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Two Cents

COVERING IT UP



SIR ROBERT BORDEN—"They can't see that Black Spot on the wall if we hang the Old Man's picture in front of it." (From the Toronto Telegram, Conservative).

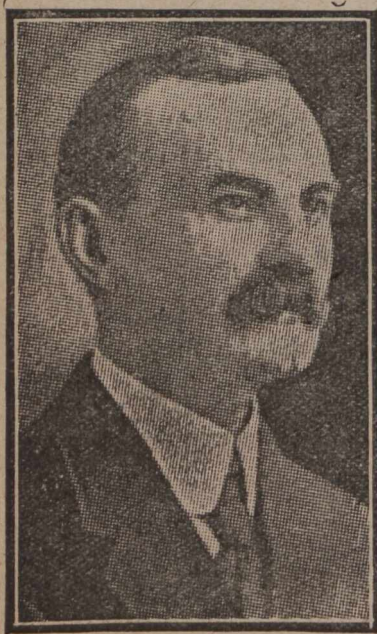
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A NATIONAL CALAMITY

THE disastrous fire which all but destroyed the Canadian Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on the night of February 3rd was a calamity the extent of which the people of Canada were not slow to realize. The loss of the stately building which has been the home and the symbol of Canadian nationality since Confederation would be a disaster, but happily there is room for hope that the damage is not so great but that it may be restored in all its ancient glory of design, with the added advantage of the most modern and safest of interior construction. The loss of records and valuable state documents which cannot be replaced, is serious and will undoubtedly cause great inconvenience. All these however, must be regarded as nothing in comparison with the loss of human lives.

Mr. Bowman Brown Law, Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, N.S., was the only Parliamentarian to lose his life; many others escaped to safety by the merest margin. The death of Mr. Law is a loss that will be keenly felt not only by relatives, friends and constituents and the Liberal Party, but by the whole of Canada. In more than a score of years of public service, first in the municipal life of his City, and later as its representative in Parliament, he was an example of all that is best in Canadian citizenship.



The late B. B. LAW, M.P.

First elected to Parliament in 1902 in a by-election caused by the appointment of Mr. T. B. Flint as Clerk of the House of Commons, he was re-elected in 1904 and 1908 and again in 1911 when he was accorded the huge majority of 1184. The fact that his majorities in 1908 and 1911 were the largest ever recorded in Yarmouth is possibly the best proof of the esteem in which he was held and the place he had earned in the confidence and affections of those who knew him best, his own constituents.

A NATIONALIST SPEAKER.

THE opening of Parliament on January 12th marked one more red-letter day in the history of the Conservative-Nationalist or Borden-Bourassa alliance. The sole business of the day was the election of Dr. Alfred Seigny, Nationalist M.P. for Dorchester, (Que.), succeeding Hon. Dr. Sproule who had been called to the Senate

The appointment of Dr. Seigny was moved by Sir George Foster who was followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from whose speech we quote:—

"As has been stated by my hon. friend, our first duty to-day is to select a new presiding officer for the House of Commons. My hon. friend has told us that the Government's choice has fallen on the hon. member for Dorchester (Mr. Seigny). Considering the circumstances of his coming into this House, I think it is a fit sequence that he should be elected to the higher office of Speaker. When Dr. Sproule took the Speaker's Chair he was an ardent Tory; the hon. member for Dorchester, when he came to this House, was an ardent Nationalist. As extremes always meet, it seems to be fitting that Mr. Seigny should follow Mr. Speaker Sproule. And what an evolution this is since the year 1911. If, in the year 1911, the Nationalist candidate in the county of Dorchester, now the Conservative member for the same county, had heard the prediction that he would accept an office, either high or low, from a Conservative Government presided over by Sir Robert Borden, I am sure that the hon. gentleman would have been the very first to protest against such an idea.

"I am not sure that he would not have taken it even as an insult, because those of us who come from the province of Quebec know that my hon. friend carried on a campaign of sulphur and brimstone not only against the Liberal party, but, in equal measure, against the Conservative party. My hon. friend denounced the nefarious policy of Laurier—which was a matter of course with him—and also the nefarious policy of Borden just as vigorously, perhaps even more vigorously. He assailed without measure the navy, and I think he was pledged to the repeal of the Naval Service Act. I understand that he also opposed every form of participation by Canada in the affairs of Great Britain.

Loaves and Fishes—And a Change of Mind.

"He entered this House still breathing heavily, threatening still. But when once in this House he took his seat behind the Treasury benches—and behind the Treasury benches things which he had condemned took with him another shape. No one heard him in this House denounce the nefarious policy of Borden. I think he ceased to denounce the navy. Certainly he acquiesced in the participation of Canada in the War. He became a repentant sinner, and I never saw a sinner—and I have met some sinners in my time—who derived so much comfort out of repentance. My hon. friend never did penance in sackcloth and ashes. He was within the rays of the ministerial sun; he luxuriated in the tall and fat grasses of ministerial pasture. He was the recipient of some marked ministerial favours. I do not say this by way of complaining of his conversion—far be it from me to do so. If I have any fault to find with him it is that his conversion did not go far enough, because I am not aware that he ever, in the County of Dorchester, confessed his sins to his electors and begged pardon for having so led them astray in 1911.

To-day my hon. friend is to be elected by this House to the chief office which is in its power. However we may have differed from him in the past, the moment he assumes this Chair he becomes Speaker of the House of Commons, and entitled to all honour and all respect; and, so far as this side of the House is concerned, it will be our duty—nay, it will be our pleasure—to do what His Majesty's Opposition always have done so long as I have been in this House—we shall deem it our duty to give him every assistance to maintain the dignity and traditions of his office, and as well to maintain the dignities and privileges and rights of the House of Commons."

PLEDGES REDEEMED IN MANITOBA.

