many cases, has been borrowed from the banks. But this is only one of the features of the bill, and is quoted merely to indicate the determination of the government to exact the pound of flesh from the small man while the big profiteers escape with a nominal tax.

A LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

IT is to be feared that the hand of Sir Clifford Sifton in the Win-the-War Convention held at Toronto on August 2nd and 3rd, gives a pretty safe clue to the object of the scheme. On the face of it, accepted at what it pretends to be, the thing is presumptuous. If there is any value at all in it, then it must be regarded as a censure of the Government for not doing what the Convention contends should be done. It is doubtful, however, whether the ones who organized the convention, if they had no ulterior motive, would have had the audacity to arrogate to themselves that which at this moment should be the chief function of the government.

They started out with the avowedly patriotic motive contained in what they named the Bonne Entente. But Bonne Entente was a disguise. It was not so much its purpose to promote good feeling between Quebec and Ontario as it was to cajole Quebec into enlisting and to soothe Quebec into compliance with the big interests in Ontario, who are afraid that Quebec and the West will stand together against Ontario in favour of reducing the tariff.

The party that went down to Quebec some months ago with Bonne Entente was composed largely of Ontario manufacturers. The same interests are supporting the Win-the-War Convention. And then along comes Sir Clifford Sifton.

Sir Clifford played the biggest cards he could in 1911 against reciprocity. He is playing the same cards now in the hope of antagonizing the West against Quebec, in short against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is the leader of the only party that would be likely to give the West a fair chance as regards the tariff.

Bonne Entente! Win-the-War! What would Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain think of the Toronto Convention?

SLANDERING SIR WILFRID.

The campaign of slander, abuse and worse against Sir Wilfrid Laurier has reached its maximum. It will continue at this pitch until the voters go to the polls, and another election is decided on racial and sectional issues—that is, if the sober common sense, the instincts of fair play and justice which are popularly supposed to be inheritances of our British citizenship are completely swept away in the whirl of passion and prejudice directed against the Liberal leader by the sycophantic press and the paid agitators whose patriotism is synonymous with their jobs, and directed by their political bosses.

Sir Wilfrid's long record of even-handed justice to all nationalities, his tolerance of the traditions and

affiliations of all Canadians, irrespective of race or religious beliefs, and his efforts for the upbuilding of a true nationalism are forgotten by many who see in the present situation merely an opportunity to advance their political fortunes. The party press is denouncing our greatest Canadian as a traitor, and parish politicians are insulting our outstanding statesman because of his courage and his preference of principle to opportunism. Sir Wilfrid, standing on the foundation of his Liberal principles, faces the future calmly and serenely. The outcome for him cannot be other than a victory; it is a victory already because of his steadfast adherence to his convictions.

DR. CLARK REBUKED.

ON Friday evening, July 27th, Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., for Red Deer, addressed a large gathering at Hamilton, Ont.

The following are the remarks of Sir John Gibson at the conclusion of Dr. Michael Clark's speech:

"I am sorry that the last speaker introduced so much political discussion," when he arose immediately after the cheering had subsided. "I would have hesitated to take the chair if I had known the amount of political discussion to fall from the lips of the principal speaker of this evening. There was no criticism of any of the Government's mistakes, or its delays or remissness. Dr. Clark declared in his speech that everyone would know where he stood when they left. I think I know very well where he stands. I won't say anything further along this line. I would far rather see Quebec in the hands of Laurier than in the hands of Bourassa, Lavergne, and other Nationalists who have been pets of the government."

These were the words of the chairman of the meeting which Dr. Clark was asked to address, appearing in the Hamilton Spectator (Conservative) of Saturday, July 28th, 1917.

Canadian Enlistments to June 30th, 1917.

Sir Edward Kemp, replying to a question in the House of Commons on Monday, August 6th, 1917, said that the number of enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force to June 30th last was 424,456.

Of this number 329,943 had gone overseas. Of them 142,779 were in France, 756 at other theatres of war, and 124,399 in England. Of the men in England, 23,265 were in hospitals and convalescent camps on May 31st.

There were 22,419 men under arms in the Dominion.

The total number of men killed, died, missing and prisoners of war was 31,955, discharged abroad or returned for discharge at once, about 26,000; discharged, etc., in Canada, 76,058.

The minister of militia told J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro, N.S., that the number of recruits enlisted in July was 4,257, and the number of casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the same month was 3,637.