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## SIR WILFRID AND HOCHELAGA.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, the new Nationalist Minister of Inland Revenue in the Borden Cabinet, was returned unopposed for the constituency of Hochelaga on October 15th, thus taking the seat vacated by Hon. Mr. Coderre, now a judge.

Liberals of Hochelaga who naturally resented the inclusion in the Borden Cabinet of still another Bourassa Nationalist, especially as this new Nationalist minister must become their representative in Parliament, were keen for a contest and confident that they could put a candidate in the field who would have little difficulty in taking the measure of Mr. Patenaude. Before taking definite action, however, they decided to submit the matter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the result that the Liberal Leader strongly expressed his desire that there should be no contest, no matter how confident the Liberals of Hochelaga might be of their ability to win the election. The public announcement was then made that Mr. Patenaude would not be opposed.

Commenting on this further evidence that Sir Wilfrid is determined to abide unalterably by the attitude assumed by him as Leader of the Liberal Party at the outset of the War, the *Montreal Star*, (Conservative), in its issue of October 14th, paid the following well merited tribute to the Leader:

**"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be warmly commended by Canadians of all parties—who realize that the first business of every British community today is to fight and win this war—for the decisive fashion in which he prevented a breach of the political truce in Hochelaga. Sir Wilfrid pledged himself to such a truce when the first German gun was fired, and most loyally has he kept that pledge. He is with those who believe that there should be no civil division—no party election—in this country until the war is over, and with him stand, we are confident, all the better and more patriotic elements in the community.**

**"He has resisted a considerable temptation in vetoing a contest at this time in Hochelaga, when it is felt by many that the ill-smelling war purchase scandals might have offered him an effective issue.**

But he believes, apparently—and, we think, correctly that the time is not yet for a discussion of these vital and far-reaching questions before the electorate. Undoubtedly, it is the duty of Parliament as at present constituted to discuss them, for this Parliament must stand until the war is finished as the trustee of the nation. The whole country has been shamed by the revelations before the Davidson Commission, and, in war-time, punishment for such offences should be even swifter than in the less critical periods of peace. But this is a far different matter from seeking to strengthen a political party in Parliament by contesting an open constituency.

"In taking this stand, Sir Wilfrid will have the support—not only of the saner sections of his own party—but of the less partizan portions of the Conservative party as well. He may not get his just meed of praise from sychophants who ever worship the risen sun—from self-seekers who fawn upon the powers that be—but he will receive his reward in the esteem of all manly men who neither partyism nor "patronage" can blind, and from the calm verdict of history which will immortalize the statesmen who stand most steadily by the State in this, her supreme hour of trial."

## THE MANITOBA PROSECUTIONS.

The course of the prosecutions against the four ex-ministers of Manitoba has run its appointed course since the formal arrest on August 31st of Sir Rodmond Roblin and Messrs. Montague, Coldwell and Howden. The preliminary hearing in the police court in Winnipeg, commenced a few days after their arrest, was completed on October 8th, when all four were committed for trial in the higher court. Since then it has been intimated that their trial before a jury on the original conspiracy charge will take place at the next regular session of the Criminal Assize Court of Manitoba. Thomas Kelly, head of the contracting firm which was found by the Royal Commission to have received some \$882,000 in excess of what they were entitled to on the Parliament Buildings contracts, was arrested at Chicago, October 1st, and extradition proceedings seeking to bring him before the Manitoba courts succeeded Nov. 11. Kelly went to the United States shortly after the Royal Commission commenced its sittings and had not since been in Canada.

The doings of the late Roblin government are being probed further at Winnipeg. Chief Justice Mathers, sitting as a Royal Commission, has been investigating for some weeks past the contracts for the new Law Courts in Winnipeg. The evidence to date has revealed some extraordinary proceedings in connection with the letting of the original contract and Chief Justice Mathers has commented severely on more than one occasion on the disappearance of documents which should have been available for the enquiry.

