

at Halifax, N.S., which would be fully equipped and remodelled for the purpose of fulfilling the contract. This tender offered an alternative bid for building at the tenderer's own yards in England.

Tender No. 5, agreed to the time limit and named a site on the St. Lawrence River as the place where it would erect the necessary plant to handle the work.

Tender No. 6, agreed to the time limit and all other stipulations including the building of the ships in Canada, but did not specifically indicate the site of the plant.

Tender No. 7, also agreed to the time limit and all other specifications, including building in Canada, but did not indicate the site to be chosen.

From the above it will be seen that no less than seven responsible firms, including some of the biggest shipbuilding concerns in the world, were willing to undertake the building of a Canadian Navy, with Canadian workmen, in Canada, and that they were willing to guarantee delivery which would have meant a fighting Canadian Navy at the present time.

Submarines built in Canada.

That the thing could be done, despite carping criticism of Tory newspapers seeking to please the Anti-Navy Nationalists, has been proved since the War. It is an open secret that a Canadian shipbuilding yard, completing contracts for an American firm which was not allowed to do the work in its own country, has built and sent to sea a number of up-to-the-minute submarines within the past few months. Press reports tell that four of these submarines travelled under their own power to the Dardanelles and are to-day a part of the glorious Allied fleet, while it is unofficially reported that another of the same Canadian make was responsible for the sinking of the German battleship "Von Moltke."

The contract for Canadian Navy ships, built in Canada, was not let in 1911 because the decision to go to the country on the issue of Reciprocity was reached by the Laurier government before the contracts could have been let and it was deemed best to await the result of the elections. Had the Liberals been returned to power, one of their first acts would have been the letting of the Navy contracts. The result was otherwise, and in obedience to the understanding with the Anti-Navy Nationalists, the Borden government discarded entirely the Canadian Navy programme to which it committed itself as a party in 1909.

The Scare at the Coast.

That Sir Robert Borden was quite justified in declaring that Canada "knew anxiety" in the early days of the War was proved during the sittings of the Davidson Commission at Victoria in the early days of the present month. One of the witnesses, Mr. F. L. Crawford of the Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the conditions might be described as approaching a panic. Bankers in Victoria sent their gold and securities across to the mainland where it was taken far inland, and citizens of Victoria had motor cars in readiness all over the City to hurry the population away in the event of a bombardment. Sir Richard McBride also testified to the great anxiety and uneasiness felt by all people of the British Columbia coast when German battleships were known to be in Pacific waters and their whereabouts could not be learned and the coast was to all intents and purposes defenseless and practically at the mercy of any strong attack.

DIARY OF THE MONTH.

1915.
September.
- 2 **SIR WILFRID LAURIER** at Napanee, Ont., recruiting meeting.
 - 3 **SOUTH VANCOUVER**, (B.C.) (New Riding) **LIBERALS**, in convention at South Vancouver, nominate **CHARLES MacDONALD**.
 - 4 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN**, returning from England, public reception at Montreal.
 - 5 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** arrives at Ottawa.
 - 7 Political Rally of **NORTH TORONTO CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION**, addressed by **W. F. MacLEAN, M.P.**
 - 10 Senator Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville, K.M.G., died at Montreal.
SIR GEORGE FOSTER and **HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM** at Directors' Luncheon, Toronto Exhibition.
 - 14 **MAJOR GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES** addresses public meeting at Quebec.
 - 15 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN**, before Canadian Club, Ottawa, address on his trip to England and France.
 - 17 **MAJOR GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES** at Berlin, Ont., where he gave promise of a new drill hall "when the War is over."
CHICOUTIMI and **SAGUENAY**, (Que.) **LIBERALS**, in convention at Chicoutimi, nominate **Dr. L. N. MICHAUD**, of Herbertville. Convention addressed by **Hon. Chas. Marcell (Bonaventure)**, **Ernest Lapointe (Kamouraska)**, **Lucien Pacaud, M.P. (Megantic)**, and others.
 - 20 **W. Sanford Evans**, chairman of Georgian Bay Canal Commission, appointed chairman of Committee of the Cabinet dealing with the handling of the Canadian Grain Crop of 1915. Committee consists of **Hon. Robert Rogers (Chairman)**, **Sir George Foster**, **Hon. Messrs. Reid, Burrell and Meighen**.
31st Annual Convention of TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA opens at Vancouver, B.C.
 - 22 **HON. P. E. BLONDIN**, public address at St. Narcisse, Que.
 - 25 **HON. ROBERT ROGERS**, chief speaker at recruiting meeting at Longueuil, Que., made promises of great wharf and harbor works.
 - 27 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** at Toronto, civic luncheon and public mass meeting.
 - 28 **ANNUAL MEETING** of **NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION** at Halifax. Election of officers, etc.
 - 29 **BAGOT**, (Que.) **CONSERVATIVES**, in convention, nominate **MILTON MacDONALD**.

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