

# THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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## THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO THE FARMERS.



**FINANCE MINISTER WHITE:—Markets? Nonsense, you Rube,—  
What you need is Education.**

In the House of Commons on January 20, Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, intimated that the Government was opposed to granting relief to either producers or consumers by tariff changes. He said: "We have a declining rural population" and asked "What is the remedy"? He then answered "The remedy is unquestionably increased production", and added that the Government proposed to further this end by the "promotion of agricultural education throughout Canada"—"taking agricultural instruction to the farmer, teaching him as to his soils, as to his grains, as to his breeds of cattle". (See Hansard, H. of C. p. 80)

Canada's total production last year of wheat alone is estimated at 231,717,000 bushels, Canada's total consumption in one year at 50,000,000 bushels. Under these circumstances the Canadian Farmer who knows his own business better than the Minister of Finance is demanding "Wider markets" not "Agricultural education" as the proper means of securing increased production.

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## THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

THE Speech from the Throne and the Debate on the address in reply, usually afford some key to the probable nature of legislation and trend of debate of the ensuing session of Parliament. Judged by the Speech, the session of 1914 will prove a lean one. Saving Redistribution, which is an obligation the constitution places on the Government and which should have been effected last year or the year before, the Government's programme promises little or nothing in the nature of vital or constructive legislation. A Bill consolidating the Railway Act and its amendments is promised, but consolidations are a poor substitute for new laws. Bills relating to the Civil Service and to Trust and Loan Companies are, with the exception of Bills providing for increased representations of the Western Provinces in the Senate, the only other Government measures promised. The significant feature, is that the really important problems of the country are wholly ignored so far as indication of any attempt to deal with them by legislation is concerned. The Speech makes mention of business being restricted by the financial stringency, but this restriction is referred to as "slight" and "temporary", and the "boundless resources" of Canada are set forth as the assurance of prosperity and success.

### The Two Points of View.

This reliance in the face of serious economic conditions on the "boundless resources" of Canada is at once a confession of incapacity and of extravagance on the Government's part. A country has the right to look to the Government not to its resources for assurances of progress and the means of furthering them. Dependence on resources means a policy of drift, and the sacrifice of future needs to present want of foresight and initiative.

For impotence and indifference so palpable, the Government was very rightly taken to task by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, as Leader of the Opposition moved the following amendment to the address:

"We regret to have to represent to Your Royal Highness that in the gracious Speech with which you met Parliament, whilst it is admitted that business is in a depressed condition, yet there is no indication of any intention on the part of your advisers to take any steps towards relieving such a situation."

The debate served to further disclose the respective attitudes of the opposing parties in Parliament.

## The Liberal Attitude.

The attitude of the Liberal Party is best expressed in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Government must act. They cannot afford to remain inactive like flies on a wheel or, still like logs. The Government must not remain in power simply to enjoy the sweets of office and take no responsibility. As possible lines of action, Sir Wilfrid suggested the securing of wider markets, there was an offer by the United States which the Government should take advantage of without delay. Other possible action was to relieve the farming community of the burden of taxation; yet other was the removal of combines which exist with respect to commodities in the nature of food products and with respect to transportation on the Great Lakes. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that between the price paid to the consumer and that received by the producer there was a wide margin and stated that it was this margin which it should be the effort of the Government and Parliament to reach and cut down. Combines meant taxation of both producer and consumer. The restrictions imposed by the tariff were being used by the combines to promote their interests, and tariff revision in the interests of consumers and producers alike appeared to be necessary.

## The Conservative Attitude.

Premier Borden's attitude was characteristic of that of the Government from the start. It was a reliance on time rather than action to effect a change in conditions. Because Canada had survived periods of depression in the past, the Premier thought the country would come through all right again. Because the cost of living had increased elsewhere, and in the decade preceding his term of office, he saw no reason why the Government should attempt to deal with this condition. The Premier however went out of his way to make it appear that the trusts and combines were in no way responsible and that a change in the tariff, was the last remedy to be thought of.

The Minister of Finance was even more emphatic than the Prime Minister. "Optimism", Mr. White said, "is the only thing for Canada at the present time." He openly combated any change in Customs tariff which would further a policy of free food or of wider markets. "Increased production" he declared, was the solution of the high cost of living and the way to effect this was by "taking agricultural instruction to the farmer, teaching him as to his soils, as to his grains, as to his breeds of cattle."

In a word then, the Liberal attitude is one of action, involving a readjustment of the tariff, particularly as respects articles which constitute the necessities of existence, or, in other words, the food of the people, and securing for the farmer wider markets and relief from the taxation imposed upon him in the production of food products, a tariff which will suffice for revenue, rather than a tariff favoring monopoly and privilege. The Conservative attitude is one of inaction, of absence of anything in the nature of constructive legislation; in the stead of tariff revision or relief to the farmer in the form of wider markets or reduced cost of production, education as to soils, grains and breeds; as regards all else, the optimistic belief that Canada will come through all present and future ills on the strength of her boundless resources.

## THE BORDEN CABINET—V. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

by H. F. Gadsby.



Hon. L. P. Pelletier

In England the Postmaster-General is known as One Flag Looey; in Quebec as Padlock Pelletier. He comes by these names naturally enough. They commemorate two outstanding facts in his career.

When Premier Borden took him over to London as a tamed Nationalist, Exhibit A., of French-Canadian loyalty, the Postmaster-General made a great hit with his after-dinner speeches in which the last dollar of Canadian money and the last drop of Canadian blood was all too little for the British Navy. It was here he won his sobriquet of One Flag Looey.

The new oil-burning, smoke-consuming Dreadnaughts are the direct result of Pelletier's visit. Pelletier is a great tobacco-burner. He smokes perhaps fifty cigarettes a day. With characteristic thrift he rolls them himself. With still more characteristic thrift he inhales the smoke because he is not the man to waste anything. When he gets through with a cigarette there's nothing left for anybody else, not even a butt. Inhaling so much smoke may not be good for Pelletier's heart—indeed many people say he has a bad heart—but at all events it put

the British Navy up to a new trick. All the Dreadnaughts said: "If he can swallow his own smoke so can we". And they did.

