

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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THE NON-DELIVERY OF THE LIBERAL MONTHLY.

For months past not a little evidence has come to the attention of the office of the Canadian Liberal Monthly that copies of the Liberal Monthly were not being regularly received by the subscribers.

Investigation shows that in practically every case a copy was mailed each month from this office. A publication the size of the Canadian Liberal Monthly can easily be lost in the mail but when month after month subscribers fail to receive their copy one concludes that "accidentally lost" is not the real reason why many copies addressed are not reaching their destination.

Information has reached this office that in some post-offices in Canada the names of the subscribers of the Liberal Monthly are being tabulated with a view of ascertaining who is subscribing for this publication. We have no objection to these names being thus tabulated but we trust that the Postmasters will promptly forward the copies to the subscribers.

Any subscriber failing to receive his copy each month should immediately notify this office when a complaint will be lodged in the Post Office Department.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

In speaking before the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire concert in the Regent Theatre, Sunday afternoon, January 28th, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General of the Borden government made the following statement:—

"The fellow who gets out when his country is in danger, the fellow who will not stay and face the little embarrassments to which he is subjected by the War—that man has the word coward printed on his back in letters of yellow which will never fade."

The emigration of Canadian citizens to the United States is serious. In a subsequent issue of the Canadian Liberal Monthly figures were shown that for six months last summer and Autumn 33,340 male citizens of Canada had gone to the United States. 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. The question arises why are these citizens thus leaving Canada particularly when we require in this country every available man for munition and other work? The only correct answer seems to be that they are going to evade conscription.

It is the duty of the Government to at once declare themselves in regard to conscription. If conscription is to be adopted the people should know. If it is not to be adopted they should also know it and thereby stop this emigration to the United States.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY ON RECRUITING.

ECHOES of a statement made by Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and one of the leading business men of Canada, are being constantly heard throughout Canada.

The speech of Lord Shaughnessy referred to, was delivered in the Board of Trade Rooms, Montreal, on March 9th, 1916. The meeting was called at the request of the military authorities and was addressed by General Sir Sam Hughes, Lord Shaughnessy and others.

What Lord Shaughnessy said on that occasion as reported in the Montreal Star, March 10th, 1916, is as follows:—

"I have read almost all of Sir Sam's speeches in Parliament, and basing my opinion on those I am quite sure he never made a mistake.

"I cannot, however, agree with Sir Sam as to his figures. I cannot understand how we could get 70,000 men in Montreal for enlistment without making a draft on the women. And I know some women who might be excellent in the firing line, but who would be impossible from the point of view of military discipline.

"Up to the present time, Canada has done marvellously, but I cannot believe that the suggestion to raise 500,000 men is a practical or practicable suggestion. We have a great many things to do, the manufacture of munitions, agricultural work, we must help feed the British nation, and we have the problems of finance. It is all important that the finances, not only of Great Britain herself but of the component parts of the British Empire should be maintained in all their solidarity.

Urges Less Speed.

"In sending 500,000 men from Canada we would make a draft on the working population of the country that might be severely felt. We must go slowly about our recruiting, and endeavor to carry out whatever may be the best plans for the country in a sane, methodical way.

"There are approximately 70,000 of our troops at the front at the present time, 60,000 in England, and 130,000 under arms in Canada. I know from the state of the ocean transportation situation that it would be impossible to move this army to England for a year or fourteen months at the earliest. Meantime we have this great army, representing a monthly expenditure of ten or twelve million dollars. It might have been better to go slowly and save, say, \$5,000,000 a month.

"I feel with the rest of you that if the time comes we must make any sacrifice whatever, resorting to conscription if necessary. But should we not proceed without enlistment in a somewhat different way, devoting our attention to the units already approaching completion before starting with new units?"

MACHINE GUNS.

Hon. Mr. Kemp, Minister of Militia and Defence informed the House of February 5th, 1917, that the people of Canada since the outbreak of War had subscribed \$1,271,257.04 for the purchase of machine guns.

That \$3, 527,894.86 had been expended by the Dominion Government on machine guns and spare parts since the outbreak of the War and that it was the intention of the Government to credit the amount subscribed by the people of Canada, namely, \$1,271,257.04 to this account.