

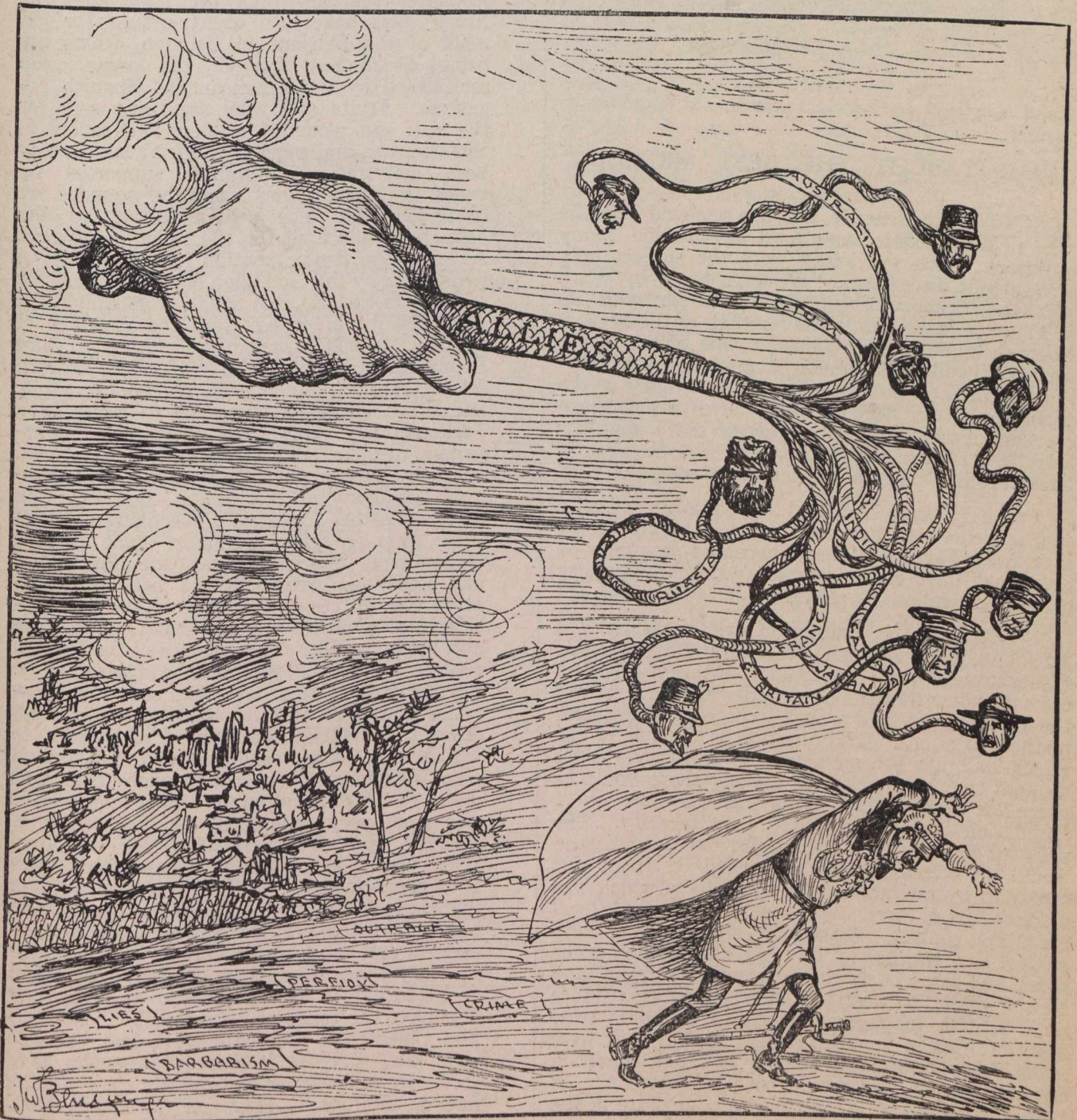
# THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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Ten Cents

## SCOURGING THE SCOURGE



Canada is a stout thong in the Whip that will drive Prussian military madness out of existence.

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## WAR TAUGHT THE BEST METHOD.

ACTUAL experience in War has removed from the field of controversy and speculation many questions which previously were the subject only of academic discussion. "We learn much by War" says the *London Morning Post*, in drawing its specific conclusions as to the relations of the Mother Country and the Dominions in time of war; "We learn what policy is safe and what policy is dangerous," it proceeds, and goes on to show that many of the problems of the Empire which have caused sharp division of opinion, even between the Dominions and the Imperial authorities, may now be taken to be settled in the light of the actual experience of War.

Prime Minister Fisher of Australia has voiced a similar belief and has declared that events of the War in the Far East have quite settled any question there may have existed regarding the Naval policy of the Australian Government.

Speaking at a civic reception given in his honor at Auckland, New Zealand, December 30th, Premier Fisher expressed the conviction that recent experiences had shown that the navy under local control was the best method and probably the only practicable method to adopt. The question of defence of the Pacific had now become an urgent necessity. Some thought that at the close of the war there would be peace for many years. This was too uncertain a foundation on which to build their security. The national development of Australia and New Zealand would be stimulated if they relied on their own resources by maintaining a naval force which was a direct part of the British navy, but was under local executive control. Experience showed that local control was the best. The day had already come when self-respect should persuade Australia and New Zealand to abandon their policy of reliance upon British taxpayers. The two countries were not more rich in financial resources, but they were much richer in productive power and their condition demanded that they should bear at least their full share in their own defence and so co-operate in the maintenance of the Empire.