The title of Padlock Pelletier was conferred on him later by the people of Quebec who had followed his rise to power and patronage with great interest. The story speaks for itself. A young mail-clerk in the Quebec district invented a new padlock for mail-bags and tried to sell it to the Post Office Department. He did not succeed, but the fact did not escape Pelletier that it was a mighty good padlock for other purposes as well as mail-bags. The inventor had the usual luck of geniuses who travel without a guardian. He sold his patent for a song to three of Pelletier's friends who formed a company and landed an order for three hundred and fifty thousand padlocks,—enough padlocks to cover the Interprovincial Bridge between Ottawa and Hull. There are forty thousand mail bags in the whole of Canada; some of the padlocks on these bags have been in use since Confederation and are good for another fifty years yet. In the course of nature Pelletier's padlocks would still be working at the end of the Twenty First Century, and the Government of that day would not be worried about laying in a new supply of padlocks before the year 2300 A.D. These curious details, extracted one by one as King John did the Jew's teeth, came out when Rodolphe Lemieux cross-examined Pelletier in the House last session but when Hughes of Prince Edward Island quizzed him on the same subject this session the Postmaster General denied that there was any order for three hundred and fifty thousand padlocks. Ten thousand padlocks, he said, was the correct figure. Strangely enough the Postmaster General was telling the truth in both cases. What had happened in the interval was that Premier Borden had told his colleague that he was long on padlocks and three hundred and forty thousand of them were cancelled?

However the padlocks were not an unmixed evil. They were in a manner of speaking father to the parcel post, for it was not until the

night before the padlock revelations were threatened that Pelletier put a notice on the order paper announcing his good intentions.

Pelletier has worked wonders in the Post Office Department. In three years he has fired all the Grit Postmasters in Canada. In some cases where the Postmaster was dead Pelletier dug up the graveyard to get at him. These solemn graveyard activities may explain his gray-green complexion. When there wasn't a postmaster's head to chop off he did the next best thing—he changed the name of the Post Office.

Pelletier is the Bob Rogers of Quebec where all things work together for Pelletier. He is a great magician. He makes ten dollars grow where only one grew before. When the Quebec quarantine station was to be sold Pelletier smiled and there were two profits amounting to about twenty thousand dollars inside six months. In another case of a quarry near Quebec the fortunate manipulators made a gain of \$2,500 in three days. These are only two instances which go to show that it pays to be a friend of this unselfish man. Lest virtue leave him stranded in his old age, he has saved up about half a million, does his driving in a Post Office automobile, turns his clothes and uses both ends of his cuffs. He is an advocate of the simple life, confines his greatness to one room at Ottawa, and, when he receives, the sandwiches are served from the bathroom.

Pelletier has a conscience that enables him to turn handsprings or look at the back of his own neck as easily as you or I eat breakfast. When he broke into public life in 1883, a poetic figure with long black hair, he was a Tory. Space lacks to follow his career of whirling Dervish but suffice it to say that he always knew what way to spin, which was to the side that the sun shone on. In the course of thirty years he has been in turn: Tory, Nationalist, Liberal, Tory, again, Liberal, Tory, Nationalist, Tory.

Yes, a strange man is Black Zandrags. In the course of thirty years he has been all around the circle a couple of times and is now meeting himself as he comes back.

### "LET BAD ENOUGH ALONE."

**D**OMINANT among the 1911 appeals was the cautious conservative plea: "Let well enough alone". This was an unusual policy for a young country. But times were good. Prosperity abounded. Fifteen years of progressive government had developed Canada from cramped colonial dependency and struggling childhood into strong young nationhood within the Empire. An enterprising immigration policy had peopled its prairies. Agricultural production had manifested the great possibilities of its fertile lands. Industrial activity was building up its cities and towns. Sound financial administration had established its credit in the world's money markets. Canadians were a deservedly proud and satisfied people. And a majority of them voted to "let well enough alone".

The Borden administration took office. It is now in its third year. It was a coalition government. The members of its ministry held totally divergent views on many important and immediate matters of policy. Agreement was impossible. Action was deferred. Lethargy resulted. Canadian progress was stayed. And the touch of stringency found the young Dominion unprepared.

Serious conditions have resulted. Farmers found themselves facing a tight and exacting money situation under unusual taxation burdens. Industrial activity was stayed and thousands of workers thrown out of employment or required to work upon shortened hours and decreased pay. The credit of the country suffered impairment. Public enterprises were held up. "Well enough" became "Bad enough". The test of actual trial found the Borden Government unprepared. It merely amended its dictum. "Let well enough alone" became "Let bad enough alone".

Parliament met, and Liberalism called for action. It demanded strong, statesmanlike steps to alleviate existing conditions, to woo back prosperity and good times, to restore the country's credit. It placed responsibility upon the trusts and combines which have operated under the privileges of protective tariffs to the detriment of the public weal. It called for fewer millionaires and more satisfied and contented people. It asked the benefits of free wheat for the

farmers, free food for the consumers, and a general and thorough overhauling of such conditions as were shown to have militated against the interests of the general public. And it demanded prompt and effective action.

Liberalism based its position not upon the untried premises of theory, but upon the experience of the world. It pointed to the world-wide movement toward the rights of democracy, evidenced by the upheavals under David Lloyd George in Britain, the emancipation under Woodrow Wilson in the United States, and the legislative progress under the recent tariff reduction edict of the Reichstag in Germany. It demanded that Canada join the progressive procession.

But the Big Interests which so largely direct the conduct and policy of the Borden Government are not allied with such progressive movements. They "view with alarm" anything calculated to interfere with their existing privileged and protected position. They call a halt upon anything which may divert some of their surplus profits into the pockets of the needy producer and artisan. "No, no", they cry, "Do not disturb anything. Let everything alone." Mr. Borden and his colleagues obey and do nothing.

### THE NAVAL ACT ANOMALY.

**I**N Canada today there is the anomalous condition of a Government continuing to ask Parliament for money for a naval service and at the same time refusing to provide the service.

In the estimates for the coming fiscal year the Government asks a grant of over \$2,500,000 for the Department of Naval Affairs. A great part of the proposed grant is ostensibly for purposes of the naval service, the balance being mainly for fisheries protection and the hydrographic survey. But the Government which asks for this large sum from the public treasury for a naval service does not propose to do anything in the way of furthering the work of such a service.

The Naval Service Act of 1910 is still on the statutes. It provides for the development and maintenance of a naval service in Canada. The Government, owing to its compromised position dare not repeal the Act, and at the same

time, it dare not carry out its provisions.

During the fiscal year now drawing to a close the Government spent hundreds of thousands of dollars under the Department of Naval Service. But during the year the training vessels purchased by the department before the change of Government have been kept tied up to the docks. The Government has made no effort to lead men to enlist; instead it has discouraged enlistment and, indeed, has even encouraged the desertion of those who enrolled in the service before 1911.