## STILL PATRONAGE AND THE MIDDLEMAN

**C**HARGES and assertions that the War Purchasing Commission appointed by Sir Robert Borden just after the close of the last session has failed to keep politics out of its business have been common in all parts of Canada for months past. It has been asserted that the middleman still flourishes and is allowed his unholy rake-off on equipment and supplies for Canadian soldiers training to fight the battles of the Empire; also that it is practically impossible for any firm to secure an order, no matter what its prices or what its ability to give good service, unless its name is on the Government patronage list or it has the good offices of some friend of the party with influence enough to command attention.

### Soldiers Drill without Uniforms.

It has also been charged, and indeed it has been a matter of common knowledge and observation by the public in most of the large mobilizing centres, that the supplying of equipment, especially uniforms, has been so slow that enlisted men have had to drill for days and even weeks in what civilian clothes they might happen to have when they enlisted. Sir Sam Hughes himself admitted this publicly at Toronto, October 25th, when he said,

**"There are thousands of recruits to-day who are waiting for uniforms and for arms and equipment."**

As late as November 2nd, a Toronto newspaper asserted that on that day it had made careful investigation at the Toronto Armouries and found that of 1,033 men of the Base Battalion on parade that day, only 196 were in uniform, although many of them had been in training for six weeks.

### Big Factories Cannot get Orders.

It would be difficult to find any possible excuse for such a state of affairs, especially when it is known that several of the largest clothing factories in Canada, some of which are specially equipped for just such work, have been unable to get a single order for uniforms. Had such factories been given orders which they sought, there could have been no shortage. The Canadian Military Gazette, the official organ of the militia in Canada, takes cognizance of the great volume of criticism and declares specifically that the fault does not lie with the Department of Militia, and that if there is any fault, it must be with the War Purchasing Commission. It states that the claim of the Purchasing Commission is that delays have been caused by slow delivery, to which the obvious answer is that if the orders had been given to firms equipped to turn them out, and smaller orders given to a larger number of firms, there would have been no delay at all. The claim of the Purchasing Commission is neither an explanation nor a good excuse.

### Real Estate Agent got \$20,000 Middleman Rake-off.

A very definite charge that the middleman still figures in Canadian War equipment orders was printed in the last number of *Men's Wear*, a reputable trade paper published in Toronto in the

interests of the clothing and men's furnishing business. It said:

**"It is not a shame, it is a crime, that in a time of life or death with the nation men should traffic in its needs. There are men fattening at the public trough while their fellows pour out their life blood in a foreign land. There are men scheming to make money out of this awful tragedy while the cries of heart-broken widows and orphans rise to heaven. Our soldiers go half clad while political tricksters and cowardly shysters play this boodle game.**

**"The situation is best illustrated by a case that has occurred in the city of Toronto. In spite of the number of bona fide clothing factories anxious to get a share of the work, a large contract for uniforms was recently given to a real estate man, who has had no more experience in clothing manufacture than the member of Parliament who got him the contract. He farmed out the order to a firm of foreigners at a net profit of over twenty thousand dollars, promptly covering his chances for loss with insurance. Here is a man who, beyond perhaps a subscription to the party fund, has never turned his hand in the making of a fortune out of his country's necessity. No doubt instances might be multiplied almost indefinitely. As we have already said, it is not a shame, it is a crime."**

### Kemp Denies but Publisher Reiterates Charge.

It is only fair to the War Purchasing Commission and to its Chairman, Hon. A. E. Kemp, a member of Sir Robert Borden's cabinet, to record that he immediately issued a specific denial of the facts alleged by *Men's Wear* and invited the publisher to give names and particulars. This the publisher has so far refused to do, but he has reiterated the charge, declared his ability to prove it to the hilt and intimated that he was ready to give evidence at any time before a proper board of enquiry. It would seem therefore to be a fair case for the Davidson Commission.

