

pation in the war. There will necessarily be certain accounts, which cannot be adjusted until the war is over."

Mr. Pugsley:—That means, of course, all the ammunition, all the guns, all the boots and shoes, and all the clothing used by the Canadian soldiers at the front?"

Sir Thomas White:—Our understanding is that the Canadian Government will pay all, but that an adjustment is necessary and will have to take place later."

Here we have conclusive evidence that in this matter we have to look to the Canadian Government, and the Canadian Government, of course, is responsible to the people. We have the facts clearly established that the Shell Committee was appointed by the Canadian Government, that it acted under the Minister of Militia, that it reported to the Department of Militia and Defence, that the Minister of Militia had the calling of it whenever he chose, and that it is the money of the Canadian people that is used to pay for the shells ordered by the committee. We have it also in evidence that the Minister of Militia was the author of the committee."

The Government refused the committee and with a solid Conservative backing voted down the resolution of the Liberal leader.

It will be noted in another section of this pamphlet that the Government did grant a limited inquiry in regard to fuses. A Royal Commission to examine into the letting of a contract for fuses started to take evidence on April 3rd. So startling was the evidence and so complete the vindication of the charges made by the Liberal members that on May 5th, 1916, Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P. presented to the House of Commons a resolution asking for extension of the scope of this Royal Commission in order that the contracts for shells might be examined.

Obedient to the lead of Sir Robert Borden who spoke at length on this second motion, the solid Conservative party voted down Mr. Carvell's motion.

Fuses

At the time the work of the Shell Committee was being discussed in the House of Commons reference was made to an order for fuses which had been let in the United States, but it was not until Tuesday, March 28th, 1916, when Mr. G. W. Kyte, M.P. for Richmond, N.S. was speaking in the House of Commons that the real climax was reached.

"LIMITED INQUIRY"

In the course of Mr. Kyte's address he made accusations so serious that notwithstanding the fact that for the minute the Government refused a Parliamentary investigation they were afterwards forced by some of their followers to grant, what can well be called a "Limited Inquiry" by a Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission was composed of Sir William Meredith of the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Hon. L. P. Duff, mem-