The first session of the Manitoba Legislature since the accession to power of the new Liberal Government opened at Winnipeg on January 6th. In the month that has intervened to the time of this writing the Norris government has set a record of redeeming its pre-election pledges by actual legislation such as should be viewed with pride and satisfaction by Liberals throughout Canada. Votes for women on full equality with men is now the law in Manitoba which is the first province of the Dominion to grant this right; Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum has been provided for; a referendum on Prohibition has been granted with voting next month on such terms that a majority in favor of the Act will mean the extinction of the liquor traffic in Manitoba; the Election Act has been amended, as also the law regarding Controverted Elections (Protested Election trials) in such a way that it is not likely that Manitoba can ever again be an offense and humiliation to the whole of Canada by reason of the election outrages which have in the past several years made the province notorious. Last, but by no means least, a comprehensive Compulsory Education Act has been passed; and it may come as a surprise to many to learn that Manitoba has had to wait for the year 1916 and a Liberal administration to secure such a law. Further amendments to the educational laws making for betterment of schools throughout the Province, as well as amended laws relating to labor and a new Workmen's Compensation Act, including a Labor Bureau which is to have special powers for the regulation of Juvenile Labor in Manitoba are among other practical and modern reforms which have been introduced by the Government.

IN SASKATCHEWAN.

THE 5th session of the 3rd Legislature of Saskatchewan was opened on January 18th. The speech from the throne contained references to the bountiful and record harvest, the war, and matters of vital public importance such as the educational question and the temperance legislation of the Government.

During the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne Premier Scott was eulogized as one of the greatest reformers of the age, and reference in this connection was made to the Government's legislation passed in aid of agriculture and the enactments passed to combat the evils of the liquor traffic, which have achieved wonderfully successful results.

Premier Scott has lost no time in silencing the "scandal insinuations" against the Government which were originated in Eastern Canada and were circulated throughout the Tory press. He announced that if any responsible member of the House would formulate any charge the Government would be willing and happy to grant full investigation. The record of the Saskatchewan Government has always been clean and it has always been ready to grant investigations when asked for; any charges put forward now will not be denied inquiry.

The Saskatchewan Government has been warmly congratulated upon its decision to send Premier Scott himself to the conference on immigration at Chicago, where Canadian officials and Government representatives took steps to frustrate the effects of the alarming canards now being circulated in the United States with the object of checking immigration to Canada. Rumors have been set afloat as to exorbitant war taxes which will be levied on farmers in Western Canada and also as to possible compulsory military service, with the object, doubtless, of deterring American farmers from crossing the line into Canada. Needless to say these rumours have no foundation in fact, and authoritative official denials have since been made at the Chicago conference.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the marketing conditions affecting live stock and live stock products has entered upon its work but it is not the intention to bring forward legislation at this Session as the labors of the Commission will not be completed in time.

An agreement has been made between the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia with regard to suitable arrangements for the welfare of the physically defective classes such as the blind, deaf and dumb. Saskatchewan has already been doing good work in this direction.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

Month	1913	1914	1915
Jan.....	\$ 1,028,507	\$ 1,210,549	\$ 1,395,995
Feb.....	950,000	1,025,000	1,025,000
March.....	1,192,645	1,117,753	993,244
April.....	850,000	900,000	1,000,000
May.....	850,000	950,000	1,250,000
June.....	900,000	925,000	1,250,000
July.....	800,000	825,000	1,200,000
Aug.....	900,000	925,000	1,899,779
Sept.....	1,150,000	1,200,000	1,400,000
Oct.....	925,000	950,000	1,400,000
Nov.....	1,300,000	1,150,000	1,550,000
Dec.....	1,350,000	1,350,220	1,846,560
	\$ 12,196,152	\$ 12,528,522	\$ 16,210,578

The steady increase in Postal Revenue shown above only lends added gravity and importance to the fact that for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, the Post Office Department recorded its first deficit since 1901. For the year ending March last, there was a net loss of \$2,914,525, this being the difference between revenue and expenditure. In 1911 there was a surplus of \$1,192,729. In 1912, during which year the methods of Liberal administration still obtained, there was a surplus of \$1,310,219. In 1914 it dropped to a surplus of only \$134,157, and in 1915, thanks to Conservative management with its added thousands of "patronage" employees, there was a deficit of nearly three million dollars. From 1912 to 1915, Postal Revenue increased by about 30 per cent, while expenditure increased seventy-five per cent.

CANADA'S PUBLIC DEBT.

Total Net Debt, September, 1911.....	\$323,938,768.74
" " " September, 1915.....	484,841,633.73
" " " October, 1915.....	492,528,492.09
" " " November, 1915.....	501,668,167.71
" " " December, 1915.....	515,144,019.37
" " " January, 1916.....	527,488,999.94

THE SHELL SCANDALS.

PROCEEDING upon the principle laid down by the Opposition that the political truce did not mean abstinence from criticism of Governmental acts, Hon. Wm. Pugsley devoted most of his speech in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, to an exposé of the shell scandals which have been the talk of the whole Dominion for many months. The case calling for investigation as presented by him constitutes a formidable indictment against the Shell Committee and the Government who are responsible for it, and it is difficult to see how the Government can refuse the investigation asked for. So far, however, they have not shown any inclination to grant the enquiry; on the contrary they appear to have set their faces against it.

The history of the War shows that the British Government was quite unprepared with supplies of necessary munitions when War broke out, and when they realized this, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, strenuous efforts were made to manufacture quickly large quantities of shells to cope with the enormous reserves which Germany had piled up for years. The Canadian Government were asked to get shells made on the British Government's account and an initial order for 200,000 shells was given to be placed by the Borden Government. The Government appointed a Committee to deal with the matter consisting of four military and four civilian members, **all the latter being connected with iron and steel manufacturing establishments.**

For a time after the organization of the Committee little or nothing was heard of its operations, and beyond the knowledge that shells were being made somewhere by someone the public learned nothing. Months went by and gradually rumors began to circulate, these became almost common talk on the street and finally blossomed out in veiled but unmistakable hints and rumors in the newspapers, including some Conservative papers. At first no definite charges were made but the idea was plainly conveyed that all was not right with the methods and the business of the Dominion Shell Committee. Then came more definite charges indicating patronage abuses, the activities of middlemen and hints that members of the Committee connected with large manufacturing concerns were taking first care of these concerns in the placing of contracts.

Evidently word of this reached England, because Mr. D. A. Thomas was sent out here as the personal representative of Mr. Lloyd George to look into the situation, with the result that he practically forced the disbandment of the Shell Committee and the appointment of a new Committee. "**Public sentiment,**" Mr. Thomas said, "**would be met by the retirement of the manufacturing members of the Shell Committee.**"

Prices High and Delivery Slow.

