

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

VOL. V. No. 5.

OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1918

TWO CENTS

DOMINION ELECTION RESULTS.

The Dominion elections have resulted in the return of the Borden-Union government by the votes, largely of the western provinces. In eastern Canada the Liberals more than held their own, but in the west the defection of the Liberal premiers, combined with the wholesale disfranchising of loyal electors under the plea of alien connection or origin, proved too much for the Liberals to overcome.

The contest is over but the Liberals of Canada need have no fear of the verdict of history on the verdict of December 17th, 1917. In a storm of racial passion and sectional hatred, in a contest influenced by base appeals to all the elements which serve to disrupt a nation, the Liberals remained true to their ideal of democracy. The Liberals under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier trusted the people as always. That trust, we venture to say, was confirmed by the result. It cannot be doubted that only the iniquitous measure known as the Wartime Elections Act saved the administration from the defeat it so richly merited and which we feel is but postponed. In scores of Canadian constituencies the number of new votes—wartime additions to the list under the “save-the-government” act—outnumbered the original voters, so that constituencies which ordinarily would have returned Liberals are to-day represented by members elected by a temporary or expedient vote. With the return of normal conditions these constituencies will undoubtedly return to their allegiance. When it is considered that the Liberals went into the contest the victims of a stupendous campaign of misrepresentation and calumny, when it is reflected that aligned against the party of democracy were the pulpit and press with few exceptions and the vast army of office holders and beneficiaries in all parts of the country, backed by an unlimited campaign fund, the result cannot honestly be construed other than as a moral victory for Liberalism of the greatest significance and promise for the future.

The duty of all true Liberals in the circumstances is plain. No matter how patent the fact that the administration does not represent the true sentiment of real Canadians it is but fulfilling our conception of democracy to support in every way the legitimate war effort of the administration. Insofar as that effort is sincere on the part of the government it will earn and receive the hearty support and approval of the great Liberal party, now, we think, more powerful and united than ever before. The issue in the last election was not whether we were to continue in the war or not, although that, too, was made the subject of vicious misrepresentation on the part of the coalition press and speakers, but whether the Liberals or the old administration, which had failed to make good during nearly three years of war, was to be given the task of bringing all our resources to bear for victory. The electors have decided that question and all that remains for us to do is to accept that verdict and to co-operate in every way to bring about the triumph of that larger democracy of which Liberalism alone is truly representative in this country.

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY
*is issued from the Central Information Office of the
 Canadian Liberal Party. Hope Chambers, Ottawa.*
 PRICE 25c A YEAR

THE FUEL SITUATION.

The fuel situation in Canada is a serious one. In many centers the people have suffered and are suffering from lack of coal and efforts to mitigate these conditions are not in every case successful. The situation is a reflection upon the administration which has neglected to provide against a contingency which has been freely predicted by those in a position to lend authority to their opinions. We have been repeatedly warned that there was every likelihood of a coal shortage this winter, but the government through its fuel controller, seems to have taken no heed of the warnings until the condition was actually upon us. Now we are absolutely dependent upon the goodwill and co-operation of the American state and national food controllers. Already the controller of the state of New York has expressed the conviction that Canada has been getting too much coal from the republic, coal which, in his opinion, is needed in the country and which should not be permitted to go out until all home demands have been satisfied. If this opinion should be concurred in it is altogether likely that our coal supply would be very considerably reduced, with results almost too discouraging to contemplate. Such a step would spell ruin to many of our industries, for it is inconceivable that any coal would be spared our factories or other enterprises until the people were assured the requisite fuel for domestic purposes.

In both the federal food and fuel controllerships the results cannot be said to have come anywhere near expectations. The food controllership has become pretty much of a national joke, although the subject is not one for jesting. Prices are higher than ever before and commodities are scarcer, with no end in sight for either of these manifestations. Now comes the vital matter of fuel. The situation is one calling for prompt action and a display of executive ability which has not as yet been noticeable in either of the departments referred to.

A LIBERAL POLICY ADOPTED.