### Manufacturers Ignored, Merchants get Orders.

Without entering further into the merits of this particular case at this time, it may be said that many similar cases have been heard of. Cases are known where reputable manufacturers, fully equipped to fill orders for military supplies, have asked to be allowed to tender for orders which they knew were to be placed. They have been ignored by the War Purchasing Commission to the extent that some of them were not even allowed to have tender forms. These manufacturers have then had merchants and wholesalers, who never did any manufacturing and could not do it because they have not the equipment, come to them asking the manufacturer to figure his price on orders which the merchant or wholesaler was to get. And in some cases these manufacturers, who were denied the chance to do business direct with the Purchasing Commission, have actually got the orders at second hand through merchants and wholesalers. Such firms are at the present time working on orders received in this way, and have been for months past.

Is it at all likely that these merchants and wholesalers are getting orders and then turning them over to manufacturers for execution, without making a profit for themselves? The history of Tory middlemen and the whole Tory patronage system as applied to War purchasing furnishes the answer.

## MR. THOMAS, THE SHELL COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT

Canada has been humiliated in the eyes of the Empire and of the world by the failure of the Borden Government to properly organize and manage the business of shell production in Canada. The Imperial authorities after giving the Borden government a trial of a whole year, sent a personal representative of the British Minister of Munitions to Canada to investigate the conditions under which shell contracts were being let. This representative, Mr. D. A. Thomas, recognized as one of the most capable business men in Great Britain, quietly pursued his investigations with the result that he summarily took the whole business out of the hands of the Dominion Shell Committee appointed a year ago by Sir Robert Borden, and sent for British experts who will handle the business themselves, working directly under the British Minister of Munitions.

Mr. Thomas proved himself a diplomat of the first water and he performed his unpleasant task with the minimum of public friction and with the least possible hurt to the feelings of Sir Robert Borden, his colleagues, and the members of the Shell Committee themselves. At the same time it has been exceedingly plain, through statements made by Mr. Thomas himself and through charges in the press which have never been answered, that he found the Shell Committee paying excessively high prices, that delivery was slow and the output far short of what proper organization could have secured in Canada, that very large orders were being given to manufacturing firms in which members of the Committee were themselves interested and that "the profits of the manufacturers were higher than they were entitled to." The quotation is from Mr. Thomas' own words, and the charge has not been denied.

### Too Much "Politics" in Canada.

The first shell thrown by Mr. Thomas into the complacency of the Borden government and its Shell Committee was in the course of an interview given in Montreal on August 26th. He was quoted as saying:

"He believes there is more 'politics' in Canada at the present time than there is in England, and that it is a bad thing for Canada. Big political interests here, at the present juncture, who are intimately connected with manufacturing concerns, are out after orders. Orders come first—the making of munitions being a secondary outcome. Mr. Thomas repeated that it was a bad thing; but added that in so far as he was able the British taxpayer came first, and that much as he liked to see the golden stream pouring into Canada, to the benefit of her industries and individuals, he was guided by no other thought."

### Prices High, Delivery Slow.

Later, on October 9th, came the statement from Mr. Thomas before the Manufacturers' Association at Montreal that the Shell Committee was to be re-

organized, and that he was empowered to place further large orders "provided prices and conditions are satisfactory," a plain intimation that he did not consider they had been satisfactory in the past. He also stated that prices had been higher and delivery slower than in Great Britain or the United States. This caused Sir Sam Hughes to publish a long statement in which he denied the accuracy of some of the statements of Mr. Thomas, and in which he undertook to defend the Shell Committee, and declared "the Shell Committee was formed by me." Just about this time, however, it became apparent that other members of the Government were trying to "get out from under" because leading Conservative papers printed several despatches from Ottawa declaring that the Shell Committee was not a Canadian Committee but an Imperial Committee, appointed at the request of the Imperial authorities and responsible only to the British government. These conflicting statements have never been reconciled.

Mr. Thomas was away from Ottawa when the Hughes statement was published. He returned on October 16th, but refused to enter into a controversy. He was quoted by the *Ottawa Journal* as saying, "I love a fight, but this is not the time," a plain intimation that if he had wanted a fight with Canada's war lord he had plenty of material for it.