## HOW EMPIRE GIFTS ARE BEING USED.

R. T. Hon. Herbert Samuel, speaking in the House of Commons on November 18th, gave an interesting explanation of how the gifts in kind from the Dominions since the outbreak of the war, have been and are being utilized. He said:—

"In addition to valuable gifts, such as oats, hay, meat, condensed milk, and other foods for the service of the Navy and the Army, gifts have also been received for the relief of the Belgians in Belgium, which are being distributed through the organisation established by the American and Spanish Legations. Fruits and wine are being sent for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in this country, and some of the fruit has already been delivered to hospitals supported by voluntary contributions where the wounded are being received. The greater part of the gifts have been allocated for the relief of distress. As examples, I may mention 1,000,000 sacks of flour given by the Dominion of Canada, 150,000 sacks from Ontario, and 50,000 from Manitoba, 4,000,000 lbs of cheese from the Province of Quebec, 100,000 bushels of potatoes from New Brunswick, a gift of cheese from Prince Edward Island, canned salmon from British Columbia, and other gifts too numerous to recite in a Parliamentary reply from associations, newspapers, traders, and farmers who have vied with one another in their desire to give practical testimony of the feeling they entertain for the Mother Country. The distribution of these gifts is being gradually made by the Government Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress to the local representative committees in districts where any considerable degree of distress exists. Some are also being used for the assistance of the Belgian refugees who are being maintained in this country. Further gifts in kind have been sent from Australia and elsewhere for distribution through other than official channels. The persons to whom they have been consigned have in all cases, I believe, been good enough to consult me as to their allocation. Gifts of money have also been very numerous, including sums of £20,000 each from the Province of Nova Scotia and from Ceylon. These sums have been contributed to the Prince of Wales Fund. All the gifts in kind have been stored and handled by the Port and other authorities, by carriers and other private firms, free of charge in every case. I am sure that the House will desire to join in an expression of the country's thanks to the generous donors in the Dominions and Colonies of these numerous and valuable gifts, and to those in this country who have so kindly undertaken gratuitously their storage and distribution."—House of Commons, Nov. 18th, 1914).

## "BOOTS AND POLITICS."

CANADIANS generally were given an unpleasant jolt early in December when cabled despatches to several Canadian newspapers showed that no less careful an authority than the London *Times* had called in question the quality of the boots supplied to the first Canadian Expeditionary Force, still at Salisbury Plains. The cabled reports of the article in *The Times*, either censored or carefully prepared, gave but a faint idea of the text of the original, which appeared in *The Times* of December 2, under the sub-heading "Boots and Politics". Following is the article, which formed part of a lengthy report from the Special Correspondent of *The Times* at Salisbury Plains:

### "Boots and Politics"

The persistent wet and slush are hard, however, on boots, and it is an unfortunate fact that boots do not seem to have been the strong point in the equipment of the Canadian troops. One hears hard thing said of the Canadian contractors who furnished the boots to the Field Force, and it is perhaps as well that the troops did not have to go at once to the front with the footwear in which they came over. Nor is it the only detail, as the innocent visitor gathers, in which "politics"—the universal scapegoat—prevented the gathering and dispatch of the force from being altogether ideal. But whatever shortcomings of equipment or of organization there may have been are all being rapidly remedied, and the fact that it gives time to remedy them makes the officers, at least, acquiesce the more willingly to the period of enforced waiting.

### An Officer's Complaint.

Since the first news through *The Times*, similar complaints have been made public, mainly through private letters of members of the Canadian forces at Salisbury Plains, which have been published in various papers throughout Canada. A fair sample of these letters was recently published in *The Ottawa Journal* (Conservative), from which the following extract is taken:

"I would ask you to appeal to the Government contractors with a view to touching their sense of honor. It seems to me that all they care about is to produce some kind of article that has appearance. They evidently do not stop to consider that these sons of Canada are roughing it for the specific purpose of fighting and sacrificing their all in order to defend these same contractors' factories, and their personal liberties. The principal trouble has been in boots, and it is not fair to the soldiers to allow these contractors to reap a harvest at his expense. An officer is in a position to purchase his own equipment, but the man behind the gun must take what he is served out with. Of course there have been some good boots issued, which have been manufactured by a certain two firms, but the others are **absolutely unserviceable after a few days wear.**"

### Investigation Ordered.

An investigation was ordered by the Government shortly after the charge made by the London *Times* became known. The Minister of Militia appointed an investigating committee consisting of Lt.-Col. Hallack, Assistant Director of Equipment, Ottawa, Edward Stephens of Ottawa and D. Sinclair of Barrie. Mr. Sinclair being unable to act he was replaced by T. O. Galipeau of Montreal. According to statements made by Conservative newspapers such as the *Ottawa Citizen* and the *Winnipeg Telegram*, a thorough enquiry was ordered, and it was announced that boxes of boots, of which the quality was suspected of being inferior, had been returned to the Militia Department, with statements giving details of their issue and the wear to which they have been subjected.

### Who Is Responsible?

The result of the investigation by the committee appointed by the Minister of Militia will be awaited with interest, especially in view of the fact that every pair of shoes bought by the Militia Department and issued to the soldiers is supposed to have passed rigid Government inspection. Under the system of inspection which the public has been led to believe was instituted, not all of the blame for goods not up to contract specifications can be laid at the doors of the manufacturers. There is an even greater responsibility on the Government officials who accepted such goods, and the Government which allowed them to do it.

The report of the committee appointed by the Minister of Militia was presented to the Militia Department on January 11, according to a statement in the *Montreal Gazette* of January 12, which explained that the report will go to Major General Hughes and may not be made public for some time. Details of the report, it was intimated, are not available, but the *Gazette* says:

"It is understood unofficially, however, that the report finds that many of the boots supplied to the men were far too light to stand the wear to which they were subjected. In some cases, too, it is understood that the quality of work was found to be not of the best, but to have been to some extent excused by the fact that the contractors were called upon to do their work in a hurry."

Whatever may be the finding of the committee and whatever the result of its report, the public generally will feel that it has not been altogether satisfactory. No investigation into any matter of public concern can be satisfactory to the public unless it is an open investigation and free to the light of day.

The latest incident in this unfortunate and humiliating affair is the announcement from London on January 13, conveyed in a special cable to the *Ottawa Citizen* that "The Canadian troops here are to discard their Canadian made boots which have been declared too light and not waterproof. The troops are to be fitted with British ammunition boots."