Another of the Liberal policies has been adopted by the administration in the announcement that a very extensive shipbuilding program is about to be undertaken by the government. The step is one which was persistently urged in the Commons on many occasions during the past three sessions by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party, and as often rejected by the government, at that time engaged in encouraging the establishment of private munition plants and other individual enterprise, all of which should rightly have been under the direct control and management of the government for the benefit and welfare of Canada and the Empire at large. But the pressure of the war and the demands upon ocean transportation have eventually convinced even the present administration of the wisdom and foresight of the Liberal

view in this regard, and the shipbuilding program has been undertaken with a flourish of trumpets as another proof of the determination of the government to prosecute the war as it should be prosecuted. But the fact is clear and undeniable that this is merely an adoption of a fragment of that constructive program which was being evolved by the Liberal leader months ago.

However, the action of the government in this way will be much appreciated. It is never too late to learn but sometimes it is almost too late to begin to follow the excellent and superior advice of more constructive leaders. In this instance all true Canadians will hope that the shipbuilding program will be energetically carried out and that the aid of the Dominion to the cause of the empire will in this important detail be manifest at as early a date as may be.

LEST STARVATION ENSUE.

Mr. Hoover Emphasizes Need of Food Conservation.

In a statement to members of the United States Food Administration, Mr. Herbert Hoover says in part: "The food situation in Europe is far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world for this year was made. . . . The harvests of our Allies have proved less than we had contemplated, and the great curtailment of shipping by the submarines during the last few months has further prevented them from access to more remote markets. Beyond the demands of the Allies there is a call upon us by the friendly neutrals for food supplies, and if we can not at least in part respond to these neutral calls, starvation on an unparalleled scale must ensue.

"Food has now taken a dominant position in the war, and we must ask the American people to sacrifice far more than was at first thought necessary. We have exported the whole of the surplus of the wheat from this harvest after reserving to ourselves an amount sufficient for our normal consumption of seed and flour until the next harvest, and therefore the amount of wheat flour that the United States can contribute to mix with the war bread of our Allies during this winter will be simply the amount that our people reduce their consumption month by month. In other words, **every grain of wheat or its products that the Allies receive from the United States from now on will be exactly the amount which our people have saved each month on their behalf.**

"The Allies to-day ask for 25 per cent more meat and fats (pork, dairy products and vegetable oils) than we consider our monthly production permits us to send them without trenching on our own supplies, or, on the other hand, unless we can consume less. Due to the shortage in shipping, our available sugar supplies must be less than normal from the present time forward.

"Thus every particle of diminished consumption by the American people is one particle more for the soldiers, men, women and children of our Allies and for the starving people in other countries. This is a personal obligation upon every one of us toward some individual abroad who will suffer privation to the extent of our own individual

negligence.

"If we are to reduce the consumption of the few products which we should export abroad, we will need to eat a larger proportion of many different food stuffs which we can not export and which we have at home. For this reason we **MUST NOT** waste **ANY** foodstuffs. A great many individuals in our population eat far more food than is necessary to maintain their health and strength. In this emergency only the simplest of living is patriotic. We want no person in the United States to eat less than is required for good health and fullstrength, for in this emergency America requires every atom of the productive power of our people. While many can eat less, all of our population can substitute other foodstuffs for the few that are vitally needed for export.

"We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed not because of the German on her borders but largely because of the failure to organize and feed her own citizens, and, if we are to emerge victorious from this war, we can not risk the collapse of another of our Allies from this same cause. **There is no waste of food among any of our Allies—there is the most drastic reduction in their consumption; there is actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.**

"The problem of saving in food is a local and individual one, so that more precise and definite rules just to all cannot be formulated. It is a matter for the conscientious consideration of every individual that he or she should eat only that which is necessary to maintain bodily health and strength and unselfishly to select those foodstuffs the use of which relieves international necessities. In this winter of 1918 lies the period when there will be tested in this great free country of ours the question of voluntary individual self-sacrifice to save the world."

PLEASE REMOVE THE HALO.

From the "Weekly Sun."

The Editor of The Sun:—

One of the first duties of an intelligent electorate will be to remove the halo with which affectionate

artists have encircled the head of the Union Government. The attitude of the citizen toward his Government should be critical, not devotional. The Union Government needs criticism just as much as a party Government does. The fact that it is composed of men of both parties does not free it from human imperfection. Morally and intellectually, it is much the same as the party Governments which it succeeded.