### Profiteering Committeemen Retired.

Nothing more was heard directly from Mr. Thomas until October 31st, the day he left Ottawa for New York, en route for England. In the meantime the news of reorganization leaked out and many stories were published showing that the Shell Committee had practically been superseded altogether by experts direct from England. Mr. Thomas verified these reports, announcing that Mr. Lionel Hichens would in future have full charge, "with the consent of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Militia and General Bertram (chairman of the Shell Committee)" in the reconstitution of the committee. He also added the significant statement that "public sentiment would probably be met by the retirement from the present committee of members interested in the manufacture of munitions," which was generally interpreted as meaning the retirement of Col. Cantley who is head of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, Mr. Watts of the Canada Foundry Company and Mr. E. Carnegie of the Welland Steel Company. There has as yet been no official announcement but it has been stated that General Bertram, who was chairman of the old committee, and who is said to hold an interest in a manufacturing plant in Dundas, may be retained in the new committee.

### Letting Them Down Easy.

Mr. Thomas' parting salute when his work was done was a model of diplomacy and "letting them down easy." It was interpreted as such by the very *Tory Winnipeg Telegram*, which said:

"His farewell announcement has convulsed Ottawa with laughter. He spanked General

Sir Sam Hughes, told him he was a good active little boy, but to keep his fingers out of the jam pot; gave General Bertram a fine dish of soft soap, but warned him that business was not his forte; praised the Canadian manufacturers for their energy and enterprise but suggested that smaller profits would show greater patriotism; and he kicked out Colonel Cantley, general manager of the Nova Scotia shell game, with such grace that this gentleman thinks he has been promoted."

**Strong Charges Not Denied.**

Throughout the time that Mr. Thomas was in Canada the Ottawa Citizen evinced knowledge of what had been going on, and many startling charges made editorially have never been answered. Some of these may be quoted:

"It is a sorry reflection on the patriotic spirit of Canada that lobbying touts should be seen buzzing around the doors of the Shell Committee."

"It is current talk here that the matter of awarding contracts, some of the firms to which they have been awarded and the way the orders have been executed are far from satisfactory and account for the fact that no additional commitments have come from the other side."

"But while the government is sitting apparently helpless or bewildered, as far as national service and organization for greater efficiency in the production of munitions are concerned, the talkative politicians still keep on talking."

**\$5.15 for a Dollar's Worth of Work.**

"Does any man say it (the Shell Committee) is not doing everything possible to keep the fat of profiteering on munitions as high as the British treasury will stand? . . . Does it not award contracts for machining shells, hundreds of thousands of them, for \$2.90 each when they could be machined profitably at \$1 each? . . . It is true the Shell Committee can no longer 'touch' the British treasury for \$5.15 for a dollar's worth of work."

The Canadian Lumberman and Woodworker a Toronto trade paper, makes definite charges against the Shell Committee in the matter of orders for shell boxes. It said "In the face of this situation (the capacity and needs of the woodworking industries) there are many box manufacturers in Canada who have not been able to secure orders for shell-boxes; while other companies not equipped for the work have been successful. For instance we are informed that such companies as the Deakin Construction Company of Montreal, the Cedar Rapids Construction Company of Montreal and others have secured contracts from the Shell Committee, while regular box manufacturers are unable to do so, or are finding it difficult to get orders direct from the Committee, while some of them are being offered sub-contracts by companies and middlemen who are not actually in the woodworking business. One of the best and largest box plants in Canada, we are informed, received contracts from the Shell Committee for 25,000 boxes, but manufactured 50,000 boxes for other manufacturers."

Stories similar to the above have been common for months past. In one case one of the largest plants in Canada had big shell contracts dangled before it for six or eight months, but never got a contract because the management refused to "come across" with the rake-off demanded. When Mr. Thomas took hold, this concern quickly got a large contract. Two similar plants in Eastern Canada also failed to land contracts offered to them because they refused to pay a "commission" of ten per cent to certain local Tory politicians. Back last May, the firm of Reid & Brown, ironworkers, of Toronto, were approached by a man who claimed to be able to get them "all the orders they wanted" on a commission of 10 per cent, and actually agreed to get a contract for \$120,000 if he was given \$12,000.