In the House this session the Opposition members have complained, and complained with good reason, of the Government's anomalous course. If the ministry does not propose to administer the Naval Service Act in accordance with its provisions, why should Parliament vote public money to be spent ostensibly under that law? What is the Government's intention? Do the Ministers intend to keep the vessels of the service tied up to wharves, idle and useless? Do they intend to do nothing in the way of administering a naval service? If nothing is to be done, there is no good reason for grants being made by Parliament for a service which is not to be kept up and developed.

Every reasonable man, whatever his views as to what the naval policy of Canada should be, will agree that the Opposition point is well taken. If the Government has no intention of actively carrying on the work of a naval service then it obtains money, the people's money, under false pretences when it takes huge sums from the treasury for the purposes of such a service. It is wasting the public money when it does so.

It is a fair and proper claim, too, that the intention of the Government as to the naval service should be frankly communicated to Parliament and to the country, without further subterfuge or delay. The people have every right to know what it is proposed to do. When money is being asked from Parliament for any purpose, it is not a sufficient answer to tell the people's representatives that as respects its use the Ministry's intention will be made known "in due course".

## THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE HANDBOOK, 1913.

THE Conservative party has issued a handbook which purports to review "The Borden Government's record of legislative measures and administrative progress in two years". From the appearance of the cover, the nature of the index, and the major portion of the contents, the reader would gain the impression that it was some new compendium on "Empire" or "Naval Defence". Indeed, "Index to treatise on naval defence" are the words descriptive of the only index which appears. To the compilers of the volume all else has seemed either too insignificant or unworthy of classification in detail.

"The free pathway across the seas is the first condition of the Empire's existence."—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden.

"The Prime Minister of the Dominion having inquired in what form any immediate aid that Canada might give would be most effective, we have no hesitation in answering after a prolonged consideration of all the circumstances, that it is desirable that such aid should include the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply."—From the Admiralty Memorandum.

"The highest future for this Dominion lies within this Empire upon condition of equal status."—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden.

These quotations and "The Liberal-Conservative Handbook 1913" make up the cover of the volume, 112 pages of which, in addition to the index, are devoted exclusively to "The Naval Defence of Canada and the Empire."

All this display might be very fine in a party that had principles it was prepared to advocate and make a fight for. But when it is recalled that the Borden Administration has just met Parliament for its third session without mention of any policy of Naval Defence and without intention to do other than if possible, evade the whole question, it becomes both hypocritical and superfluous.

### Significant Omissions

It is significant that the treatise nowhere quotes the words which appeared in the speech from the throne at the opening of the last session of Parliament alleging that the effective naval forces of the Empire needed strengthening without delay, and that it was the duty of Canada to afford reasonable and necessary aid for that purpose. Nor does it make mention of the declarations of the Prime Minister both prior and subsequent to the debate on this address that on account of the urgency of the need he would appeal to Parliament for aid, and if denied by Parliament the aid requested would appeal from Parliament to the people. Nor does this treatise quote Mr. Borden's words in the House of Commons on January 12th, 1910, as follows:

"It is idle to assure us that there will be no war. The war has already begun, the war of construction. The victory will be as decisive there as in actual battle. Does the dissolution of the Empire signify nothing to Canada and her people. . . . When the British Empire goes, the British North America Act goes also, and with it there departs every constitutional guarantee which it contains. All beyond is chaos and darkness."

(See Hansard, House of Commons debates, Jan. 12th, 1910, 1799-1815-1818.)

Significant too, is the circumstance that it omits all reference to Mr. Borden's remarkable utterances in Parliament on December 5th, 1912 at the time of introducing the Naval Aid Bill, in which he characterized the existing situation as follows:

"To-day while the clouds are heavy and we hear the booming of the distant thunder and see the lightning flashes above the horizon, we cannot and we will not wait and deliberate until any impending storm shall have burst upon us in fury and with disaster."

(See Hansard, House of Commons debates: Dec. 5th, 1912, pps. 714-715.)

It did not take the compass of a single year to reveal the folly of this kind of excessive jingoism, and with it the futility of the policy of expediency which it was intended to support. It may help to play the game of a group of Jingo-Imperialists in the Old World and some of their satellites in the New, for the Tory party to devote the greater portion of its oratory and literature to alarmist generalizations on the subject of Empire and Naval warfare, but something other than the use of these terms as a cloak for unpatriotic and paralyzing alliances is needed if the Conservative party in Canada is not to wholly lose the respect of its own following in the Dominion, and avoid the contempt of Britishers in all parts of the world.

### Nature of Contents

Twenty-four pages of the handbook are devoted to a laboured apology for "The introduction of the closure," and twenty pages to the "Liberal Party and Reciprocity." It is only near the close of the volume that any attempt is made to give the Record of "Legislative measures and Administrative Progress." It would perhaps have been better for the reputation of the Tory party in the country if this last had never been attempted, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Up to the present the public has cherished a hope that something worthy of record was being achieved. Here is the last word the Government is capable of giving on its own behalf, the highest note of its own praise. Critically analyzed the record is a confession of sterility in legislation and of routine procedure in administration at a greatly enhanced cost to the country. Shorn of mention of measures introduced but not carried in parliament, and of measures which were but the carrying on of policies and enactments of the Laurier Administration, the so called "record" all but wholly disappears.

The two years' achievements are summarized at the conclusion of the volume. Elsewhere in the present issue of the *Liberal Monthly* the summary is republished exactly as set forth at pages 256 and 257 of the Handbook. That the reader may not be misled by misstatement, or lack of exact information, the truth in respect of the several items as given, is set forth in italicized comment. Remembering that the record contains nothing of the sins of omission or commission which remain an unwritten chapter, so far as the handbook is concerned, but is a display of the Government's virtues and achievements as framed up by the administration itself, the Canadian electors, may well ask themselves the question, has the Borden Government, according to its own showing, done aught to merit the approbation of the Canadian public in the use made of the opportunities its position affords, or aught to entitle it to a continuance of their confidence?

## SUMMARY OF BORDEN GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

THE following is the complete "summary of the Borden Government's Record of Legislative measures and administrative progress in two years" as given on pages 256 and 257 of the Liberal-Conservative Handbook, 1913, just issued. The comments inserted in italics which explain the facts will indicate how little real credit the record reflects on the Borden Administration:

**Highways' Aid Bill**, appropriating \$2,500,000 for road construction in two years. (Defeated by Senate.)  
**Branch Railway Bill**, providing for acquisition of branch lines in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, to advantage of Intercolonial. (Killed by Senate.)  
**Agricultural Aid Bill**. (Defeated by Senate.)