It was not elected, as some devotees seem to imagine, by means wholly divine. True, it was proclaimed from the pulpits of the land as having something like a divine origin; but it must not be supposed that while the preachers thundered, the political machines were idle. They were fully aware of the truth that elections are not won with prayers—at least not entirely. Probably there was no election in which the political machines were more skilfully worked. Was there anything more than honest skill? I do not know—at least I see as through a glass darkly—because if there was any crookedness, there was no press to expose it. This is one of the dangers of the abolition of parties.

Union Government brought two great minds together. The late campaign bore all the marks of the genius of Sifton the Great, and Rogers, who worked none the less effectively because they were not in the Government. It is not uncharitable to believe that they were not working for a reign of the Saints. For the first time in their lives, they were free from annoying press criticism and invested with the odor of sanctity. Possibly this immunity from criticism, this association with devotional propaganda, purified them, filled them with a grave sense of responsibility. Possibly they regarded the hosts of new women voters, innocent of electioneering devices, as with that reverence which we pay to the innocent, and scrupulously refrained from poisoning their minds with racial and religious prejudice. But somehow the appeals which filled so large an amount of advertising space did not read that way. They read a good deal like the bad old party stuff.

Let us be fair to the new Union Government, but let us also be critical and watchful. Take off the halo. Treat the ministers as imperfect human beings, not as a congregation of the Saints.

—CRITICAL.

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Send for a beautiful colored Portrait of the Right Honorable Sir Wilfred Laurier. Price 50 cents.

DASTARDLY TRICK TO DEPRIVE ELECTORS FROM VOTING.

Every mail brings additional evidence of gross frauds in connection with the polling of the vote in the recent general elections. The following are the facts in connection with the poll at Falher settlement, in East Edmonton which covers the greater part of Township 77 and 78, in ranges 21 and 22, west of the 5th Meridian.

In this settlement there are approximately 250 voters and let it be noted that in the recent Provincial elections, there were 5 polls provided for the settlement itself and a 6th one at McLennan's. This was for the Provincial elections held about eight months ago. For the Federal elections on December 17th someone conceived the most unfortunate idea that no polls should be established in the settlement but that one should be fixed for the Eastern Division at McLennan's Junction and another at Smoky River where there is no population except the men necessary to attend to the railway water tank. It was clear evidence of the Returning Officer hoping that the voters of the Falher settlement would be disfranchised by the means thus taken to have two polls only and at points where they would be difficult of access. The electors on learning of this extreme hardship decided that they would not be disfranchised, and accordingly on Saturday and Sunday the days previous to the election on Monday, December 17th, travelled night and day so as to be present at the two polls on Monday morning.

At the McLennan poll by actual count 182 persons were present on Monday morning to vote, but to the amazement of all it was ascertained when the ballot boxes were opened that there were only 100 ballots in the box. In consequence the Deputy Returning Officer made the following statement as to the shortage of ballots:

McLennan, Dec. 17, 1917.

I, J. A. Desnoyer, duly appointed deputy returning officer for polling division 208, certify that when the ballot box for the said polling division was opened I found only one hundred blank ballots, which were used by 12.30 o'clock noon, and that 100 extra ballots were made, which were used in the same manner as the regular or official ballots, and that eighty-two duly qualified voters used said ballots, and that the names of said electors were recorded in the poll book, and that the said ballots were counted separately from the regular or official ballots. That the results were as follows:

Frank Oliver.....	79
W. A. Griesbach.....	2
Spoiled.....	1
	82

(Signed) A. J. Desnoyer, "D.R.O."

The attempt was deliberately made to disfranchise over 200 voters and as it was 82 who cast their vote on the unofficial ballots were thrown out by the Deputy Returning Officer. In all at these two polls 125 Liberal votes were lost thanks to the Returning Officer who was successful in not sending enough ballots for the electors to vote on.

DISQUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS IN AUSTRALIA.

It will be of interest to the electors in Canada to know just what the Australian Government did in connection with the disfranchisement of the alien vote in that Commonwealth in the recent referendum on conscription.

According to the official statement which has just come to hand we find:

"The question to be put before the electors is:—

Are you in favor of the proposal of the Commonwealth Government for reinforcing the A. I. F. oversea?"

The following persons are, subject to specified exceptions, disqualified from voting:—

- (a) **Every naturalized British subject who was born in an enemy country.**
- (b) **Every person whose father was born in an enemy country."**

VOTING IN FRANCE.