Mr. Thomas also compelled the adoption of the principle of competitive tendering in awarding con-

tracts. "**The cost of shells in Canada,**" he said, "**had been higher than at what he would call competitive points; prices so far have been higher here than in the United States and Great Britain.**" He also pointed out that in June, 1915, (nine months after the War broke out), Canada was behind in making good in point of time on the orders that had been placed for shells, "**only 2% of the orders made good.**"

Following the action and disclosures of Mr. Thomas, all the prominent newspapers of the country, Conservative and Liberal alike, vied one with the other in criticism of the Shell Committee and in demands for an investigation.

Liberal Indictment.

In the course of the debate in Parliament last month many definite and explicit charges were made by Liberal speakers and it may safely be left to the judgment of the reader to decide whether or not they made out a strong prima facie case. We quote first from the speech of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who spoke on January 19th:

This Shell Committee proceeded to give orders for millions of dollars to companies with which their members were closely associated.

The Shell Committee gave the firm of John Bertram & Sons, a company of which Sir Alexander Bertram, (the Chairman), is vice-president, orders amounting to upwards of one million dollars.

The Shell Committee gave to a company with which Mr. E. Carnegie, another member of the Shell Committee, is not only closely connected, but is directing head, orders of upwards of one million dollars.

That the Shell Committee gave orders for other vast amounts to companies with which the members of the Shell Committee are closely connected.

That the Shell Committee in giving these orders did not call for competitive prices, and that they fixed the prices far higher than would be reasonable to pay even if the shells were being turned out in large quantities.

That the Shell Committee were giving the same prices to firms producing one million shells, as to the firms who could only produce 5,000 shells.

That by the bungling of the Shell Committee the prices paid for shells were far beyond what was reasonable and fair and that the Allies had been called upon to pay vastly larger sums than would have been necessary if proper organization had taken place.

That these prices were fixed by the creature of this Government, the Shell Committee.

That the Shell Committee in paying these enormous prices for shells appeared to have been animated by a desire to distribute favors to friends of the party in power and to give

them the opportunity of making money out of the manufacture of these munitions.

That the Conservative member for Prince Edward County, Mr. Bernard Hepburn, had obtained for his firm Hepburn Bros. of Picton, Ont. a very large order from the Shell Committee and immediately took it to Montreal where it is being worked by another concern, Mr. Hepburn, member for Prince Edward County being simply the go-between or middle-man in connection with the transaction.

That Mr. E. A. D. Morgan, Conservative candidate for Richelieu County, Quebec, got an order from the Shell Committee at a considerably higher price than that which had been previously given to other manufacturers for the same kind of shell.

That a gentleman closely connected with a member of the Shell Committee had demanded 1½% commission from a firm in Toronto who was about to receive an order for shells. The demand was made with a threat that if the commission was not paid the company could not get the order for the manufacture of shells. The company refused the commission AND TO THIS DAY THEY HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEIR ORDER FOR SHELLS.

That his information is that millions upon millions of dollars have been taken out of the British taxpayers and out of the people of Canada by reason of the payment of these excessive prices.

That Mr. Jones, a very prominent man, manager of one of the greatest manufacturing plants in Canada, was particularly persistent and determined to obtain a contract for his company. Instead of asking the price which the Shell Committee had been paying, and which no doubt they would have continued to pay, he submitted a lower price, and after much persistence he did secure a contract. It is stated that the result of Mr. Jones' persistence is to save the people of Great Britain and Canada something over twenty millions of dollars.

That the Australian Government were manufacturing shells at a cost of \$5.05 each for which identical shell Canada was asking from Great Britain \$6.70 to \$7.00 each.

That responsibility must rest upon the shoulders of the members of the Shell Committee, who were paying themselves these excessive prices, who stood in the position of both buyers and sellers, and who could not reduce the prices to outside manufacturers without reducing the prices to themselves. The whole business was of the most objectionable character, and one that demands the fullest and most complete investigation by a committee of this Parliament.

Fuses.

That the Shell Committee purchased in the United States millions and millions of fuses at \$4.00 and \$4.50, when Canadian manu-

facturers were ready to do the work at \$3.00 and \$4.00 a fuse.

Shell Boxes.

That a merchant in the Minister of Militia's (Sir Sam Hughes) own constituency got an order for shell boxes, but having no plant immediately proceeded to farm it out.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, in the House of Commons, January 18th and 19th, 1916.

Hon. Frank Oliver, Member for Edmonton, Alta.

Expenditure of War Money.

We are at one with him in desiring unity of action in this great world crisis, but the people of Canada, who must pay the price in money and blood, ask at the hands of those who for the moment have the administration of our affairs, that the handling of the money, and, shall I say, the direction of our blood, must be characterised by honesty and efficiency to the end that the cause in which we are engaged shall triumph.

Of the sum of \$50,000,000, at least one-half or \$25,000,000 has been used for the purchase of munitions and supplies; and if we can place the average overcharge at not more than 25 per cent, we find that the people of this country paid \$6,000,000 out of that \$50,000,000 of such trust funds in undue profits distributed amongst the political friends of the Government in power.

Hon. F. Oliver, in the House of Commons, January 18th, 1916.

Mr. G. W. Kyte, M.P. for Richmond, N.S.

Manufacture of Shells.

It is well known all over Canada that it has been absolutely impossible to get a contract for shells from the Committee unless the applicants had the endorsement of certain Conservatives in the sections of country from which they came.

Appointment of Inspectors of Shells.

Speaking of the appointment of inspectors for the manufacture of shells, Mr. Kyte read letters from the Conservative candidate of his constituency, which contained the following:

That unless these inspectors got a recommendation of the Borden Club at Sydney, he would have no chance of securing one of these positions and these letters were signed by the Conservative candidate John C. Douglas, Glace Bay, C.B., July 29th, 1915.

Mr. G. W. Kyte, M.P., in the House of Commons, January 20th, 1916.

Hon. Chas. Murphy.

The Hon. Chas. Murphy reading from the Electrical News of Jan. 1st, 1916:

So many stories have been whispered, so many charges have been flung broadcast that to remain silent must simply be taken as an

admission of guilt—an admission that the worst has not been told. Never since Confederation have so many stories of trickery, trafficking and grafting been afloat.

That the owner of a planing mill in an Ontario town went out after a shell-box contract. His application brought the usual answer that all contracts had been let. Imagine his surprise when a shipping clerk in a dry goods house in his own town secured a contract, put up a building, completed his contract and got a renewal. The shipping clerk had no plant, no experience and no business rating.