*The above statements inserted in brackets are untrue. Not one of these measures was defeated by the Senate. They were amended by the Senate, and the Government itself defeated them by refusing to accept amendments. It might be added that a Government is hard pressed when it is obliged to include defeated measures in its 'record of progress.'*

**Development of National Ports at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria.**  
**Harbour development at Toronto, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Fort William and other ports.**  
**Work on National Transcontinental Railway pushed with vigor.**  
**Construction of Hudson Bay Railway so far advanced that 150 miles have been graded.**  
**Work on Quebec Bridge proceeding with expedition.**  
**Contracts awarded for several sections of Welland Canal.**

*The National Transcontinental Railway, the Hudson Bay Railway and Quebec Bridge were all national undertakings instituted by the Laurier Administration. None of the other projects are new. All the Borden Administration has done in connection with these several projects is to carry out work necessary for completion or development.*

**Terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels built at Port Arthur.**  
**Tenders called and contract awarded for two large elevators, one at Moosejaw and other at Saskatoon.**  
**Terminal and transfer elevators on Pacific and on Hudson Bay under construction.**

*This work of elevator construction is but the carrying out of the policy of the Grain Bill introduced by the Laurier Administration prior to the elections of 1911—as a matter of fact, construction has not taken place to the degree indicated.*

**Magnificent Dry Dock under construction at Quebec.**  
**Similar Dry Dock proposed at Halifax and on Pacific coast.**

*The work of dry dock construction is an outcome of the enactment of the Dry Dock Subsidies Act by the Laurier Administration in 1910 and discussion at the time. It might be pointed out, that 'proposed' works are not in the nature of achievements.*

**Extension of boundaries of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.**

*These boundaries were practically arranged by the Laurier Administration as the result of conferences with the provinces. The new feature introduced by the Borden Government was a gift of \$2,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to Manitoba, which to say the least was questionable in view of the Confederation compact which requires the consent of all provinces to any alteration in the basis of Provincial subsidies.*

**Reduction of Cable Rates to British Isles.**

*This was mainly due to the Liberal Government in England and to previous negotiations of the Postmaster General in the Laurier Administration.*  
**Inauguration of greatly improved mail service between Canada and Great Britain.**

*The mail service between Canada and Great Britain has never been so bad.*

**Reduction of cable rates to West Indies.**  
**New reductions in regard to Marine Insurance on St. Lawrence, and reduction of Insurance at Halifax.**

*The advantages in this connection are so small as to be negligible in a record of Government achievements. Their existence is scarcely known.*

**Pensions for veterans.**

*This "measure" is simply part of a record of extravagance in the expenditure of public funds. The Minister of Militia estimated there would be not more than 6,000 pensions of \$100 each. Already nearly 16,000 warrants have been issued amounting to \$1,585,600 and applications for over 15,000 additional pensions are under consideration*

**Parcel Post system.**

*It is a little soon to refer to this measure which had not come into operation when the Handbook was issued. It would too be more deserving of mention had it not owed its immediate origin to the padlock scandal in the Post-Office Department.*

**Agriculture Aid Bill**, appropriating \$10,000,000 spread over ten years for agricultural instruction in various provinces.

*The principle of this measure was approved by both parties in Parliament. It would reflect more credit on the Administration if it did not violate the constitutional practice of annual appropriations subject to the approval of Parliament, and had it not been accompanied by a jump in expenditures for Militia purposes of from seven to fourteen million dollars. The Bill owes its merit to the work of the Commission on Technical Education appointed by the Laurier Administration.*

## FREE WHEAT AMENDMENT.

The Liberals in parliament have not been content in simply indicating a line of policy, but have opened battle for concrete measures calculated to meet the pressing needs and demands of the time. On January 28th, D. B. Neely, M.P., for Humboldt, Sask., at the conclusion of an able speech moved a second amendment to the address calling for the removal of the duties on wheat and wheat products, that Canada might secure free access to the United States markets for these commodities. This amendment like the one moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was voted down by the Government and its followers, with the single exception of Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P.

The Legislatures of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have passed resolutions, Conservative delegations have waited upon the Ministry, almost the entire representation of the Canadian West, Conservative as well as Liberal, have advocated either privately or publicly the abolition of wheat duties but the Government asks for other "reasons", before considering tariff changes. Monopoly and privilege have ever been deaf to the voice of the people.

# JACK CANUCK IN THE HANDS OF THE TORY DOCTORS



## “DASH AWAY AND SPEND THE MONEY”

*D. Nicholson, M.P.—House of Commons, January 22, 1914.*

The increase in federal taxation and in federal expenditures under the present administration has been amazing.

For the last fiscal year the total revenue from taxation; (customs, excise, etc.) was \$135,002,358. Estimating the total population at 7,800,000—an increase of 600,000 over the census returns of 1911—the per capita revenue from taxation for the last fiscal year was \$17.30 or \$86.50 for every family of five persons. In the last complete fiscal year of the Laurier administration the per capita revenue from taxation was \$12.47. The Borden Government is now raising about \$25 more per family every year in the form of taxes on food, liquor, tobacco, clothing, agricultural implements, and imported manufactured articles of all kinds.

In Great Britain, with its burden of Empire and its hundreds of millions annually for military and naval expenditures, the per capita taxation for all purposes is estimated at \$16.84. In France, with the heaviest military burden of all the European

powers and the greatest national debt in the world, the per capita taxation is \$16.60. Canadians stand at the top of the list as taxpayers and as spenders for federal purposes.

But even greater than the increase in taxation has been the increase in expenditures.

The per capita expenditure during the last complete fiscal year of the Laurier administration was \$18. Under the Borden Government it has increased to approximately \$26. The increase is equivalent to \$40 per every family of five persons.

Expenditures on public works have increased nearly four-fold in three years. Expenditures for the militia department have been practically doubled. Expenditures for the ordinary cost of administration have jumped by over \$35,000,000.

The Laurier Government went out of office on a policy which meant decreased taxation.

The Borden Government has increased the taxation and has adopted as its chief motto, “Dash away and spend the money.”