The fact that "Service" has been adopted by the Liberal Club Federation of Ontario as their motto has created more comment than any act of the organization since its inception.

The Toronto Star thought the adoption of such a motto so unique that a half-column editorial was devoted to the subject, congratulating the Federation on the choice of so inspiring a word. "That a political organization" says the Star, "should deliberately and in all seriousness adopt "Service" as its slogan shows that the increased responsibilities of the War is having its effect."

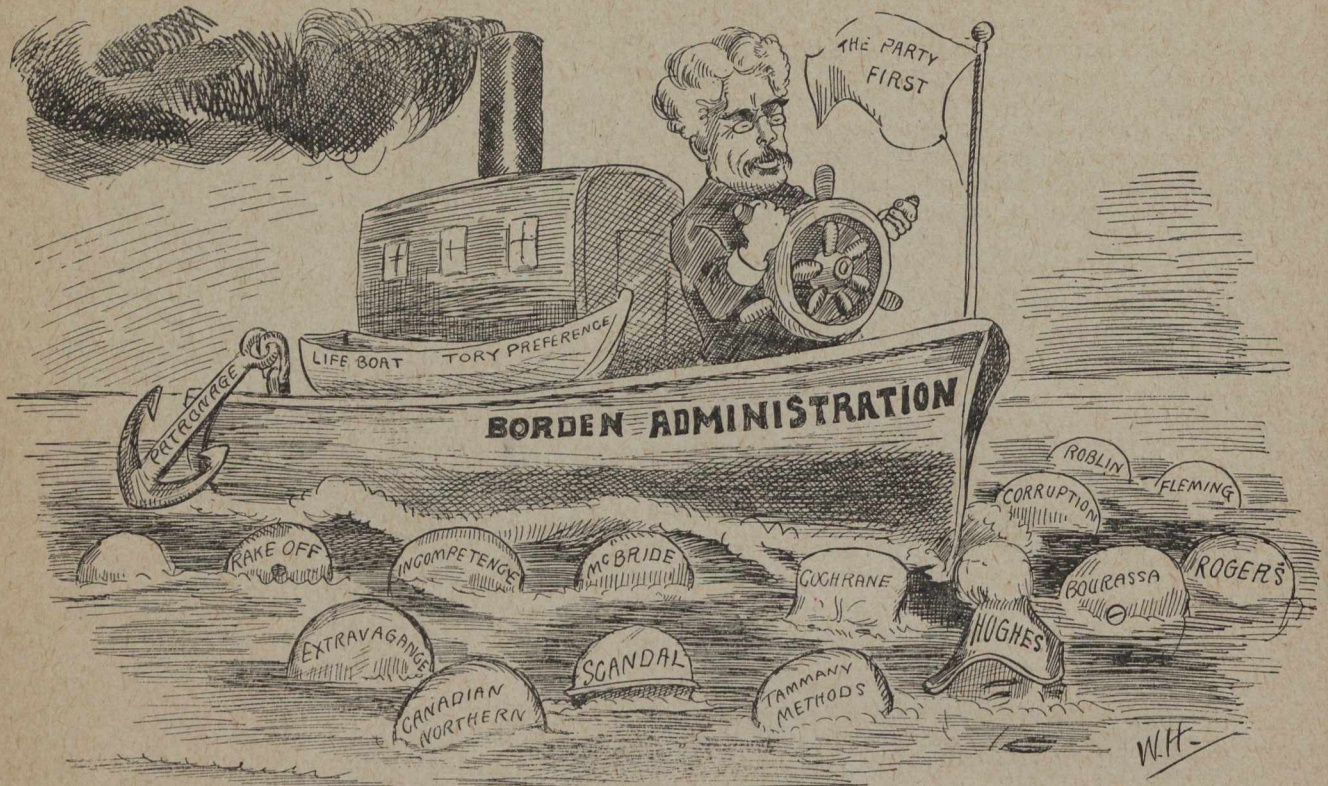
At the head of this column appears a reproduction of the trademark of the organization and this will appear on all Federation stationery.