Mr. Murphy quoting from the Contract Record of Nov. 9th, 1915, in regard to the contract for shells which was given to Mr. Jones:

Mr. Jones, like many another, went to Ottawa with a tender for shells. When the contracts were let they went as usual to the favored few and Mr. Jones was not of them.

Unlike many another, Mr. Jones did not throw up his hands and go home. Instead he went straight to Sir Robert Borden. The Premier was not inclined to listen to a disappointed tenderer, but when Mr. Jones turned to the door with a decisive "Very well, I'll give my statement to the press," he was invited to call again in a couple of days.

He called again and got an order.

Hon. Mr. Murphy's concluding paragraph was:

The first and paramount duty of this Parliament is to provide a ligature that will stop the country's bleeding. That ligature can take only the form of an investigating committee, and, as one of the representatives of the people of this country, I now ask this Government to appoint such a committee without one moment's further delay.

Hon. Chas. Murphy, in the House of Commons, January 16th, 1916.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., Carleton, N.B.

The Shell Committee.

Have we not a right to call the Government to strictest account, not only for every dollar they are handling as trustees for the British people, but also for every dollar they are handling as administrators for the Canadian people?

Speaking more particularly of the work of the Shell Committee, Mr. Carvell stated:

Mr. Cudlip of the York and Cornwall Cotton Company of St. Johns, got a contract for 25,000 shrapnel shells and immediately went to James Flemming & Son, the Phoenix Foundry Company, an old-established firm. The Flemming people had to pay a commission of 10 per cent.

It, (the Shell Committee), is a Canadian committee, created by the Canadian Government, and under the control of the Canadian Government for all practical purposes. I go further and say that it is a political committee of the Conservative party of Canada, created

in order to work out what they think best for the interests of the Conservative party of this country.

That there never was a time when the fate of this Empire trembled in the balance as it did during these three months, April, May and June of 1915.

That during this time there were dozens and dozens of big manufacturing establishments who wanted to do work for the Empire who went to the Shell Committee and demonstrated that they were in a position to do the work more expeditiously than anybody else, and who, because they did not have political influence, were unable to get an order, while millions of dollars' worth of work was given out to little mushroom companies, organized, operated and controlled by Conservative politicians and Conservative voters all over Canada.

There is a firm of foundrymen and machinists in my town, (Woodstock, N.B.) called the Dunbar Engine and Foundry Company, men who can build, and who in the last twenty years, have built anything at all; men who have built logging engines which are nearly as large and more intricate than an ordinary railway locomotive.

They wrote to the Shell Committee and asked for a contract and received a reply from General Bertram dated February 27th stating:

"We have already allotted to the various companies in Canada all the shells which we have contracts for from the British War Office, and regret to advise that we will not be letting further orders for at least three months."

Another company in Ontario about the same time wrote General Bertram and received the following reply:

"Would state that for the present there is no further order to allot, and we have sufficient factories now equipped to carry on the orders we have in hand."

On July 8th, General Bertram wrote Messrs. Dunbar Engine and Foundry Company of Woodstock, N.B., a letter which stated:

"Regret to advise that the situation at present is that we have a much larger machining capacity than our contracts call for and cannot offer any encouragement whatever."

Mr. Carvell proceeding, stated:

I would not mind them, (the Shell Committee) deceiving—I cannot use a milder term than that—if it were necessary, and if they would admit that they were placing orders with big manufacturers; but when they deliberately play the game of politics, when their friends all over Canada were organizing mushroom companies by the score, without plant, without location, without material, and many of them without money, and were receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of orders; surely when I have proved that, I have gone a long way towards proving my assertion that this was a political game.

Mr. Carvell proceeding gave some evidence on this point and quoted a number of mushroom companies organized and receiving orders at the

very same time the replies above referred to were being sent out by General Bertram.

The first—the Metal Drawing Company, Ltd., of St. Catharines, Ont., a mushroom company incorporated under the Ontario laws, March 5, 1915, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. They took over the plant of the Reo Motor Car Company. The president of this mushroom company is Mr. J. D. Chaplin, who received, I am informed, contracts amounting to four million dollars.

The Kerr & Goodwin Machine Company, Limited, another mushroom company incorporated under Dominion charter, April 28, 1915, with a capital stock of \$30,000. All Conservatives except one, and they were able to secure an order for at least \$150,000.

The G. W. McFarlane Company, Limited, of Paris, Ontario. Owing to political influence, Mr. McFarlane was able to secure an order of over \$75,000 for shells, and he immediately proceeded to Paris, Ontario, and made arrangements to install a plant IN AN OLD TOWN HALL.

The Cobourg Steel Company, Limited, with head office at Toronto, and works at Cobourg, a mushroom company, incorporated under Ontario laws, May 10, 1915, authorized capital \$40,000. This concern secured an order for something approximating \$150,000.

The St. Lawrence Machinery Company, Montreal, Clarence F. Smith, president, a mushroom company, incorporated under the Dominion law, with a capital stock of \$15,000, of which \$5,000 is paid up. They were able to secure an order for shells to the amount of \$125,000.

The Spartan Machine Company, Montreal, incorporated May 21, 1915, authorized capital \$50,000 with \$27,000 paid up.

The next is one that will surely interest my hon. friends opposite—Hepburn Brothers of Picton, Ontario, of which the hon. member for Prince Edward (Mr. Hepburn) is a member. This gentleman has a planing mill. He received an order for 200,000 forgings, 4.5 shells at \$2; the machining of 50,000, 4.5 shells at \$6, or a total of \$700,000. This was given to him on May 29th last. Is there a man in this House who believes that the hon. member for Prince Edward, and his company are able to manufacture 4.5 forgings? Why, there were only three or four companies in Canada that could do it when the War broke out.

The F. W. Wilfred & Company, Limited, Lindsay, organized May 31, 1915, and given an order for 50,000 shells at \$4, a total of \$200,000.

The Alton Foundry Company, incorporated under Ontario laws, June 22, 1915; capital \$50,000. This concern has a contract for \$75,000.

The St. Thomas Construction Company of St. Thomas, Ontario,—we are here getting pretty close to another member of the Government. This is another mushroom company, incorporated in June, 1915. It was able to

secure a contract for shells to the amount of at least \$100,000.