## ELECTORAL CORRUPTION—A REMEDY.

ALL Canadians regardless of their party affiliations must welcome the action of Mr. A. K. Maclean, the Liberal member for Halifax, in bringing before the Commons a resolution calling for the legislative enactment of more effective means of preventing electoral corruption. Corrupt practices in elections and laxity in their exposure and in the punishment of those responsible for them are at the root of the political ills of Canadian democracy and are the basic causes of dishonest or inefficient government. It is undeniable, too, that there is need in Canada today for some such action as Liberalism in Parliament now proposes. The need was never so evident as it has been since the Borden Government took office.

### Premier Borden's Professions.

It will be remembered that in the platform which Mr. Borden put before the people when leader of the Opposition he pledged:—

"More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure thorough publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite the hearing of election petitions, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and, if necessary, to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure thereof, and to enforce the laws so amended."

Mr. Borden has now been in power for more than two years. As head of the Government he has met Parliament at three sessions. He has had the opportunity and the power to enact provisions which he had declared necessary and which he pledged himself to the people to bring into effect. He has done nothing to implement his pledge.

Indeed, he has done worse than nothing. As leader of the Government he has countenanced by silence and inaction electoral methods of the worst kind practiced on behalf of candidates supporting his administration. He has made Hon. Robert Rogers the real boss and the leading influence of the administration, knowing at the same time that Mr. Rogers was directly or indirectly responsible for much of the electoral corruption so far exposed.

### The Trail of the Machine.

The by-election record since the present Government took office speaks for itself.

In **South Renfrew** bribery on a wholesale scale was attempted on behalf of the Government candidate. In one respect the attempt at bribery was open and brazen. Prominent Conservative-Nationalist speakers promised from the public platform that if the Ministerial candidate were elected large sums of money would be spent on the highways by the Ottawa Government.

In **Richelieu**, a Conservative Member of parliament told the electors he had the promise of the Minister of Public Works that a railway would be built in the constituency if the vote went right.

In **Hochelaga**, where Hon. Mr. Coderre, of Mr. Borden's Cabinet, was the Government candidate, an organized system of personation and "telegraphing" at the polls was in operation. Proof of this fact was supplied in affidavits made public after the election. When the matter was brought before the Commons and a motion put before the House by a Liberal member calling for an investigation, Mr. Borden joined with his followers in voting against any inquiry being made.

In **Macdonald**, the campaign on behalf of the Government candidate, Mr. Alexander Morrison, was under the personal direction of Hon. Mr. Rogers. Morrison was elected. The election was promptly protested by the Liberals. They charged that it had been brought about by bribery and corruption, intimidation, and by the prostitution of justice through the arrest of innocent Liberal workers on trumped-up charges and upon bogus warrants. When the protest was lodged every effort was made by the Government organization to prevent the case from coming to trial. Eventually the case was forced to trial. Rather than have the evidence which the Liberals had gathered made public, Mr. Morrison, through his counsel, admitted that his agents in the campaign had been guilty of corrupt practices and he was unseated.

In **Chateauguay**, bribery and corruption were perhaps even more glaringly apparent than in Macdonald, though the intimidation and the prostitution of justice of Macdonald may have been absent. Under the direction of the Department of Public Works, of which Mr. Rogers is the head, two hundred or so men were hurried to the riding to construct a dam across the Chateauguay river. The Government candidate was elected. The election was protested. As in Macdonald, the Government is making every effort to delay the hearing of the case. Already there has been sufficient delay to enable the Government candidate to take a seat in Parliament.

Cases such as these show how Mr. Borden's course in office runs contrary to his professions and pledges when in Opposition.

### The Liberal Resolution.

Mr. Maclean's resolution is timely and fitting. It is designed to put an end to conditions which are dangerous to Canada's future, conditions which have grown rapidly worse since Mr. Borden and his colleagues took office. It deserves the support of every man in Parliament. In its first paragraph the resolution follows the very wording of Mr. Borden's pre-election promise and sets forth that such action as the promise indicated should be taken. In the second, and remaining paragraph, it calls for a select committee of the House to examine the election laws, call witnesses, and report to the Commons as to what changes should be made in the existing election acts.

The Liberals propose that there shall not be a repetition of the recent carnivals of electoral debauchery if any action on their part can prevent it. Theirs is the credit of endeavoring to initiate necessary action which Mr. Borden promised but has failed to take. If more effective legislation to prevent corruption is not forthcoming, the blame will rest upon the Premier and his associates.



## TAINING SPRINGS AT THE SOURCE

**F**REEDOM of speech; the independence of the press; the untrammelled expression of the people's will through the ballot; frank and honest discussion of all public issues in Parliament, on the public platform and in the press—these are the safeguards and the security of the welfare of Democracy under the British system of responsible Government.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, in retiring last month from the presidency and chief editorial control of the new Montreal newspaper combination, the Herald-Telegraph, because he was not convinced that the ultimate control of the paper would be in the hands of men whose sincerity of purpose for the public weal would be above suspicion, has given to Canada a striking instance of honesty of purpose in serving the public interest, whether in politics or in journalism.

The contrast of Mr. Fielding's action with the unmistakable tendencies of the men in control of the administration at Ottawa to use every covert and insidious means of directing, or rather, misdirecting public opinion as a means of retaining office is significant.

The means adopted may be briefly summarized.

**The influence of patronage** as a means of securing the active support of political workers and of filling the Civil Service with men who could be trusted to serve the party first and the State second was adopted from the outset. The dismissal of thousands of Liberal office holders and the re-placing of them by active Conservative workers tells the story.

The Macdonald by-election with its gross intimidation, and the arrest of Liberal workers was a first step in the series of by-election iniquities, culminating in Chateauguay, which involved almost every form of **electoral corruption and crookedness**. The ballot is the people's weapon against bad Government. The political machine developed by Hon. Robert Rogers would blunt or destroy that weapon.

The attempt at **the centralization of power** in the hands of the Executive rather than with Parliament in regard to the expenditure of money, is another instance of the devious methods of the Government to control one of the most effective

means of influencing public opinion. That was the underlying motive of the Highways Bill twice introduced in the Commons, and twice amended by the Senate, because of the danger seen; it was the motive underlying the Branch Lines Bill, certain features of the Naval Aid Bill and the gift of 15 millions to Mackenzie and Mann. The practical doubling of expenditures since the Government came into power is due to the belief on the part of the administration

tendency of all is in connection with the obvious and persistent attempt to undermine the independence of the press, which quite as much as Parliament is the people's forum. **The control of the editorial opinion of newspapers**, and to an extent the control even of their news columns, is exercised to a degree little realized by the public. At least three of the ministers have a financial interest in, and practically control the politics of three of the big daily newspapers in Canada. In Montreal the situation created by the dominance of Sir Hugh Graham leaves that great city and the Province of Quebec practically without a single English daily free to express its opinions where the interests of the masses conflict with corporate or Conservative interests.