During the past month two of the five district conferences of Liberal Clubs have been held. On October 29th, the Hamilton District clubs gathered at Hamilton and representatives were present from seven outside points. In the afternoon a full discussion of Federation matters took place and a district debating league was formed. The delegates decided that the clubs should continue the policy of only patriotic endeavors during the duration of the War. A banquet was held in the evening at which Mr. N. W. Rowell and Mr. Scott Davidson, M.P.P. for North Brant were the speakers.

At London, on November 3rd, another highly successful conference was held, following the same lines as at Hamilton, and the clubs in that district were largely represented. Hugh Guthrie and Major Tolmie were the speakers.

Three more conferences are being arranged, one of which will be held at Chesterville on November 19th. Leading speakers of Ontario and Quebec will be present and indications point to the most enthusiastic meeting of the series.

## A TROUBLESOME COURSE



### QUEBEC LIBERALS AND THE WAR.

The true spirit of French-Canadian patriotism to the Empire, coupled with strong appeals to the young men of Quebec to don the khaki and fight for Britain and the Allies, has been heard from leading Liberals of Quebec recently at many meetings under Liberal auspices. Notable among these gatherings was the reception tendered at Maisonneuve on November 4th, to Senator L. O. David and Hon. Jeremie Decarie, Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, one of the chief speakers of the evening, in a speech inspired with the most ardent patriotism, roused the big meeting to unwonted enthusiasm when he handled without gloves certain persons who have classed as "traitors to Canada" all the loyal French-Canadians who have favored Canada's participation in the War.

"For the past century," said Mr. Lemieux, "our people have enjoyed the benefits of peace, but this immunity could not last. The agitators, who in 1911 proclaimed that Canada owed nothing to England, know to-day of their dependence upon her."

"Two ideals are the gauge of the frightful slaughter—on the one side is might, on the other side is right. Is this the time to try and incite hate—Anglophobia—when England and France, long reconciled, present a united front to the barbarians? The War, far from restricting the autonomy of the Dominions, can only increase it."

Senator Raoul Dandurand, also made an eloquent appeal. "Many of our countrymen have gone to do their part on the soil of their old mother country.

Is it not desirable that other battalions should rise and march to follow them? It is our duty to resist with all our force the rule that the Germans would impose upon the world."

Senator David, in the course of an eloquent acknowledgement of the reception tendered him, protested vigorously against certain elements in Canada which had not been just to French-Canadians and had not given the French-speaking people of Canada the credit to which they are entitled for the part they were taking in the War. Despite this, they should all do their duty so that England and France would emerge victorious from the upheaval.

### A BUSY POLITICIAN.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, the new Nationalist Minister of Inland Revenue, has been the busiest little politician in the country since being taken into the Borden cabinet. He has addressed nearly a dozen meetings, which are quaintly described in the Conservative press as "patriotic" gatherings. At each one of these his main theme has been a labored defense of the Borden Government in all its doings, but mostly, of course, in its conduct of Canada's war business. Incidentally he has no compunctions about taking a shot at the Liberals and drawing pictures of what have happened to Canada if the Conservatives had not been in power. But according to the faithful party press the erstwhile colleague of Armand Lavergne is specializing, in fact is devoting himself altogether, heart and soul to patriotism.

## HOW THE TRUCE WAS KEPT—AND BROKEN

Criticism of the Liberal Party in Canada on the ground that it has failed to observe the "truce to party strife" declared immediately on the outbreak of the War in August, 1914, has been general in the Conservative press and on Conservative platforms, practically since the "truce" was declared. The Canadian Liberal Monthly has come in for its share of this criticism, which was allowed to go unnoticed until the *Toronto Daily News* on October 12th, attacked this publication in a lengthy article entitled "How the Truce is Kept." A reply from this office, published by the *News* on November 4th, is too long for reproduction here, but a summary will show how completely without reason or foundation was the charge made by the *News*.