This brings me beyond the date of the letters to which I referred and I cite these cases only to show that even after the time covered by this correspondence the same condition existed as before.

The Eastern Machine Company, a mushroom company, organized October 26, 1915. The authorized capital of this concern is \$45,000, and it got a contract for \$50,000.

The Holden-Morgan Company of Toronto, organized November 8, 1914; capital \$40,000. This concern got a contract for at least \$325,000.

Besides these, I have the names of dozens of these mushroom companies.

The London Manufacturing and Machinery Company, to which a contract amounting to \$200,000 was awarded.

The Ingersoll Machine Company, \$175,000; the Invincible Machine Company of Walkerville, Ontario, \$160,000; the Zenith Machine Company, Montreal, \$150,000.

This is a matter which brings right to the door of the Government the question as to whether they want shells, or whether they want political support.

Mr. Carvell next dealt with the statement of the Solicitor General. The Hon. Mr. Meighen had stated:

That when the Shell Committee first started to give out orders they had to give them at a high price, namely, \$5.70 for a high explosive shell, for the reason that in order to secure contractors to do the work there had to be included in the contract price an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the installation of the necessary machinery. Therefore the price was fixed at \$5.70 per shell for machining and assembling. This is what Mr. Meighen stated in the House.

Mr. Carvell then proceeded to show that the first order given to all companies was not given at \$5.70 and consequently the Solicitor General's statement was in error and proceeded to give the following information in regard to this point to prove that all manufacturers for their first order did not receive \$5.70 for machining and assembling 18-pound high explosive shells and that some firms who did receive \$5.70 only got an order for 5,000, while other firms could get an order for 200,000 shells.

The following were the names of the firms which Mr. Carvell quoted:

M. Beatty & Sons, Welland, Ont., who got a 10,000 order at \$5.70.

Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal. Their first order was for 200,000 shells at \$5.70.

Chapman Engine Works, got an order for 100,000 at \$5.70.

The Massey-Harris Company, Toronto, who got an order for 100,000 shells at \$5.70.

The Mechanical Engine Company of Montreal, got along with an order for 5,000 at \$5.70.

The Manufacturing and Contracting Company of Toronto, got an order for 125,000 at \$5.70.

The Metal Drawing Company of St. Catharines, Ontario, owned by a Conservative candidate, got an order for 100,000 at \$5.70.

The Universal Tool and Steel Company got an order for 100,000 shells at \$5.70.

Then Mr. Carvell proceeded to show that other companies got a much lower price for their first order.

I am prepared to state more than that: In the month of May, 1915, a contract was given to a Montreal middleman for a very large quantity of shells, which he sublet to an American, and, mark you, within eight days thereafter, this Shell Committee gave an order to one of their own members at 75 cents a shell more than the middleman took it at, and the middleman took it for the purpose of handing it over to Americans to manufacture for him.

The Alton Foundry Company were perfectly satisfied to take 75,000 at \$3.25.

The Canadian-Ingersoll Rand Company of Sherbrooke were satisfied to take 10,000 at \$3.25.

Darling Bros. of Montreal were willing to take 25,000 at \$4.

The Peterborough Machine and Lubricator Company of Peterborough, Ontario, were satisfied with a little order of 25,000 at \$3.25 per shell.

The National Manufacturing Company of Brockville took an order of 20,000 at \$3.25.

Even at a late date everything was not right in the Shell Committee and to prove this Mr. Carvell proceeded to show that within the last two months there seemed to be two prices for machining and assembling 18-pound high explosive shells. He quoted:

Darling Brothers of Montreal, who took an order for 10,000 at \$1.75.

The Universal Tool and Steel Company of Toronto, 30,000 at \$1.75.

The Northern Electric Company of Montreal got a contract for 16,000 shells at \$1.75.

For exactly the same work the following companies got 25 cents more.

The Manitoba Shell Company of St. Boniface were given a 10,000 order at \$2.00.

Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works of Moose Jaw were given a 20,000 order at \$2.00.

Three prices for 60-pound H.E. Shells.

For machining and assembling 60-pound high explosive shells, in the month of December the E. Long Manufacturing Company of Orillia, Ont., got an order of 20,000 at \$4.50.

The Canada Malleable Iron Company of Owen Sound, Ont., got an order for 70,000, but the price had climbed to the extent of a quarter of a dollar; they got \$4.75.

E. A. D. Morgan and Sons of Montreal, Mr. Morgan being former Conservative candidate in Richelieu and the future Conservative candidate in that constituency, got an order for 25,000 at \$5.00.

Speaking of fuses, Mr. Carvell stated:

That the Shell Committee had given an order to the American Ammunition Company of New York as follows:

833,333 at \$4.50 each and 1,666,666 at \$4.00 each or AN AVERAGE OF \$4.16 PER FUSE.

To the International Arms and Fuse Company for 833,333 at \$4.50 each and 1,666,666 at \$4.50 each or AN AVERAGE PRICE OF \$4.50 PER FUSE.

The Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto, 2,500,000 at \$4.00 each and 2,500,000 at \$3.00 each or AN AVERAGE OF \$3.50 PER FUSE.

Mr. Carvell wanted to know why all this difference?

Shell Boxes.

Mr. Carvell then proceeded to show that in the making of shell boxes the same condition of affairs existed and gave the following facts to substantiate his statement:

The Sussex Manufacturing Company of Sussex, N.B., got a contract for 20,000 boxes, with a time limit of 4 months but finished it in less than one month, and asked the Shell Committee for a repeat order of 100,000 boxes which was refused them.

Notwithstanding this Mr. W. H. Farnham of St. Stephens got an order for 25,000 shell boxes. This gentleman hawked that contract about New Brunswick for at least a month. He went to different institutions in St. Stephen and St. John, and could not get a company to manufacture the boxes or even to buy the screws to hold them together. I have not followed this matter up—I have been very busy of late—but I believe that Mr. Farnham managed to get a combination of politicians together; but whether they are manufacturing or not, I do not know.

Mr. Carvell then read from the Canadian Lumberman:

Mr. C. W. Burgoyne of Fenelon Falls secured an order of 3,000 shell boxes at \$2.50 each and sub-let to a person by the name of Mr. W. Tiers at a profit of 50 cents a box. Mr. Burgoyne has subsequently received several other orders. This, it will be noted, is in the Minister of Militia's own constituency and it is safe to say that the Minister, Sir Sam Hughes, knew all about the original order which was given to Mr. Burgoyne.