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT MONTREAL.

Quotations from Speech Delivered before Montreal Reform Club, December 13, 1914.

## Canada at War.

DO not forget that the fact that Britain was at war constituted for Canada a new condition of things, which imposed new duties upon the Government, upon the Opposition and upon the whole Canadian people. The moment that Great Britain was at war, Canada was at war. This is a truth which while we were in office we had not only to proclaim, but for which we had to provide in a manner consonant with the new condition, a new situation created by the development of Canada, not as a colony, but as a nation within the British Empire.

"These truths were not accepted by all. It was the occasion of a great deal of misrepresentation; it contributed very much towards the defeat which we suffered in 1911, but for my part let me say here that I have no regrets. Better be it ten times over and more that we should stand here defeated for having had the courage of presenting to the Canadian people new duties which have had effects, rather than to still be in office by having shirked the duty which was incumbent upon the administration.

"But at that time, it was easy to appeal to prejudices, but the truth that when Britain is at war, Canada is at war also, came in only too concrete a manner, for after the declaration of war, right here in the city of Montreal you had your harbor full of ships loaded with the produce of the land ready to take to the sea, still remaining here owing to the war, because if they had taken to the sea they would have been liable to seizure by the enemy. They did not and could not take to the seas until the ocean had been swept by the British navy, and until the British navy was ready to escort them, until the duty was forthcoming by the British navy which in my conviction it behooved the Canadian people to do themselves.

## Canada Self-Reliant.

"Still more evidence had you that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war, when only within the last three weeks the German Ambassador at Washington, declared that Germany might and could invade Canada, and when the discussion was taken up as to the consequences of an invasion by Germany of Canada in view of the Monroe Doctrine. Whatever the Monroe Doctrine may mean, it is not a principle of international law. It is a matter of policy for the American Government and the American people. Whatever it may mean, according to the interpretation given to it by an eminent authority in the United States, it is only for the American people to dictate. I have always been an admirer of the American people. I have always desired that Canada should maintain with them the most friendly relations possible, and I take some pride in believing that when we left office in 1911 the relations between the United States and

Canada were far more cordial than when we went in office in 1896. But notwithstanding all this I say as a Canadian, that if ever Canada has to be saved, I don't want it to be saved by the Monroe Doctrine, but by the efforts of the Canadian people themselves, not that if we had to defend our country against a German invasion, that I would not be ready to accept the assistance of the American people, but I don't want to ask it. I want the Canadian people to rely upon themselves, and need I tell you, gentlemen, that no nation is worthy of being a nation unless it is ready at all times to defend its own independence and to fight for it if needs be.

## Freedom Breeds Liberty.

"We are a free people, absolutely free. The charter under which we live has put it in our power to say whether we should take part in such a war or not. It is for the Canadian people, the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian Government alone to decide. This freedom is at once the glory and honor of Britain, which granted it, and of Canada, which uses it to assist Britain. Freedom is the keynote of all British institutions. You find it from the lowest to the highest rung in the ladder. There is no conscription in Britain. There never was, there never shall be. We have heard it discussed by eminent authorities that Great Britain will be found to follow suit and have recourse to conscription like France, Germany and Italy. Conscription is repugnant to the British character. The British are never inclined to go to war, slow always to go to war, never preparing until they are in it, but generally they manage to get on top at the end of it. There is no compulsion upon those dependencies of Great Britain which have reached the stature of Dominions, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and such crown dependencies as India. They are all free to take part or not as they think best. That is the British freedom, which much to the surprise of the world, and greatly to the dismay of the German Emperor, German professors and German diplomats, caused this rush from all parts of the British Empire to assist the mother country in this stupendous struggle. Freedom breeds loyalty. Coercion always was the mother of rebellion. But even in these circumstances when we see the magnificent results of the British system of government complete, not only in the United Kingdom, but complete throughout the British Empire, men there are in this country, men there are in England, who believe that the present mode of freedom should be replaced by a system of concentration and obligation and to make obligatory what up to date has been voluntary. While there are men who preach this doctrine, there are others who believe that the British Empire can be maintained only upon the lines upon which it has been founded, freedom and diversity. If we were not in a time of war, I would

tell you that upon which of the two systems we Liberals have long ago taken our stand. But we are at war, and war time is not the proper time to discuss problems of such magnitude and far-reaching consequences. At the present time the only thing we have to think of is to finish the war, and to adjourn to a future date those domestic problems which will have to be taken up later."

#### Danger of Raids.

"There is no fear of a German invasion of Canada so long as Great Britain maintains its supremacy upon the seas. But though there is no fear of an invasion at the present time and though I refuse to contemplate the possibility of a defeat of the Allied armies, still even to-day under conditions as they are, there is one danger from which Canada is never free and that is the possibility of a raid upon our border cities. British Columbia contemplated this at the opening of the war. They were anxious to have the small and much despised *Rambow*. A crew was once more put upon the *Niobe* at the other end of the Dominion, and even in this often called tin-pot navy, there was security for our trade and for the maritime cities. There was danger, I say. That danger was lessened some three weeks ago when the *Emden*, the German cruiser, was run down and sunk by the battleship *Sydney*, which belonged to the Australian navy. The danger was still more lessened only three days ago by the victory of Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands. But still let us remember that so long as the war exists there is always some danger, but for my part I don't want to touch too much upon this subject because I hope and indeed I believe that the Government is wide awake to the situation and that they are taking precautions against such a danger."

#### Why Support the Government?

"I was asked by someone why should I support the Government in their policy of sending men to the front. Why should not the Liberal party have remained quiet and passive and let all the worries be left to the Government? My answer was: 'I have no particular love for the Government, but I love my country, I love the land of my ancestors, France. I love the land of liberty above all, England, and rather than that I in my position of Leader of the Liberal party, should remain passive and quiescent, I would rather go out of public life, and life altogether.'"