An unmistakable evidence of the Government's effort to **subsidize the agencies directing public opinion** lies in the fact that during the fiscal year 1912-13, notwithstanding the Government has its own printing Bureau employing hundreds of men, something over \$1,400,000 of public money was distributed among newspapers and printing companies favorable to the Government. For advertising alone the amount totalled \$373,834, distributed among some 800 odd newspapers throughout Canada. What the amount spent out in this way during 1913-14 may come to is not yet known. It will probably vastly exceed 1912-13. Under such circumstances, how can papers receiving this form of Government patronage, amounting in several individual cases to over \$20,000 truthfully say:

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,  
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain"?

Accompanying this article is a list of a few of the papers scattered throughout the Dominion with the respective amounts they received in the fiscal year 1912-13 from the public treasury at the hands of a Government whose interests they serve.

The amounts paid to some of these papers exceed what it requires to administer important branches of the Federal Government, including salaries and all outlays on administration. They are more than enough to pay all the salaries of the entire staffs of many printing offices.

### The Subsidised Press

#### PUBLIC FUNDS PAID TO FAVOURED PUBLICATIONS IN ONE YEAR.

(From Report of Auditor General of Canada for fiscal year 1912-13)

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| The Gazette, Montreal.....       | \$30,234 |
| La Patrie, Montreal.....         | 23,408   |
| L'Evenement, Quebec.....         | 23,372   |
| The Times, Moncton.....          | 21,884   |
| The Telegram, Winnipeg.....      | 20,337   |
| The Standard, St. John.....      | 16,133   |
| The Herald, Halifax.....         | 13,312   |
| The Mail and Empire, Toronto     | 12,641   |
| The Chronicle, Quebec.....       | 10,975   |
| The News, Toronto.....           | 10,165   |
| The World, Toronto.....          | 9,067    |
| The Free Press, London.....      | 7,799    |
| The Standard, Kingston.....      | 7,393    |
| The Citizen, Ottawa.....         | 6,678    |
| The Telegram, Toronto.....       | 3,946    |
| The Journal, Ottawa.....         | 3,835    |
| The Northwestern, Winnipeg...    | 3,051    |
| The Gleaner, Fredericton.....    | 2,222    |
| The Hemiskringla News, Win-      |          |
| nipeg.....                       | 2,167    |
| The Province, Vancouver.....     | 1,948    |
| The Journal, Edmonton.....       | 1,931    |
| The Intelligencer, Belleville... | 1,571    |
| The Orange Sentinel, Toronto.    | 1,554    |
| The News-Advertiser, Vancou-     |          |
| ver.....                         | 1,487    |
| The Catholic Register, Toronto   | 1,413    |
| The Province, Regina.....        | 1,376    |
| Le Devoir, Montreal.....         | 1,312    |
| The Times Journal, Fort          |          |
| William.....                     | 1,242    |
| The Star, Montreal.....          | 1,139    |
| The Herald, Calgary.....         | 1,138    |
| The Courier, Brantford.....      | 1,081    |
| The Courier, Brandon.....        | 1,081    |
| The News, Port Arthur.....       | 1,034    |
| The Eye-Opener, Calgary.....     | 261      |

that the expenditure of public funds and the control of votes may be made to go together.

The adoption of the closure rules in Parliament by arbitrary and unconstitutional methods was a further step in the direction of placing the Government in a position to curtail freedom of speech by the people's representatives in the House, check criticism of its policies and facilitate the general process of hood-winking the electors.

But possibly the most dangerous

## THE TAX ON TOP OF THE PRICE!



**BORDEN (FAMILY GROCER):** Quite true, Madam, you've paid the top price for the provisions, but you're not quite through yet. This fat gentleman is authorized by the government to collect an additional price. Pay it, and stop your talk about the 'high cost of living'!

### FREE WHEAT AND FREE FOOD.

**I**F the Canadian miller ships flour to Great Britain he ships to a free trade market. In that market he must be prepared to compete with the world both as regards the quality of his product and as regards its price.

That he does sell large quantities of flour in Great Britain every year is proof of his ability to compete with the millers of any and every other country. It is proof, too, that he sells his product at a profit in the United Kingdom, for the Canadian miller is neither a philanthropist nor a fool.

The exports of Canadian flour to the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending with November amounted to \$11,773,493. The total flour exports amounted to \$20,136,938. Canadian millers, then, can manufacture their flour and ship it thousands of miles to free trade Great Britain and compete there with other millers with a profit to themselves.

Recent returns show that the top grade Canadian flour was sold in London for \$4.18 per barrel. Another grade brought \$4.06. Bakers' flour was sold for \$3.60.

At the very same time, according to press market reports, \$5.00 was charged for the top grade Canadian flour in Winnipeg; \$5.10 in Montreal; and \$6.50 in Halifax. The flour which brought \$4.06 in London, England, could not be bought for less than \$4.80 in Winnipeg, and \$4.90 in Montreal. Bakers' flour was sold for \$3.60 in London, Eng., but in Canada the price exacted for it was \$4 and \$4.10.

How is it that the Canadian miller can ship his flour thousands of miles by rail and water to a distant market and sell it there for much less than the price demanded of the Canadian consumer in the "home market"?

Here is the explanation: In Canada a Protective tariff bars out the flour made in foreign countries. The miller takes advantage of this fact to compel the consumer to pay him not only a profit but a profit plus the duty against foreign flour. In Britain, where free trade throws open the market to the millers of all the world, the Canadian mill must sell its product at a fair and reasonable figure. That tells the story; that shows the way in which a tariff policy

which is supposed to "protect" Canadian industry is used to extort from the Canadian people exorbitant prices for a commodity which all must buy. This helps to explain why the Cost of Living is higher in Canada where food commodities are produced than in Great Britain whither the same commodities, before being purchased must be carried thousands of miles by land and sea.

Experience in the British market and in the Orient has shown the ability of Canadian millers to compete with profit against the flour manufacturers of the world. Experience has shown that the Canadian millers are able to sell their product at prices far below those which they charge in Canada and still make money on the business, yet Mr. Borden and his colleagues along with their supporters in Parliament, refuse to give to Canadian consumers, at a time when every householder is feeling the high cost of living, relief which would work no injury to Canadian industry and would very materially benefit every family in the Dominion.