In concluding his remarks in regard to shells and shell boxes, Mr. Carvell said:

I hope the words I speak may not merely be heard in this Chamber, but that they may be read by every farmer in the province of New Brunswick, especially by every farmer in my own constituency. Yes, and I hope they may be read by the Imperial authorities themselves. And if they want evidence that this Government is playing the game of politics—not honourable politics, but contemptible politics, I think I can furnish that evidence.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, in the House of Commons, January 25th, 1916.

(Other Liberal Members made similar charges in the debate; their accusations will be recorded in subsequent issues of the Liberal Monthly.)

In the foregoing extracts from the speeches of Liberal members we have indicated plainly how specific and positive and how altogether grave and startling were the charges made. In spite of the fact that many Conservative speakers followed and talked about shells and the Shell Committee, no attempt was made to answer these specific charges. They have not been answered to this day.

Sir Sam Hughes Evades Charges.

Not even Sir Sam Hughes himself, who delivered a characteristic speech which has been advertised in Conservative papers as having "shattered the shell charges," answered these specific charges. The charges stand to-day as they stood when they were made, plain and specific and backed up by documentary evidence.

More About Prices.

While the facts disclosed in Parliament show that prices for machining shells had been successively reduced, they also show that first orders were placed with a number of firms at less than half the highest price. This would seem to discount, or at all events qualify the argument that higher prices were necessary on account of purchasing new machinery.

It will be obvious that the numerous small concerns started throughout the country to make shells must have received abnormally high prices to enable them to buy or lease their factory and purchase the equipment especially for the purpose, without having any other kindred business in sight.

Sir Sam Hughes replies that the prices were not higher than were paid in the United States or Great Britain. But his statement is in direct conflict with that of Mr. Thomas who said: "I may tell you the cost of shells in Canada has been higher than in competitive countries, the prices so far have been higher here than in the United States."

The prices may be no higher now seeing that they have been substantially reduced, but according to Mr. Thomas they were higher.

Even if it be true, as claimed by Sir Sam, that prices in Canada were or are no higher than in the United States or Great Britain, that is no answer at all, as it is well known that the Yankee trader has been holding out for the very last cent in the business, a course Canadian manufacturers should be too patriotic to follow. In England, too, as Mr. Thomas points out, any extra profits over the average profits of manufacturers before the War, are commandeered by the British Government.

What is the Attitude of the Government?

So far it has been held by the government speakers that the Shell Committee, although nominated by the Borden Government, is an Imperial body responsible only to the Imperial Government. Said the Hon. Mr. Meighen who was spokesman for the Government,—"I do not stand here as a sponsor of or as one responsible for the conduct of this Shell Com-

mittee. I am not here to attack the Shell Committee; I am not here to defend the Shell Committee; I am here to offer some remarks in regard to what they have done, in regard to their status and character, in regard to their responsibility, and in regard to our duty towards them. The members of the Shell Committee were named by the Government of Canada, and that was at the request of the Imperial authorities. It was done for the purpose of securing the manufacture of shells in this country for the Imperial authorities. The naming of them was done by this Government. They were constituted on being so named, and having been constituted they were placed at the disposal of the Imperial authorities and became a committee answerable to the Imperial authorities alone. Had they been in a position where we had authority over them, had they been constituted as a committee under a department of this Government; we would have had authority over them and we would have been responsible."

Continuing Mr. Meighen said,—"We divorced the Shell Committee from the Canadian Government in the matter of responsibility; we have made them a committee under Imperial authority. I am not here to say whether they did wrong throughout or whether they did right throughout; they are answerable to the Imperial authorities for what they did."

Mr. Kyte, Liberal M.P., effectively replied to this by quoting from a speech made in Parliament by Sir Robert Borden in April last as follows: (See Hansard, April 5th, 1915, Vol. 3, P. 2614.)

"I wish to place before Parliament the record of what has been accomplished by the committee appointed in this country to fill orders which the British Government desired to place here, if they could be placed in Canada, for the supply of munitions. A committee was formed by the Minister of Militia in the early stages of the War, consisting at that time of Col. A. Bertram, Chairman; Thos. Cantley, Esq.; Geo. W. Watts, Esq.; E. Carnegie, Esq., representing the manufacturers; Col. T. Hanson, Master General of Ordnance; Col. Greville Harston, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition; and Lt.-Col. F. D. Lafferty, B.C.A., Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, representing the Department of Militia and Defence."

"The executive work of the committee has been very wisely entrusted to the Chairman, Colonel Bertram, who reports weekly to the Minister of Militia and also to the Committee when it meets (which is usually monthly) or more often, at the call of the Minister."

Here we see that the Minister of Militia was the supervisory authority, else why should reports be made to him or why should meetings of the Committee be at his call.

Sir Sam himself said the Shell Committee was his creation and he stood behind it, first, last and all the time. In the House of Commons, January 26th, 1916, he said "And here let me frankly admit to the House that it is my baby; I am the father of the concern, be it for good or be it for bad, and I purpose sticking to it as long as it has a button on its jacket."

To quote the Toronto Telegram of November 30th 1915:

"The worst sort of quibble travels in the suggestion that the Shell Committee was spending the money of the British tax-payers, and the work of that Committee is therefore none of Sir Robert Borden's business. The Shell Committee was acting in behalf of Sir Robert Borden just as Sir Robert Borden was acting in behalf of the Canadian people. The Shell Committee was not the steward of Canada's money. The Shell Committee was the steward of Canada's honor."

There you have it in a nut-shell. The honor of Canada is at stake.

Meighen's Tu Quoque Argument Answered.

Another position taken by Mr. Meighen was that the Liberal Government in 1903 had refused to give information as to moneys spent in Canada by the Canadian Government in the purchase of hay and oats for the British Government for use in the South African War, and that therefore the Borden Government was not called upon to investigate the Shell Committee.

But on his own admission and that of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance the cases are not on all fours. Both gentlemen admitted in Parliament that Canada had to pay its share of the cost of munitions proportionate to the number of men sent from Canada to the front. Answering

Hon. Wm. Pugsley in the House of Commons on January 18th, 1916, Sir Thomas White said: "The Government of Canada is bearing the entire expense of Canada's participation in the War." Hon. Mr. Pugsley pursued: "That means, of course, all the ammunition, all the guns, all the boots and shoes and all the clothing used by Canadian soldiers at the front?" and Sir Thomas White replied: "Our understanding is that the Canadian Government will pay all."