#### No Cause for Election.

"If in the month of June or July last there was no cause for an election, still less in the month of December of the same year is there cause for an election. The war is still on. Upon the policy introduced by the Government to discharge the duties we owe to our Mother Country, we have taken no issue with the Government. We have supported their policy, and therefore there is no cause for an appeal to the country. Then for my part arguing from these premises, I say that I do not believe that the Government seriously entertains the possibility of having an election, reversing their opinion of July, even if they were urged by some ardent but misguided men.

#### SENATOR ROBERT JAFFRAY.

CANADIAN Liberalism lost one of its most imposing figures and the Dominion at large one of its foremost citizens in the death of Hon. Robert Jaffray, which occurred at Toronto on December 16, after a very short illness. A long, useful and honorable career ended when Senator Jaffray passed away. For many years he held a notable place in the financial, business and public life of Toronto, a place by no means confined to that city alone, but secured to him wherever his many activities extended throughout the Dominion. The unquestioned esteem in which he was held by all classes of people, by business competitors and by political opponents as much as by business associates and political colleagues and supporters, was a tribute to the rugged sterling qualities of the man and the just reward of a life lived with a rare and uncompromising fidelity to duty. Senator Jaffray was in his eighty-second year, having lived for 62 years in Toronto to which he came as a young man of twenty, direct from his birthplace in Scotland.

Senator Jaffray was President of the Toronto *Globe* for the last 26 years of his life, having become a Director of that paper in 1880, shortly before the death of its founder and his intimate friend of many years, George Brown, who was so largely responsible for Confederation.

Robert Jaffray was born at Skeock, Bannockburn, Scotland, January 23, 1832 and received his early education in the neighboring town of Stirling. At the age of 15 he went to Edinburgh where he was apprenticed to the grocery business. Five years later he came to Canada and entered the grocery business in Toronto immediately. He built up a large and very profitable business, and in 1883, his outside interests having become large, he retired and devoted himself to the affairs of the many concerns with which he had become connected. He was closely identified with early railway building in all parts of the Dominion, and it would be difficult to name the numerous railways, insurance companies, land corporations, trust companies and other enterprises with which he was connected in the past forty years. He became a director of the Toronto *Globe* in 1880 and in 1888 succeeded to the Presidency on the retirement of James MacLennan K. C., who was elevated to the Bench. But a week or two before his death, Senator Jaffray was chosen President of the Imperial Bank of Canada on the death of D. R. Wilkie. His connection with the Imperial Bank dated from 1885 when he became a director. From 1906, he was Vice-president of the bank.

Since his earliest years in Canada he was active in the service of the Liberal party. He believed in government by organized and responsible parties, and he believed in historic Liberalism as embodying the highest ideals and truest principles of political democracy, and for this belief he fought and worked with all the fervor and energy of a remarkably aggressive personality. He remained a valiant Liberal to the end of his days.

## FREEDOM BREEDS LOYALTY



"Mr. Asquith, speaking at the Guildhall within the last month, stated that if Britain had stood passive with her arms folded when Belgium — poor Belgium — was risking her whole against a powerful enemy, she would have covered herself with shame (cheers.) And to this sentiment, we all say yes. Now I ask you, my fellow countrymen of all origins, English Canadians, French Canadians and Canadians, all British subjects, sons of England and sons of France, would it be possible to contemplate the possibility that we should remain passive and quiescent when the British and French armies were fighting for the freedom of France, for the freedom of Belgium and for the civilization of the world? Is there any man in this audience who could have gone to his bed at night and slept when he was thinking of the powerful odds which were fighting upon the soil of Belgium and France? For my part I do not hesitate to say, applying to Canada the very words Mr. Asquith used towards Britain, that if Canada had remained passive and quiescent when such issues were being fought by countries to which we owe so much, England and France, we should have covered ourselves with dishonor,".—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Montreal, December 13, 1914.

## NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

THE new Imperial Naturalization Act, which was promulgated by Order-in-council at Ottawa on December 23, and which came into force on January 1 is of far-reaching importance and effect. Possibly the greatest difference between the new law and the old, is that the new naturalization gives to aliens naturalized in Canada under the new law full status as British citizens, not only in Canada but wherever they may go in the world. They will be entitled to the protection of the British flag, no matter where they may be. Under the present law an alien, other than a native of the United States, naturalized under the old act, is entitled to the rights of British citizenship only within the Dominion. A native of the United States has wider privileges by virtue of a treaty entered into by Great Britain and the United States in 1870.

### An Empire-wide Law.

The new Naturalization law is Inter-Imperial and was adopted concurrently by Great Britain and by all the other Dominions which have passed the necessary legislation. An important feature of the new law which has not hitherto been emphasized is the fact that it not only maintains but strengthens the autonomous rights of the Overseas Dominions. This is because it is by virtue of the legislation of the different Dominions and not by virtue of Imperial legislation that world-wide British citizenship is attained by the alien naturalized in one of the dominions. At first it was proposed that the whole matter should be dealt with by Imperial legislation, but the representatives of the Dominions at the various Imperial conferences asserted their right to individual action and the point was quickly conceded. As a result, a precedent has been established which will strengthen the position of Canada in all matters in which the Dominion was delegated the right of home legislation by the British North America act.

A memorandum of the provisions of the new act issued by the department of the Secretary of State shows that the difficulties of obtaining naturalization have been considerably increased. Under the old law, in order to qualify for naturalization, the subject must have lived in Canada for three years. Under the new law residence in the Empire for five years must be proved, and at least one year of residence in Canada. The cost of naturalization is increased from \$3.00 to \$5.00, and three months notice of the intention to apply for naturalization is required. The application must then be passed upon by a judge, who will forward the papers to the Department of State, which must necessarily issue the certificate in the papers are in order, although the act apparently does not specify when the certificate must issue.

### Conditions and Qualifications.

The conditions and qualifications for naturalization under the new act are summarized as follows:

(1) Residence within His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years or service un-

der the crown for the same period within the last eight years before the application.