From a non-commissioned officer who voted in France in the recent general elections.

Somewhere in France, Dec. 24th, 1917.

My Dear _____,

"I note what you say about the Canadian Elections and I might say that it is something scandalous that no literature of any kind that might enlighten us as to the Laurier side of the question ever reached us. All we could hear was "Laurier the traitor" and the "cold-footed province of Quebec" although a great many of us who know Conservative tactics in British Columbia knew that they were adopting the same old tactics, the men here were practically told how they must vote. "In fact this Battalion had no secret ballot at all, a man was simply handed his ballot. There was no screen or desk to write on except the table behind which sat our Captain, a strong British Columbia Conservative and government official who could see where every man marked his X and if a man attempted to step outside to mark it he was told he could not leave the room. "I do not know why we received no Liberal literature, while posted all over the poll, Union posters denouncing Laurier and his traitors, were much in evidence and all the English papers were full of "how we would be left to perish if Laurier was elected. "I do believe, however, that the fact of us not being allowed to have the other side of the question caused a great many to vote against the Union Government and conscription and I think a great many of the men in France have voted against it but those cold-footed stool-pigeons who have never left England will surely all go with the Government. There are a great many of us here who could have done a great deal to help the Liberal party along but we had nothing to work upon, consequently we were just left to the mercy of the "Conservative cut and dried literature."

P.S. Later.
 "I might say with regard to the casting of

"ballots that every man in this Battalion had his name written on the back of the ballot he had cast so that it was well known to the officials. Each man had his name written on it by the Clerk of the Poll. I and others thought this to be very irregular. I am also sending you a sample of the literature that was posted up. The copy I am sending is

"the actual placard posted up at the polling place."

The parents of the writer of the above letter have asked the Liberal Monthly to reproduce the above extract from their son's letter. The name is obviously withheld.

The following is a copy of the "Placard" referred to.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SOLDIERS' ELECTION

A Selective Draft

Not ALL liable to draft will be selected.

RELATIVES OF SOLDIERS will be sympathetically considered.

FOR

THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT has given this PLEDGE:—

In enforcing this Act the Government will proceed upon the principle that the SERVICE and SACRIFICE of any FAMILY which has already SENT men to the Front MUST be taken into account in considering the exemption of other MEMBERS OF THE SAME FAMILY.

AS THERE ARE IN THE CLASS LIABLE TO SELECTION

MORE THAN FIVE TIMES THE NUMBER OF MEN REQUIRED

THIS MEANS THAT

SOLDIERS' RELATIVES WILL BE EXEMPTED FROM SERVICE.

WOMEN VOTERS IN CANADA

Under the new Act the wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of any person, male or female, living or dead, who is serving or has served Overseas in the Military Forces, HAS A VOTE IN CANADA.

WRITE AT ONCE to all your RELATIVES AND FRIENDS in Canada, telling them that

THE BOYS AT THE FRONT EXPECT ALL OF THEM TO
VOTE FOR THE UNION GOVERNMENT

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER SHOULD BE
THEIR WATCHWORD AS WELL AS YOURS!

AUSTRALIA'S CONSCRIPTION REFERENDUM.

We quote herewith the referendum for reinforcements which is signed by the Prime Minister of Australia and is the basis of the appeal made by that Commonwealth to the people.

The recent reverses in Russia and Italy have created a situation so grave as to threaten the very existence of Australia and the Empire, and have imposed tremendous added responsibilities upon the English speaking peoples.

Until America has marshalled her great resources, the chief burdens of the war rest upon the British Empire. Every part must do its share; Australia must maintain her Five Divisions in Europe and her forces in Palestine and elsewhere at their full strength. To do this 7000 men a month are necessary.

Voluntary recruiting, though given every opportunity, has proved itself quite inadequate to raise this number.

