

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Correction.

In the February issue of the Canadian Liberal Monthly under the heading, "Emigration to the United States" appeared the following paragraph:

"It is now known that during the month of December 1916, an additional 27,000 of our Canadian male citizens went to the United States."

This paragraph should have read:

"It is now known that during the last four months ending, December 1916 an additional 27,000 of our Canadian male citizens went to the United States."

We give herewith the male emigration from Canada to the United States from March 1916, to February 1917, inclusive as supplied us by the Commissioner of United States Immigration Service, residing in Montreal:—

March, 1916.....	5,334
April, 1916.....	6,799
May, 1916.....	5,624
June, 1916.....	5,500
July, 1916.....	4,654
August, 1916.....	5,429
September, 1916.....	7,547
October, 1916.....	7,492
November, 1916.....	9,397
December, 1916.....	8,039
January, 1917.....	7,390
February, 1917.....	4,666

Total..... 77,871

NATIONAL VS. COALITION GOVERNMENTS.

A DISTINCTION between national and coalition administration is important at this time when Britain is being ruled in war matters by a government made up of partisans and when there is a pronounced sentiment in the Dominion in favor of a more intelligent and vigorous management of public affairs. A coalition administration is essentially partisan, but the predominant object to be attained is unity of action. This is not always possible, for local issues are almost certain to obtrude themselves in such cases. The Irish home rule question, for example, has arisen within the past few weeks to threaten to undo all the work of the present coalition ministry in Britain. This revival is undoubtedly due to the convictions and opinions of partisans included in the coalition. It has been found that a government made up of strong party men of both sides while to all appearances is working harmoniously is very apt to make most serious blunders. The traditions and prejudices of party will crop up and frequently the last condition is far worse than the situation it was designed to remedy. Already, in addition to the

home rule trouble, there are signs that the protectionist element in the British cabinet are intent upon introducing their rejected theories under cover of the national necessity. The Indian cotton duties furnish food for thought in this particular

On the other hand, national government requires first a strong and capable and experienced leader or head. This is essential if the administration is to gain and hold public confidence. The objects of the ministry should be outlined in unmistakable language. At the present time the war is, of course, the chief concern of all governments under the British flag. What to do to bring about victory, expeditiously, and with a proper regard for the resources and strength of the nation with an accurate knowledge of existing conditions and with a prophetic eye to the future should comprise the aim and purpose of a national government. Party, as such, should, for the time being, be forgotten.

The inclusion of strong men who have not allied themselves with either party in the past but whose knowledge of the labor, industrial and financial resources and capabilities of the country are acknowledged should be considered in the formation of a national government, after the all-important matter of leadership has been decided. Nevertheless constitutional procedure should not be disregarded in the premises. The people of Canada have the final and conclusive decision in such matters and any departure from this constitutional right and the forms of administration to which we have been accustomed in the past must be at the discretion of and with the consent of the people of the Dominion. The country should impress upon leaders in the various departments of the industrial life of the nation that service is expected of them in such a crisis as now confronts the empire, not only for the actual duration of the war, but during the all-important period of post bellum reconstruction. We feel sure that Canada possesses many men of this kind who would willingly devote themselves to the service of the country in a cabinet divorced from the time being from all the trying issues involved in current politics. A cabinet partly composed of politicians to which are added prominent and successful Canadians in various undertakings of national importance—big men with big ideas and with resourcefulness and courage and experience—this, we think, would constitute an ideal government for the handling of the present difficulties and for the inspiration of that confidence which will play such an important part in the settlement of our post-bellum problems.

CANADA'S PUBLIC DEBT.

Total Net Debt, September, 1911.....	\$323,938,768.74
" " " September, 1915.....	484,841,633.74
" " " October, 1915.....	492,528,492.00
" " " November, 1915.....	501,668,167.74
" " " January, 1916.....	527,488,999.94
" " " January, 1917.....	745,938,869.74
" " " February, 1917.....	765,061,893.60

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