(2) Residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

(3) Good character.

(4) An adequate knowledge of the English or French languages.

(5) An intention, if a certificate of naturalization is granted, to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the crown.

Notices of application for naturalization must be posted by the applicant in the postoffice nearest to his residence and in the office of the clerk of the court until considered by the court. It is in the hands of the court to decide whether or not the applicant has an adequate knowledge of English or French. The judge also has it in his powers to require evidence to prove that the applicant is of good character, and, if necessary, he can adjourn the hearing to secure the evidence of witnesses.

### Two Methods of Naturalization.

The repeal of the old act is subject to the provision that persons residing in Canada on January 1, 1915, may apply and obtain naturalization under that act. There will, therefore, be two methods of naturalization during the following three years, the first requiring only three years of residence and conferring naturalization within the Dominion, and the second requiring five years of residence and conferring British nationality for all intents and purposes.

Another important point clearly set out is that although the present act goes out of force, people who have been naturalized under the act will not be compelled to go before the courts again in order to secure the full measure of British citizenship provided by the new measure. They may send the certificates already granted to the secretary of state, who will issue a new certificate, but not before the applicant has been a resident of the Dominion for five years. This means that many naturalized Canadians who received their certificates recently after residing but three years in Canada will have to wait until five years is up before they will receive the new certificate entitling them to world-wide British nationality.

### PARLIAMENT MEETS FEBRUARY 4.

The Parliament of Canada will meet in regular session on February 4, in accordance with the official notice gazetted late in December. According to the announcements in various Conservative papers, it is expected that the financial measures of the Government will form the main feature of the session. Owing to the War the usual drawing-room and state ball will be dispensed with and other functions usually incidental to the session will be absent.

## CANADA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE question of home defence, with particular reference to relations with the United States and the possible significance of the much-debated Monroe Doctrine in this time of war, was discussed by Mr. R. C. Smith, K. C., of Montreal, in an address before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, December 12th. The subject is of such timely interest and Mr. Smith's exposition of the true Canadian attitude proved so clear that this portion of his address is given herewith;

Another thought that is equally obvious with the first is the duty of home defence. Some people can only teach by the ancient method of hyperbole. It is true that some people can only learn by the same method; alarm and exaggeration are necessary to arouse them to even seriously consider a question. I am not an alarmist. I have generally found the old Latin proverb to be true: "In the middle way there is the greatest safety." Some of our people are very fearful; others ridicule all that is done in the way of home defence. Somewhere between hysterical alarm and stoical indifference there is solid commonsense prudence, and I do not apologize for saying that in this world conflict our duty, as well as our vital interest, requires that ample and adequate means shall be adopted for home defence. The people of Canada must be prepared to defend this portion of the Empire if it become necessary. Several of my friends have spoken to me about the recent address of Mr. Taft upon the Monroe Doctrine, delivered before the Outlook Club in New Jersey, and they seem to think that his reference to Canada was unsympathetic. What Mr. Taft is reported to have said was this:

### Ex-President Taft's Opinion.

"A question which has arisen in respect to the present war is whether if Germany, Austria or Turkey, with whom England is now at war, were to send a naval and military force to Canada to take Canadian ports and wage war upon the soil of the Dominion, this would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and would be something against which that doctrine would require us to protest. It seems to me clear, from the history of the Monroe Doctrine, and from Secretary Seward's declaration in the case of the war between Spain and Chile, that a consistent pursuit of the policy would not require us to object to any warlike measures under the rules of lawful war which England's enemies might take against Canada. Canada is already furnishing substantial military aid to Great Britain and the Allies. She has sent a body of 30,000 well-equipped soldiers, and is training more and preparing to send them. On what theory could we justly object to Germany's taking counter measures and carrying the war into a country which is waging war upon her? All that the Monroe Doctrine would consistently require of us would be to insist that when the war is over, if Germany were successful, she could not take over the

territory of Canada, overthrow the Government and establish her own there, or take any oppressive measures which would have a similar effect. But we could not object to her exacting an indemnity if she were the victor."

### The Monroe "Policy"

The language in which President Monroe, in his annual message, in 1823, announced the policy which has been adopted as the settled policy of the United States is this:

"We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

### The Canadian Attitude.

What I am going to say is not said in any boastful or braggart disposition. In times such as these we would no doubt welcome help from whatever source it came, but surely no one for a moment could seriously think that Canada could rely upon the Monroe Doctrine for her defence. There is no protectorate or suzerainty over Canada. It is a part of the Empire, and no doubt can exist as to which is our national flag. If Canada could rely for her defence upon the Monroe Doctrine very serious doubt would exist as to which flag should float upon our public buildings. No, there was not one word which Mr. Taft said that was unsympathetic; he simply stated the obvious truth. The Monroe Doctrine is not founded upon any principle of International law. You may read the works of International law writers from Grotius to the present time without finding any principle declared which could support the Monroe Doctrine. It is simply the declared policy of the United States which will have force and effect only so long as the United States is able and is at the same time willing to enforce it. Summed up in a few words the Monroe Doctrine simply means that the United States will not interfere with the American possessions of European countries as they existed at the date of President Monroe's declaration, but that the United States would not permit any European country to acquire further possessions in the American Continent, nor would the United States permit European countries to overthrow or



interfere with the Government of existing independent states or existing dominions. It would be absurd for Canadians to rely upon such a doctrine for the defence of Canadian territory. All that we could rely upon is that our powerful and friendly neighbour would if occasion arose, fulfill to the letter all obligations of neutrality, as, for example, would not permit any organization against us in her own territory, and would not permit the violation of the international boundary.

How highly we value the sympathetic attitude of so large a portion of the American press and people no words can exaggerate. That the same feeling exists in England was manifested by Earl Grey in his speech during the present week. The celebration of the hundred years of peace between the United States and the Empire afforded the occasion of many declarations of mutual friendliness which shall not soon be forgotten. But the people of Canada must be prepared to defend this portion of the Empire if the necessity should arise. We have happily been spared the immediate horrors of war, but that immunity should not lead us to forget our duty, which is rationally and calmly, but effectually, to make the defence of this country secure.