National safety imperatively demands that Australia should do her duty. The Government therefore asks the electors to give it power to raise 7000 men per month in the terms of the following proposal:—

1. Voluntary enlistment is to continue.
 2. The number of reinforcements required is 7000 per month.
 3. Compulsory reinforcements will be called up by ballot to the extent to which voluntary enlistment fails to supply this number.
 4. The ballot will be from among single men only, between the ages of 20 and 44 years (including widowers and divorcees without children dependent upon them).
 5. The following will be exempt:—
 - a. Married men.
 - b. Persons who are physically unfit for service.
 - c. Judges of Federal and State Courts, and Police, Special, and Stipendiary Magistrates.
 - d. Ministers of Religion.
 - e. Persons whose employment in any particular industry is declared by the prescribed authority to be necessary for the supply of food and material essential for the war.
 - f. Persons whose religious belief does not allow them to bear arms; but this objection will only exempt them from combatant service.
 - g. Persons, the calling up of whom for military service would because of their domestic circumstances, cause undue hardship to those dependent upon them.
 6. The Government will prescribe the industries essential to the prosecution of the war and the national welfare of Australia, and a special tribunal will determine the amount of labor necessary for their effective operation.
 7. Where a family is or has been represented in the Australian Imperial Force by the father or a son, or by a brother, one eligible son or brother (as the case may be) shall be exempt.
 8. Eligible males of families which are now or have been represented at the front shall not be balloted for until after eligible males of families not so represented have been called up.
 9. All ballots shall be so conducted that families will contribute as nearly as practicable pro rata, and that in no case shall the sole remaining eligible member of a family which is or has been so represented be called up for service. Males under the age of 20 will be exempt in addition to the one eligible male over that age.
 10. In determining the pro rata contribution, regard shall be had to all members of the family who have joined the Australian Imperial Force, irrespective of age.
 11. Ballots will be taken by States, on the basis of the proportional number of eligible persons in each State.
 12. The tribunals for deciding exemptions will be constituted by Magistrates specially appointed; and an appeal will lie to a Supreme Court Judge.
- This is the proposal of the Government, upon which the electors are asked to vote on December 20th. The

power asked for is definite and limited; IT APPLIES ONLY TO SINGLE MEN AND WIDOWERS AND DIVORCEES WITHOUT DEPENDENTS BETWEEN 20 AND 44 YEARS.

W. M. HUGHES,
Prime Minister.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION—MORE PROTECTION.

The Winnipeg Telegram apologizes to those who do not favor prohibitory legislation for the Order-in-Council passed by the Union Government supposedly enacting Dominion prohibition. Seeing that the Order-in-Council only enacts that foreign whiskey shall not hereafter be imported into Canada to interfere with business of the Canadian distillers, the apology hardly seems to be necessary.

In this connection it might be well to note that according to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1917, the quantity of spirits produced in Canada during the fiscal year from March 31st, 1916, to March 31st, 1917, was 6,400,119 proof gallons as compared with 3,450,012 proof gallons for the previous fiscal year, namely, March 31st, 1915, to March 31st, 1916.

According to the same report page XI, the figures given for the total quantities of spirits imported into Canada upon which duty was collected for the year 1916-17 was 4,246,367 proof gallons and for the year previous, namely 1915-16, the total quantity of spirits imported into Canada upon which duty was collected was 3,719,346 proof gallons.

It is significant that in the order-in-council dated December 22nd, number 3473, and contained in an Extra of the Canada Gazette of that date, provides regulations for the stopping of all importations of intoxicating liquors into Canada except wine for use in divine service, intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes, and intoxicating liquors for manufacturing, but these regulations do not contain one word with reference to the stopping of the manufacture of liquors in Canada, although the statement issued by the Government and given to the Press contains a paragraph that it was the intention of the Government to stop the manufacture in Canada shortly. As the matter now stands the only change made is that the Canadian manufacturers of intoxicating liquors have no competition from British or foreign countries. The order-in-council above referred to and the regulations embodied therein makes no reference whatever to the transportation of liquor from one province to another, in Canada.

WINNING THE ELECTIONS.

In the polling division of Oxville in the Battle River, Alberta, constituency, there were 113 names of voters on the list and in addition a large number were to be added on polling day.

The returning officer and all the officials connected with this polling division knew these facts, yet when the provision was made for the votes to be taken, only 75 ballots were sent to Oxville.