It follows from that, that Canada pays its proportion of the cost of shells produced in Canada and she is consequently vitally interested in the question as to whether the shell expenditures were fair and proper.

Moreover there is no comparison otherwise between the cases. There was no serious charge of wrong doing in connection with the comparatively paltry purchases of hay and oats for the South African War, whereas in respect of shells, the country has been reeking with scandals and hundreds of millions of dollars are involved.

Strong Case for Investigation.

To conclude, we submit a very strong prima facie case has been made out for investigation. In justice to Canada, to the Old Shell Committee and to the shell contractors, there should be the fullest inquiry so that if possible the foul stigma that the Shell Committee and the Canadian manufacturers "held up" the Empire, and that the soldiers' prayer was the grafters' profit, may be removed. The Government would be doing grave injustice to the manufacturers of Canada if they failed to give them an opportunity of showing that the opprobrious term "profiteer" is not fairly applied to them.

The light of day must in justice and fairness to everybody concerned be let in on the transaction, otherwise the people of Canada, Liberal and Conservative alike, will for all time believe the serious charges that have been made, and Canada will stand ashamed in the councils of the Empire.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of January, 1915.	Total, 10 Months to January, 1915.	Month of January, 1916.	Total, 10 Months to 31st January, 1916.
REVENUE:	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	4,767,218 81	61,607,156 32	9,780,760 48	78,996,901 31
Excise.....	1,540,121 18	17,855,168 37	1,739,578 48	18,203,670 26
Post Office.....	1,395,995 64	10,571,215 99	1,375,000 00	14,171,339 91
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	973,152 03	11,139,737 34	3,381,877 74	19,399,097 82
Miscellaneous.....	1,221,176 52	8,360,329 46	1,244,874 70	8,778,903 98
Total.....	9,897,664 18	109,533,607 48	17,750,091 40	139,549,913 28
EXPENDITURE, Ordinary.....	16,304,752 64	101,956,366 20	15,750,217 33	90,219,672 89
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
War.....	8,593,736 96	30,921,242 59	12,237,788 24	97,986,686 66
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	3,435,087 26	32,777,434 37	1,983,068 54	28,134,950 59
Railway Subsidies.....	643,334 12	3,975,924 94		1,217,910 71
Total.....	12,672,158 34	67,674,601 90	14,220,856 78	127,340,547 96

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN PARLIAMENT.—February 3rd, 1916.

Machine Gun Contributions.—

Sir Sam Hughes told Mr. J. H. Sinclair, M.P., (Guysborough) that the sum of \$661,272.45 had been received by the Government from private sources to be expended in the purchase of machine guns; that a very large number of machine guns was ordered during the first 12 months of the War, but that it was inexpedient to state the exact number ordered or delivered; that it is the intention of the Government to apply to the purchase of machine guns the moneys which have been subscribed and paid in for that purpose.

A Minister of Munitions.—

Sir Robert Borden answering the question of Mr. Sinclair as to whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint a Minister of Munitions, gave the simple answer, "No."

Purchase of Horses.—

Sir Sam Hughes told W. F. Kay, (Missisquoi), that the total number of horses purchased by the Dominion Government from the out-break of War to Nov. 30th, 1915 was 24,672; that the average price paid was \$167.29; that no horses were bought during the month of November, 1915, and that the Government is not at the present time buying any horses for military purposes.

Hudson Bay Railway.—

Hon. P. E. Blondin, (for the Minister of Railways and Canals), told Hon. G. P. Graham that the total amount expended on the Hudson Bay Railway project up to Jan. 1st, 1916 was \$15,465,304.70; of this amount \$10,446,592 was spent on the railway, including \$683,166 for erection of trestles and culverts; and \$5,018,711 on harbor and approaches which included \$163,012 on bridges; that 378 miles of railway have been graded and steel laid to mile 242; and that it is expected that steel will reach Port Nelson early in 1917; that it is expected that the harbor will be ready for traffic, though incomplete, about the time that the railway will be ready for operation.

Farmers' Bank Depositors.—

Sir Thos. White told Hon. Mr. Lemieux that it is not the intention of the Government to introduce legislation during the present Session with a view to re-imbursing the depositors of the defunct Farmers' Bank.

Field Kitchens.—

Sir Sam Hughes told Hon. Frank Oliver that all the infantry battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces now in France and Belgium are fully supplied with travelling kitchens but that he could not say how many of these field kitchens were provided by public subscription as the supply provided in this way was a private and regimental matter and did not come before the Militia Department.

LIBERAL CLUB FEDERATION.



A series of debates such as has not been known in Ontario in years is expected as the result of an offer made in the early part of the month to every club in the Federation. It has been the recognized policy since the outbreak of the War that the clubs affiliated with the Federation should hold no meet-

ings for the discussion of partisan politics, but rather that all the energies should be devoted to matters connected with the War. In order that each Club should be able to lay out a definite program that would be in harmony with that of other clubs, the Executive decided on a series of County debates and as an incentive will give to the winners in each county gold medals suitably engraved. The first county to take up the project is East Elgin and others are holding conferences to arrange for their districts.

An important district conference is being arranged for Aylmer and will be held toward the end of the month. There will be an afternoon conference and a banquet in the evening at which prominent speakers will give addresses. Mr. William Proudfoot, K.C., M.P.P. for the West Huron addressed the Clinton Liberal Club last month.

CUSTOMS REVENUE—(Duty Collected).

Month	1913	1914	1915
Jan.....	\$ 8,862,982	\$ 7,029,888	\$ 5,125,009
Feb.....	9,152,220	6,822,925	6,919,560
March.....	11,912,314	9,337,771	8,557,853
April.....	8,463,576	6,458,271	5,986,662
May.....	10,306,244	7,619,746	7,255,412
June.....	9,684,724	7,414,597	7,409,238
July.....	10,077,223	6,988,917	7,431,158
Aug.....	10,125,376	8,358,948	8,430,565
Sept.....	9,906,183	6,016,606	7,904,995
Oct.....	9,198,657	5,657,871	8,201,830
Nov.....	8,346,778	5,113,062	9,440,315
Dec.....	7,845,300	4,953,048	9,060,181

Total, 12 months. \$113,881,577 \$81,771,650 \$91,722,778

In connection with Customs Revenue it should be noted that the increase in collections in 1915 is not necessarily due altogether to the "horizontal" increase of 7½% in Customs taxes which took effect in March, 1915. Supplies imported for the Militia Department for use by the soldiers in Canada pay Customs duty and the Militia Department has to pay that duty, the price of the contractor being increased to the extent of the duty. Also, manufacturers making munitions of war have to pay duty on their imported materials. This duty is refunded to the extent of 99% when the munitions are exported from Canada. Customs collections which are paid by the Government through the Militia Department, or which are refunded later, do not add to the net revenue of the people of Canada.