### NOMINATIONS IN ALBERTA.

CONVENTIONS for the nomination of Liberal candidates for most of the constituencies in Alberta will be held during the present month of January. A definite decision to proceed with the selection of candidates and preliminary organization was reached at a meeting of the Alberta Federal Liberal Association, held at Calgary, December 16. Liberal standard bearers to contest the seats in the next Dominion elections will therefore be chosen at conventions to be held as follows: Lethbridge, January 13; Macleod, January 14; Medicine Hat, January 20; Strathcona, January 22; West Edmonton, January 27. Conventions will also be held shortly in Bow River and Battle River.

The decision to proceed with nominations and preliminary organization was forced upon the Liberals of Alberta by the unusual activity of the Conservative organizations who have not only had their candidates in the field for some time, but who have been found to be prosecuting vigorous election work, apparently under the belief that an election was imminent. It was made clear at the meeting of the Federal Liberal association that the Liberals were prepared to adhere strictly to the truce declared at the outbreak of the War, but that the truce having been broken in several constituencies in the province, they felt bound, in self defence, to call conventions and select their candidates. It was made plain, however, that the Liberals of Alberta are still prepared to observe the truce in any constituencies in which there has been no marked Conservative election activity.

### THE CANADIAN NAVY IN THE EMERGENCY.

IN view of the very valuable work done by the Niobe and the Rainbow, of His Majesty's Canadian Navy, since they were re-fitted and recommissioned after the outbreak of war, a reference to these ships in the annual report of the Department of Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, is of unusual interest. It shows why these ships were not immediately available for service for which they were solely needed at the very outbreak of hostilities. The report says:

"The Government having decided not to continue H. M. C. ships Niobe and Rainbow in full commission, no recruiting for the Canadian Navy was carried on during the year and the programme of exercises and training laid down for these ships was not continued. During the year free discharge was given to those Canadians who entered the service and who wished to avail themselves of the offer of discharge. In addition, many of the ranks and ratings, brought from the Imperial service, have completed their engagements under the Canadian Government and returned to England without being replaced, with the result that at present the ships are only manned by a sufficient crew to keep them in good order and such state that should they required for sea service at any time they could be placed in commission with as little delay as possible.

"The report by the head schoolmaster of the Niobe shows that the various ratings show a keen desire to increase their knowledge".

This report shows quite frankly why the two Canadian cruisers were not ready to take to sea when their services were so much needed at the very outbreak of the war. It was between two weeks and a month before they were ready for service, which was quite unavoidable in view of the fact that they were without the crews to man them, had been at least partly dismantled, and required considerable overhauling and repairing. Details of the work necessary and of the actual time when they were ready to take to sea have been denied to the public, owing mainly to the censorship.

That the Niobe could not take to sea before September 1 was admitted by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of the Naval Service, during the special session of Parliament in August. He explained that the Niobe was being manned by British naval reserves living in Canada and by men taken from the British Sloops-of-war Shearwater and Algerine, which were in southern Pacific waters at the outbreak of war and which were convoyed to British Columbia by the Rainbow.

Since they were got into commission for active service, the Rainbow and the Niobe have done invaluable work. Details of their activities have not been made public, but it is well known that they have contributed largely to the efficient patrol of the waters contiguous to the Canadian coast in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. On the Atlantic the Niobe has co-operated with British cruisers, while in the Pacific, the Rainbow has had the co-operation of Japanese warships in the patrol which undoubtedly averted the danger of a raid by German cruisers which were at large in the Pacific for some weeks after the outbreak of hostilities.

## THE DOMINIONS AND THE EMPIRE.

From London, England, *Morning Post* (Unionist), December 10, 1914.

THE Dominions by their splendid loyalty never allow us to forget that not only England but the British Empire is at war. In the negotiations which led up to the declaration we do not know that any of the Dominions were consulted. Their acquiescence in the decision of the Imperial Government and their loyalty to its policy were taken for granted. As the Prime Minister of Canada pointed out, in his inspiring address to the Canadian Club at Montreal on Monday, "the citizens of the self-governing Dominions do not directly participate through their ministers or through their Parliaments in the councils of the Empire which determine issues of peace and war." And he added these significant words; "It would be rash to predict the method by which that great problem will be solved but of this I am convinced that the events of this war will powerfully assist in hastening its wise solution." Sir Robt. Borden went on to mention as bearing on this problem, that the Dominion Government have at present one of their own number as High Commissioner in London and that the position of this Canadian Minister was invaluable in insuring close and intelligent co-operation between the two governments. It may be that this line of development will be fruitful and that the Dominions may all come to have Ministers in London as High Commissioners. These Ministers might perhaps form the permanent nucleus of the Imperial Conference for it is always to be remembered that in the Conference already exists something more than the germ of Imperial consultation and co-operation.

We learn much by war; we learn who are our enemies and who are our friends, what policy is safe and what policy is dangerous, and that political party will have most chance of future success in the country which grasps and acts upon the great national lessons which this war is teaching, and one of the greatest of these lessons is that the British Empire may be trusted to rally to the common cause, and that each part of the Empire strengthens the whole by freely doing its own particular share in the work. It would, no doubt, be invidious to compare the share of the Crown Colonies with the share of the Dominions in the common task; but this much may at least be said, that what has been and is being done best is the voluntary and spontaneous effort inspired by the local genius and spirit of the particular country concerned and not imposed upon it by Whitehall. In Canada, Australia and New Zealand the raising, equipping and despatching of their contingents was in each case a local work, conceived on a generous scale and handsomely carried out. These contingents will be found to justify the local efforts of the Dominions to create their own military forces, albeit with certain features, like words of command and calibre of rifles in common. Even where the Central Authority and the Dominions were in conflict, it is the Dominion judgement that is proving to be right. Thus for example; Australia insisted against a great deal of