The opportunity to assist the Canadian farmer by giving to him without loss to a single individual in Canada a wider market for his wheat, and at the same time to help the Canadian consumer by removing an artificial barrier which brings no revenue to the state and only serves to further monopoly and extortion with respect to the greatest of all the necessities of life exists in a standing offer of the United States to abolish all duties on wheat and flour, on condition of Canada doing the same. That this should be made a National policy was the essence of the amendment proposed by Dr. Neely in the debate on the address. This amendment was supported by every Liberal and one Conservative in Parliament. It was defeated by the vote of the Prime Minister, his colleagues and followers, with the one exception mentioned.

Neither the interest of the farmers or consumers is of much avail where special interests control an administration. If there was ever doubt of this control, the vote on the "free wheat" amendment should be sufficient to remove it. Monopoly has the ear of the government and the people may cry in vain for relief.

DIARY OF THE MONTH.

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

1914.  
January.
- 1 **CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR DECEMBER SHOWS DECREASE** of \$991,175 as compared with December of 1912.
  - 2 **DR. MICHAEL CLARK, M.P.** addresses public meeting at **GLACE BAY, N.S.**, on Federal Political issues.  
**HON. GEO. PERLEY RETURNS** after several months' absence in Europe.
  - 7 **GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION AT BRANDON PASS RESOLUTIONS** opposing the **BORDEN NAVAL POLICY**, condemning electoral corruption and demanding enforcement of **Combines' Investigation Act**.
  - 9 **HON. MESSES. W. T. WHITE** and **G. P. GRAHAM** at **GANANOQUE BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET**. Minister of Finance says financial crisis is past.
  - 10 **PREMIERS FLEMMING OF NEW BRUNSWICK** and **MURRAY OF NOVA SCOTIA FYLE** **MEMORIAL OF MARITIME PROVINCES** against reduction in Parliamentary representation of Maritime Provinces.  
**DELEGATION OF TWENTY-FOUR ALBERTA CONSERVATIVES**, members of the Legislature and defeated Federal candidates, **ARRIVE IN OTTAWA** to press for Provincial control of natural resources, free wheat, reduced duty on agricultural implements, cabinet representation for Alberta, revision of grazing land leases, etc.
  - 12 **FREE WHEAT RESOLUTION** unanimously carried by **MANITOBA LEGISLATURE**.  
**HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX** at **TORONTO CANADIAN CLUB** on "THE QUEBEC ACT."
  - 13 **HON. T. W. CROTHERS** **ANNOUNCES** Government contemplates **AMENDMENTS** to enlarge scope of **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT**.
  - 15 **DOMINION PARLIAMENT OPENS AT OTTAWA**—Third Session under Borden administration.
  - 16 **SENATOR GEORGE A. COX DIES AT TORONTO**.
  - 17 **TOTAL IMMIGRATION** into Canada increased by six per cent during 1913. Immigration from United States shows decrease.
  - 20 **LORD STRATHCONA**, Canada's High Commissioner in London, **DIES AT LONDON**.
  - 21 **HON. DR. MONTAGUE** in **MANITOBA LEGISLATURE** brings down **RESOLUTION TO SPEND \$2,500,000 ON MAIN HIGHWAYS** of that Province.  
**CHARLES H. PARMELEE, EX-M.P. KING'S PRINTER, DIES AT OTTAWA**.
  - 23 **MEETING OF LIBERALS AT NORTH BRANT**. **MR. N. W. ROWELL** speaks on **RURAL DEPOPULATION**.
  - 24 **MR. J. S. EWART, K.C.** at **CANADIAN CLUB** Chateau Laurier, speaks on the **AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND NAVAL POLICY**.  
**HON. GEO. E. FOSTER RETURNS TO OTTAWA** after month's absence in England. Announces Imperial Trade Commission will visit Canada next summer.
  - 27 **SIR RODMOND ROBLIN** **INTRODUCES REDISTRIBUTION BILL** IN **MANITOBA LEGISLATURE**.  
**BANQUET OF LAURIER LIBERAL CLUB** at **BERLIN, ONT.** **MR. E. J. HALEY**, President, in chair. Addresses by **HON. MACKENZIE KING** and others.
  - 28 **MEETING OF LIBERALS AT REVELSTOKE, B.C.**  
**W. H. TAFT, ex-President of United States** delivers series of addresses in Toronto.
  - 29 **HON. W. S. FIELDING** retires from Presidency and editorship of **MONTREAL HERALD-TELEGRAPH** on ground of control of paper by interests of which he is not informed.
  - 31 **W. H. TAFT, ex-President of the United States** addresses **CANADIAN CLUB OF OTTAWA** at Chateau Laurier on problems of government and international relations.