Write for a copy of Sir Wilfred Laurier's epoch-making speech on Extension of Life of Parliament. Mailed free to any address. Apply to Secretary, Central Liberal Information Office, Ottawa.

DIARY OF THE MONTH.

1916.
January.
- 4 E. A. Lancaster, M.P., [Conservative member for] Lincoln, Ont., died at St. Catherines.
SIR SAM HUGHES, speech at Toronto at banquet in honor of Brigadier-General Logie and Staff of 2nd Military District.
- 5 Provincial by-election in 1st Dist. of Queens, P.E.I. H. D. McLEAN (Gov't) elected over HON. L. McDONALD, majority 216.
NEW WESTMINSTER, (B.C.) LIBERALS, annual meeting.
- 6 OPENING OF MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.
- 7 SHELBURNE, (Shelburne & Queens, N.S.) CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting at Shelburne.
- 8 SIR SAM HUGHES at recruiting meetings, Lindsay, Haliburton, Fenelon Falls, Ont.
- 11 OPENING OF QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.
ST. JOHN, (N.B.) CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting.
- 15 EAST YORK, (Ont.) (New Constituency), CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting.
- 18 CHATEAUGUAY, (Que.) LIBERALS, annual meeting at St. Martine.
OPENING OF SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE.
- 21 PORT ARTHUR & KENORA, (Ont.) (New Constituency), LIBERALS, convention at Dryden, nominate CHARLES O. SMITH of Port Arthur.
- 21 PRINCE RUPERT, (B.C.) LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, annual meeting.
- 22 NORTH OXFORD (Ont.), CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting at Woodstock, addressed by H. B. MORPHY, M.P. (North Perth) and DONALD SUTHERLAND, M.P. (South Oxford).
- 22 NORTH OXFORD, (Ont.) CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting at Woodstock, addressed by H. B. Morphy, M.P. (North Perth) and Donald Sutherland, M.P. (South Oxford)
- 22 SIR SAM HUGHES at recruiting meeting, Peterboro, Ont.
- 27 VICTORIA (B.C.), CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION, annual meeting.
- 28 BRANT (Ont.), LIBERALS, annual meeting at Paris.
A. K. MacLEAN, M.P., address before Ottawa Liberal Club on Liberalism.
- 29 CARLETON (Ont.), CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting at Stittsville.

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT.

1916.
January.
- 12 Preliminary meeting of Members of Parliament. ALBERT SEVIGNY, (Dorchester, Que.) elected SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS succeeding Hon. T. S. Sproule, called to the Senate.
- 13 Formal OPENING OF SIXTH SESSION OF Twelfth Parliament of Canada. SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
- 17 Address in reply to Speech from Throne moved by DR. ALFRED THOMPSON (Yukon Territory), seconded by EUGENE PAQUET (L'Islet); debate on Address by SIR WILFRED LAURIER, SIR ROBERT BORDEN, DR. MICHAEL CLARK (Red Deer).
- 18 ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL introduced by ROBERT BICKERDIKE, (Montreal).
SIR THOMAS WHITE (Minister of Finance) answering Hon. Wm. Pugsley, states that Canada is bearing entire expense of Canada's participation in the War.
Debate on Address continued by HON. T. C. CASGRAIN, (Postmaster General), HON. RUDOLPHE LEMIEUX (Rouville), W. F. COCKSHUTT (C) (Brantford) and HON. WM. PUGSLEY.
- 19 Debate on Address continued by HON. WM. PUGSLEY, O. J. WILCOX (C) (North Essex) and HON. FRANK OLIVER (Edmonton)
- 20 Debate on Address continued by HON. FRANK OLIVER, HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Solicitor-General) and GEO. W. KYTE (L) (Richmond).
- 21 Debate on Address continued by HON. CHAS. MURPHY, F. S. SCOTT (C) (South Waterloo) and ONESIPHORE TURGEON (L) (Gloucester, N.B.).
- 24 Debate on Address continued by HON. J. D. HAZEN (Minister of Marine & Fisheries & Naval Service) and E. M. Macdonald (L) (Pictou, N.S.).
- 25 Debate on Address continued by F. B. CARVELL (L) (Carleton, N.B.) and S. F. GLASS (C) (East Middlesex).
- 26 Debate on Address continued by HON. SIR SAM HUGHES (Minister of Militia), D. D. MCKENZIE (L) (Cape Breton North) and HON. MARTIN BURRELL (Minister of Agriculture).
- 27 Debate on Address continued by HON. MARTIN BURRELL, E. B. DEVLIN (L) (Wright, Que.), J. W. EDWARDS (C) (Frontenac, Ont.) and W. F. CARROLL (L) (Cape Breton South).
- 28 Debate on Address continued by J. H. BURNHAM (C) (East Peterborough), E. LAPOINTE (L) (Kamouraska), J. D. TAYLOR (C) (New Westminster, B.C.), A. B. McCOIG (L) (West Kent), F. B. McCURDY (C) (Shelburne & Queens) and A. B. COPP (L) (Westmoreland).
- 31 Debate on Address continued by J. H. SINCLAIR (L) (Guysborough), W. E. KNOWLES (L) (Moose Jaw), J. G. TURRIFF (L) (Assiniboia) and F. F. PARDEE (L) (West Lambton).

THE SHELL GAME.

A copy of Hansard, containing the speech of Mr. E. B. Carvell, M.P., in the House of Commons, Tuesday, January 25th, 1916, making specific charges in regard to the letting of contracts for Shells, Shell Boxes and the purchase of Hay, will be mailed, free of charge, to any applicants. Address The Secretary, Central Liberal Information Office, Ottawa.

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