opposition at this end on having her own navy, and this Australian Navy when war broke out was found to be the right thing in the right place. The battle cruiser Australia was strong enough to defend the Antipodes against the heaviest metal Germany possessed outside European waters, and the *Sydney* was the instrument, under Providence, of putting an end to the pernicious activities of the *Emden*, and not only did Australia achieve this work of commerce protection and cruiser destruction on the sea, but she also, with the co-operation of New Zealand swept that part of the world clean of German colonies. And if only Australia had not been so long in the leading-strings of Whitehall and had developed this independent policy somewhat earlier, we might not have been under the necessity of applying for the good offices of our loyal and obliging ally in the East. South Africa will do its share in good time, the Union was so new to the constellation that it could hardly have been expected to remain firm in its orbit. Thanks, however to the magnificent behaviour of General Botha, General Smuts and their colleagues and thanks also to the loyal support of the British and the larger portion of the Dutch population, the rebellion is now crushed. Both Beyers and De Wet have been brought to account and we may hope that the still arduous work of conquering German South-West Africa will be accomplished, and this will be done by the Union itself following out its own plans, with the co-operations of the local squadron. As to Rhodesia, the report of the Chartered Company, a summary of which we publish in another column, shows that that great Colony also is carrying out with zeal and enterprise its share in this great war. It has already repelled an invasion from German East Africa; it has annexed the ridiculous "Caprivi Strip" which joins German South-West Africa to the so-called "navigable waters" of the Zambesi (above the Victoria Falls) it has provided a contingent of 500 picked men for the service of the Union Government; and another contingent of 500 is being raised.

The Prime Minister of Canada predicts that the Germans will find a quarter of a million men from the self governing Dominions arrayed in battle against them if the war is prolonged, and not only are the Dominions helping in this direct way in the actual prosecution of the war, but they are providing a great deal of the real wealth — that is to say, food and the raw material for boots and clothing, by which war is largely carried on. They are also providing the gold by which other commodities, bought from foreign countries, may be paid for, and so in many ways they are providing the reality and strength of that Empire which the Germans confidently predicted would fall to pieces at the first touch of war. And these things point also to the great truth that if this Empire is spared under Providence to continue its development that development will be upon lines of freedom and co-operation, and not upon lines of centralization and subordination.

## CANADIAN NICKEL AND THE WAR.

FOR some time past the *Toronto World*, a leading Conservative paper, has been waging a vigorous campaign for the prohibition of the export of nickel ore, matte or oxide, from Canada to the United States. The *World* bases its demand on the well-known fact that Canada, in the famous mines in the Sudbury district, possesses the chief nickel deposits in the world; that no nickel is made in Canada; that the whole output of the Canadian nickel mines goes to the United States for treatment, and it asserts with a confidence that indicates some knowledge of the subject, that Canadian nickel is finding its way to Germany and has been used and is being used in the production of nickel-steel for the building of German warships. Therefore the *World* argues that a stop should be put at once to the export of Canadian nickel, and it calls upon the Dominion Government to take action at once.

The output of the Canadian nickel mines is controlled by an American company which ships the crude nickel to its smelters in New Jersey. This is the basis of the charge made by the *World*. Following is a sample of the editorial comment of the *Toronto* paper;

"We exercise no control over the American smelter's product; and as a matter of fact the British fleet is now facing the German fleet, most of the nickel in the armor of which comes from Ontario mines, with or without the knowledge of our government at Toronto and the government at Ottawa. How long are we going to allow this state of things to last? Is it not criminally unpatriotic?"

On another occasion the *World* said:

"Don't let us jeopardize the Empire, endanger the lives of our own sons and fellow subjects — nearly ten thousand British sailors have already gone to the bottom, victims of German ships, built with Canadian nickel — by allowing Germany to get a metal which she cannot get any other place than from us... To talk about our patriotism and then help the enemy to get our nickel by letting it go freely into a neutral country, is national, is Imperial suicide. It is treachery to our fellow subjects, and nothing else. And we repeat it, treachery!"

### Statement by Government.

Several other Canadian newspapers joined the *World* in its campaign and the criticism drew from the government at Ottawa a statement on December 26, which declared that the government had taken steps to be assured that no Canadian nickel was finding its way to Germany through the United States company which has sole control of Canadian nickel. It was also stated that steps have been taken by the government of Canada have the entire approval and sanction of the British government, who express themselves as entirely satisfied with the precautions that have been taken. It was also explained that the nickel exported from Canada to the United States is used in a large number of industries in that country, and that therefore prohibition of the export, except for the most urgent reasons, would be undesirable.

On the same day that the Dominion government issued its statement, a similar explanation came from the management of the International Nickel Company, which has its headquarters in New York.

Far from accepting the explanations of the Government and the Company, the *Toronto World* returned to the attack in the following terms;

"The *World* is glad to know that the Ottawa government has this subject under consideration as above set out. But the *World* wishes to say that Germany has been getting all her nickel from Canada and as far as we can gather is still getting it; and the *World* wishes also to say that it has no confidence in anything coming from the New York office of the nickel trust.

"But the statement of the government ignores the most serious thing in allowing the situation to continue; in other words, that it is the duty of the Canadian Government to immediately and absolutely, prohibit the export of nickel out of our country in any shape or form unless to a refinery in Great Britain and only then until such time as a refining plant be established in Canada. **We have been allowing a company that has no interest in upholding Canada and the cause of the Empire, to take nickel matte out of our country and give it to the enemies of the Empire; and furthermore, that this company, which does that, is under constant temptation of enormous prices and profits from the German government in order to have the supply continued.**

"What the government at Ottawa must do, is to declare a policy against any continuation of conditions that have prevailed in the past; and at the same time the Canadian public ought to be told who have been the main shareholders and customers of this International Nickel Company in the United States ever since its organization. **If it can be shown as the *World* knows it can be shown, that there were big German shareholders in this Company and that German interests were the big buyers of the product, then it is high time that all these facts should be presented to the Canadian people:**

"As to the Norway supply, it is a good deal like the New Caledonia bugaboo, and we take little stock in the statement."