1914.  
January.
- 15 **OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. SPEECH FROM THRONE** contains little promise of constructive legislation. No reference to either naval or tariff issues. Redistribution bill and bill to increase representation of western provinces in Senate are main items in Government legislative programme.
  - 19 **DEBATE ON ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THRONE**. **SIR WILFRID LAURIER** says Government has met Parliament with small list of assets and long list of liabilities. Sir Wilfrid moves **LIBERAL AMENDMENT** expressing regret that speech from throne contains no indication of any action by the Government to relieve admitted business depression throughout Canada. **PREMIER BORDEN** in reply holds out **no hope of any tariff reduction**, or other action by administration, and says in effect that nothing will be done in regard to **NAVY** until there is Conservative majority in the Senate when Government will make contribution of three ships to British Navy.  
**DR. MICHAEL CLARK** (Red Deer) (L) follows Premier.
  - 20 **MR. A. K. MACLEAN** (Halifax) (L) **REVIEWS GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL RECORD** pointing out huge increase in expenditures in face of falling revenue and consequent heavy borrowings of Government. Minister of Finance **HON. W. T. WHITE** in reply defends growing expenditures. On **TARIFF** issues Mr. White argues against removal of duties and for continued protection without a revision of the tariff. **HON. FRANK OLIVER** (Edmonton) (L) continues debate.
  - 21 Eloquent tributes paid to **MEMORY OF LATE LORD STRATHCONA** BY **PREMIER BORDEN** and **SIR WILFRID LAURIER**.
  - 22 **DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONTINUED** by Messrs. **JAMESON** (Digby, N.S.), **HUGHES** (Kings, P.E.I.) (L.) **SCHAFFNER** (Souris) (C.), **TURGEON** (Gloucester) (L) and **NICHOLSON** (Queens, P.E.I.) (C). Mr. Nicholson recommends to Government policy of "dash away and spend the money."
  - 23 **MR. D. O. LESPERANCE**, Conservative-Nationalist, introduces **BILL TO REPEAL LAURIER NAVAL ACT**, says he does so "from a sense of personal honor" and "not to embarrass a member of this Government." **DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONTINUED** BY **MESSES. NESBITT** (Oxford, N.) (L.), **LEWIS** (Huron W. (C.) **SINCLAIR** (Guysboro, (L) **MEIGHEN** (Portage la Prairie) (C).
  - 24 **DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONTINUED** BY **MESSES. D. A. LAFORTUNE** (Montreal) (L) **BRODER** (Dundas) (C.) and **HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX** (Rouville) (L).
  - 25 **DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONTINUED** BY **Postmaster-General L. P. PELLETIER** and **MESSES. MCKENZIE** (Cape Breton, N.) (L) **BENNETT** (Calgary) (C.), **W. F. MACLEAN** (York, S.) (C.) and **VERVILLE** (Maisonneuve) (L). Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment voted down by 108 to 64, a Government majority of 44. W. F. Maclean breaks from party in favor of removal of wheat duties.
  - 28 **DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONTINUED. DR. D. B. NEELY** (Humboldt) (L) **MOVES SECOND LIBERAL AMENDMENT** declaring regret that speech from throne gives no indication of any intention on part of Government to take steps to secure **FREE ACCESS TO MARKETS OF UNITED STATES FOR WHEAT** and wheat products of Canada by removal of present tariff bars. Minister of Public Works **HON. ROBERT ROGEE**s replying for Government refers to Liberal arguments for tariff reductions as "childish twaddle". He says "sounder reasons" will have to be given for the removal of the wheat duties and **ASKS THE HOUSE TO REJECT THE AMENDMENT**. **HON. FRANK OLIVER** and **MESSES LEVI THOMSON** (Qu'Appelle) (L) and **GEO. McCRANEY** (Saskatoon) (L) and **DR. MOLLOY** (Provencher) (L) supply "sound reasons" Minister of Labour, **HON. T. W. CROTHERS** says western farmers need education more than wider markets.
  - 29 **DEBATE ON DR. NEELY'S AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS CONTINUED** BY **MESSES. MacNUTT** (Salt Coats) (L.), **RAINVILLE** (Chambly Vercheres) (Conservative-Nationalist), **CRUISE** (Dauphin) (L.), **W. F. MACLEAN** (York S) (C.) **DOUGLAS** (Strathcona) (L) and **WARNOCK** (MacLeod) (L). **AMENDMENT DEFEATED** by vote 102 to 57, a Government majority of 45.  
**MAIN ESTIMATES** for coming fiscal year tabled. Total \$190,735,176, an increase of nearly \$12,000,000 over main estimates of preceding session, with supplementary estimates still to be brought down. Vote required for **INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT** and for sinking fund shows **INCREASE OF \$1,738,013**.
  - 30 **HOUSE IN SUPPLY. ON NAVAL ESTIMATES** (Civil Government) Liberals criticize vote for naval service when no service is given. Minister of Marine and Fisheries **HON. J. D. HAZEN** evades any pronouncement on Government's naval policy.

A CONTRAST THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

From the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of Parliament.

"Canada has been favored by a long series of prosperous years."

(The Laurier Administration, 1896-1911)

"At the present moment business is slightly restricted."

(The Borden Administration, 1911-14)

## — THE PEOPLE'S BLACKBOARD —

### THE WHEAT SITUATION IN CANADA.

UNITED STATES OFFER ----- WHEAT FREE IF CANADA REMOVES DUTY ON WHEAT.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TORY ATTITUDE.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO TARIFF CHANGE<br/>EDUCATE THE FARMER!<br/>WHICH IS RIGHT?</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>LIBERAL ATTITUDE.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHANGE TARIFF<br/>SECURE WIDER MARKETS.<br/>LET STATISTICS ANSWER!</p> |
|--|---|

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA 1913 \* 231,717,000 BUSHELS

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA LESS THAN \*\* 50,000,000 "

**BALANCE 181,717,000**


\*\*\* IF NOT EXPORTED THESE 181,717,000 BUSHELS MUST BE USED AS FEED FOR CATTLE, PIGS & FOWL OR DESTROYED.

THE UNITED STATES AFFORDS A MARKET OF 90,000,000 AT CANADA'S DOOR.

\* From Census and Statistics Monthly, December, 1913

\*\* This estimate is on basis of 6.250 bushels per head of population of over 8,000,000 (see Census Report, Coop Statistics, March, 1911, p. 52)

\*\*\* This includes, of course, wheat exports in the form of wheat flour. It is estimated that 5 bushels of wheat = 1 bbl. of flour.



### DECREASING REVENUES—INCREASING EXPENDITURES—MOUNTING PUBLIC DEBT.

THE "Dash-away-and-Spend-the-Money" policy of the Borden administration, as bluntly enunciated in the House of Commons on January 22nd by Mr. Donald Nicholson, Conservative member for Queens, P.E.I., is illustrated by the following ominous figures from the Financial Statement for the Dominion for the month of January and for the first ten months of the present fiscal year.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Decrease of Revenue as compared with January of last year.....  | \$ 1,912,625 |
| Increase of expenditures as compared with January of last year.....   | 4,688,055    |
| Increase of public debt during January.....   | 10,821,765   |
| Increase of expenditure for ordinary expenses of administration during first ten months of fiscal year..... | 10,437,047   |
| Increase of capital expenditure during the ten months.....  | 21,234,278   |
| Increase in total expenditure during the ten months   | 31,671,325   |

The probable decrease in total revenue for the full year is at least \$2,000,000. The probable increase in total expenditure for the full fiscal year is \$40,000,000.

The net result of the year's financial operations by the Government will be:

- (1) A very substantial increase of the public debt;
- (2) An increase in the ordinary cost of administration by some \$12,000,000.
- (3) An increase in the capital expenditures by some \$30,000,000.
- (4) In addition to this there will be for the first time, since the late Conservative Government went out of office in 1896, a decrease in revenue of probably at least \$2,000,000.

In the estimates for the coming fiscal year the additional vote required to meet interest charge on the National Debt and sinking fund is \$1,738,013.

The increased expenditure of \$40,000,000 in one year means about \$20 per head for every elector in Canada. This \$20 additional must come out of what in some form or other the people are obliged to pay to the Government.

One explanation of the high cost of living for the masses of the people is the cost of high living by the Government. Expenditures have to be met by taxation.

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