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AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

There are no doubt many in Canada who will view with disappointment the result of the referendum on conscription in Australia. Some may go, as was the case in Canada in the recent general elections, to the extent of insinuating that Australia is playing the game of the enemy and that this Commonwealth is going to quit the war or secede from the Empire. On this as on all constitutional matters the democratic way is to leave the decision in the hands of the electors of Australia who are a democratic people and who have every reason to believe in and love the constitutional right that the people and the people alone can rule. No one can say that Australia is not British. She is quite as British, if not more so than Canada. The views expressed by Australians can be termed the views of the Imperialistic type due to the fact that the immigration to Australia has been for some years more purely British in character than has it been possible in any other part of the Empire. It, there-

fore, is absurd to say that the electors of the Commonwealth of Australia could be un-British to any dangerous extent.

The reason Australia has refused to accept conscription is no doubt mainly due to the fact that the people think that the voluntary system of enlistment is best at the present moment. An additional reason is the spirit engrained in their true British character of detestation of conscripted armies. As children the British read in every text book "one volunteer is worth three pressed men."

No doubt labour also played its part in the recent referendum in Australia. Labour feels that in the call of conscription the common people will be the main contributors. The long drawn out struggle of the war is forcing the issue of the people against the big interests and democracy is reaping the power to change these conditions against which its great fight has always been directed.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1917

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund	Month of November, 1916.	Total to 30th November, 1916.	Month of November, 1917.	Total to 30th November, 1917.
Revenue—				
Customs.....	\$ 11,208,109 52	\$ 86,399,359 81	\$ 11,578,587 60	\$ 103,343,711 19
Excise.....	2,145,573 91	16,130,867 65	2,529,013 95	17,070,344 13
Post Office.....	1,600,000 00	11,950,000 00	1,700,000 00	12,550,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	2,560,881 34	17,661,569 48	3,036,076 12	20,602,141 87
Miscellaneous.....	5,650,200 93	12,770,776 91	5,479,268 56	16,475,809 66
Total.....	23,164,765 70	144,912,573 85	24,322,946 23	170,042,006 85
Expenditure.....	12,006,457 05	69,567,573 94	12,922,635 39	79,566,862 94
Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
War.....	19,040,883 92	146,527,530 98	18,714,472 76	151,969,271 19
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	2,457,552 80	15,997,789 27	2,082,552 77	12,681,795 26
Railway Subsidies.....		363,478 61	338,893 63	698,204 75
Total.....	21,497,936 72	162,888,798 86	21,135,919 16	165,349,271 20

FOR 'COMFORT'

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5379

There is none other to equal its superb deliciousness & unchanging quality.

AN ECHO FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.
A Sworn Declaration.

Province of New Brunswick, County of York.
I, Nelson W. Brown of the Parish of Southampton, in the county of York, farmer, do solemnly declare:

(1) That I am the candidate for the Liberal party in the constituency of York, Sunbury.

(2) That I was nominated a candidate of said party at a convention held in the city of Fredericton on the fifteenth day of November last.

(3) That on Sunday, the eighteenth day of November last, Gordon A. Grant, of the city of Fredericton, agent, made an appointment with me on the telephone and came to my home at Southampton later the same day.

(4) That while at my home the said Mr.

Grant asked me to go into the wood house with him, and while there he offered me the sum of \$4,000.00 if I would retire from the election. I refused. The said Mr. Grant said that he had tried to get \$5,000.00 but \$4,000.00 was "AS HIGH AS THEY SAID THEY COULD GO." He further stated that they could hold the train and make me too late to file my papers.

(5) That on the following day I came to Fredericton to complete and file my nomination papers. After we had left Springhill station, the news agent informed me that a man wanted to see me in the baggage car. I went out and found the same Mr. Grant there. The said Mr. Grant informed me that he had got on the train at Springhill and that he had got another \$1,000.00 and he would give me \$5,000.00 if two o'clock passed and no nomination papers were filed against McLeod.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Sgd) Nelson W. Brown.

Declared before me at the city of Fredericton, in the County of York, this 12th day of December, A.D. 1917.

(Sgd.) F. P. Peters,

Commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

The Western representative of the Food Controller, Mr. J. D. McGregor, in addressing the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, January 8th, stated that the eating of bacon would probably be prohibited in Canada before very long.

We hope Mr. McGregor will see to it that Sir Joseph Flavelle's pet "post-curing" system of filling the bacon with salt and water, thus increasing its weight by 5% is immediately stopped. The Canadian people will gladly give up bacon but they want to know that the boys at the front are not being fed on "Flavelle brine."