### COPYING THE LEMIEUX ACT.

ACCORDING to press dispatches from Wheeling, West Virginia, on December 15, legislation modelled after the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act will be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature of that state. West Virginia has been forced to seek a way of preventing labor disputes which have caused heavy losses in that state in recent years, and particularly within the past year or two. It is a tribute to the soundness and success of the Canadian legislation adopted by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is being taken as a pattern by West Virginia.

## DOMINION CURRENCY.

EARLY in January, following the publication of the usual Government returns in the Canada Gazette, the charge was made by leading financial journals and other newspapers that there has been, since the outbreak of the war and since the special session of Parliament in August, an over-issue of some thirty-four million dollars beyond the amount authorized by parliament.

Among the measures adopted at the special session in August was one to add \$20,000,000 to the amount of Dominion notes which the Government were authorized to issue against a reserve of twenty-five per-cent of gold. The former limit of \$30,000,000 established some years ago was thus increased to \$50,000,000. This increase of twenty millions in the note circulation called for the placing of only five millions in the gold reserve, and thus gave the Government fifteen millions additional for their various purposes.

Financial statements of this nature are not easily understood and their real meaning is not readily to be grasped by the man in the street, but the charge is made that the Government statement and the last bank statement now show that the actual increase in note circulation aggregates some \$48,000,000.

On January 12, Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, took cognizance of the criticism made and issued the following statement which was given out for general publication:

"Hon. Mr. White stated to-day that, apart from notes issued against securities, gold to the amount of sixty-two per cent. was held against the remaining outstanding circulation. It was not until 1902 that the percentage of gold so held rose to sixty per cent. Dominion notes aggregating about twenty-five million dollars have been issued since August, chiefly against the deposit of Dominion, Dominion-guaranteed, and municipal securities. Any necessary legislation confirmatory of the action of the Governor in Council in exceeding the legally authorized note issue will be obtained at the coming session of Parliament, as was done in 1908 following an authorization in 1907 of an excess issue of ten million dollars.

In Great Britain, said Mr. White, the Imperial Government has issued since the war broke out currency notes to an amount as high as \$270,000,000 while the United States, between August 1, and October 31, issued \$360,000,000 of "emergency currency." The Canadian situation is exceptionally strong, and there is no sign of redundancy of circulation, he said."

There is no comment to be made on this statement of the Minister of Finance beyond the fact that it gives no real explanation.

## DIARY OF THE MONDAY.

1914.

December.

- 1 LUNENBURG (N. S.) CONSERVATIVES, in Convention at Bridgewater, endorse candidature of Dr. DUGALD STEWART, M. P.
- 2 MAJOR THOMAS BEATTIE, M. P., for London, Ont., died at London.
- ANNUAL MEETING of LIBERAL ASSOCIATION of HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).
- 3 CARLETON-VICTORIA (N. B.) CONSERVATIVES, in Convention at Woodstock, nominate HON. J. K. FLEMMING, former Premier of New Brunswick.
- 4 NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, meeting at Fredericton, choose HON. C. W. ROBINSON as Provincial Leader.  
FRANK BARNARD, Ex-M. P. for Victoria, B. C., appointed LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- 7 PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTION in DUNDAS, Ont., caused by death of Premier Whitney, results in election of Irwin Hilliard, (Con.) Conservative majority reduced from 673 in June 1914, to 76.  
INVERNESS (N. S.) CONSERVATIVES, in Convention at Inverness, nominate Thomas Gallant.
- 8 NORTH HURON (Ont.) LIBERALS in convention at Wingham, nominate ARCH. HISLOP, former M.P.P.
- 10 CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION at Sydney, N. S., nominates JOHN C. DOUGLAS for CAPE BRETON SOUTH and ROBERT H. BUTTS for RICHMOND.  
HON. J. K. FLEMMING formally resigns Premiership of New Brunswick and Lieut. Gov. Wood calls on Hon. GEO. J. CLARKE to form new Government.  
KING'S COUNTY, (N. S.) LIBERALS, annual meeting, election of officers, etc., addressed by SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, Mr. E. M. MACDONALD and others.
- 11 QU'APPELLE (Sask.) LIBERALS in Convention at Wolseley, nominate LEVI THOMPSON of Wolseley.
- 12 MONTREAL REFORM CLUB addressed by SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
- 16 ALBERTA FEDERAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, in general meeting at Calgary, fixes dates for nomination conventions throughout Province of Alberta during month of January.  
SENATOR ROBERT JAFFRAY died at Toronto.
- 16 LETHBRIDGE (Alta.) CONSERVATIVES, in convention at Lethbridge, nominate W. S. BALL.
- 17 HANTS COUNTY (N. S.) LIBERALS in Convention at Windsor, nominate L. H. MARTELL of Windsor,
- 17 GRENVILLE (Ont.) CONSERVATIVES in convention, addressed by Hon. Dr. REID.  
KING'S COUNTY (P. E. I.) CONSERVATIVES in convention at Georgetown, nominate A. L. FRASER.
- 21 LAST MOUNTAIN (Sask.) LIBERALS, in convention at Nokomis, nominate J. FRED. JOHNSTON of Bladworth, Sask.
- 22 SENATOR J. N. KIRCHHOFFER (Brandon, Man.) died at Ottawa.
- 27 CARLETON COUNTY (N. B.) LIBERALS in convention at Woodstock, nominate ROBT. L. SIMS to contest provincial by-election caused by resignation of Hon. J. K. Fleming, former Premier.
- 29 LIBERAL CONVENTION at Sydney, N. S., nominates W. F. CARROLL, M. P., for CAPE BRETON SOUTH and G. W. KYTE, M.P. for RICHMOND.  
ANNAPOLIS (N. S.) CONSERVATIVES, in convention at Bridgetown, elect officers and endorse A. L. DAVIDSON, M. P..

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