### The Liberal Attitude.

What was the attitude of the Liberal party when the war broke out? A few hours prior to the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on August 4th, issued a statement to the press emphasizing the necessity, in the presence of so grave a danger, of calling a truce to party strife in the following words. "I have often declared that if the Mother Country were in danger, or if danger even threatened, Canada would render assistance to the full extent of her power. In view of the critical nature of the situation I have cancelled all my meetings. Pending such grave questions there should be a truce to party strife."

### The Instructions Issued.

Immediately this statement was issued and even before war was declared the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave specific instructions that not one partisan utterance, not one pamphlet or leaflet should be prepared and sent out from the Central Liberal Information office. These instructions were followed to the letter and not one pamphlet or leaflet was prepared and distributed during the first eight months of the war. Publication of *The Canadian Liberal Monthly* was continued each month, but this, for the first eight months was prepared in an absolutely non-partisan spirit and the fact that the criticism only goes back to April of this year, proves this assertion. Had the *Liberal Monthly* been partisan during this period, the criticism of *The News* would have covered the period even back to the beginning of the war.

### What Was Conservative Attitude?

What, on the other hand, was the attitude of the Conservative party? In the first place it may be noted that while tacitly agreeing to the generous attitude of the Liberals as expressed by the Liberal Leader and carefully adhered to, neither Sir Robert Borden nor any other member of the Conservative government or party ever made any definite statement as to a truce. In fact the existence of a truce was actually denied by a member of the cabinet, Hon. A. E. Kemp, who it may be recalled, declared at a banquet at the Albany Club, Toronto, March 6, 1915, "I want to say that there is no truce between the Liberal-Conservative and any other party, and never has been. There may have been a truce on some trivial matters but on the big issues we are prepared for war. We are proud of our principles. Why shouldn't both parties get out and discuss their policies?"

### Partisan Literature at Start of War.

But the best evidence that Sir Robert Borden and the Conservative party did not consider there was any truce, or if they did believe it, were willing to break it, is found in the record of the partisan literature prepared and sent out broadcast over the whole Dominion, **immediately after the War commenced.** This virulent, venomous untruthful literature was prepared and issued from Sir Robert Borden's political office in Ottawa.

On August 14th, 1914, a few days after war was declared, Leaflet No. 19 was issued, entitled "Give Credit Where Credit is Due," "Sir Robert Borden thrice Predicted with startling truth the coming of the Naval Emergency." A more partisan pamphlet it would be hard to find. It lauded Borden and Bordenism, heaped obloquy on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal naval policy and contained a most venomous cartoon showing Sir Wilfrid and the Senate aiding Germany.

Beating the same date, August 12th, 1914, was another partisan pamphlet "Relief for the Western Settler," and shortly after came another diatribe on the Navy entitled "Liberals and the Naval Emergency," which also contained text and cartoons ridiculing and vilifying Sir Wilfrid and the Liberals. Soon there was a veritable shower of the most indescribably virulent leaflets, the nature of which can be faintly judged from the titles: "The Aid Which Laurier With-Held from Britain was so much Given to Germany," "Borden Government the Homesteaders' Friend," "Western Canada under the Liberals," "Five Questions to the Men of Canada," "Borden Backs Britain," and last but by no means least "Laurier and Quebec," in which there was printed, over the official imprint of the "Central Publication and Distribution Office of the Conservative Party of Canada," the utterly foul and malicious aspersion that "Laurier, now as ever, cares not a whit for the Empire." And in face of these facts, proved and indisputable, the *Toronto News* and other Conservative papers have had the effrontery to accuse the *Liberal Monthly* of breaking the Truce!

### "Franked during Special War Session."

Tens of thousands of partisan pamphlets were sent out by the Conservative bureau, under the "franks" of Conservative members, **during the short Special War Session of August, 1914.** It is well known that the "franking," which means that the envelopes marked with the initials of a member of Parliament go through the mails without postage, is allowed only while Parliament is actually in session. We thus had the nauseating spectacle of the "franking" privilege being used to the limit by Sir Robert Borden's political office, disseminating throughout the country "poison gas" of the most inexcusable kind, at the very moment that the Commons was in session, Liberals and Conservatives alike putting the official seal of approval on everything done and to be done by Canada in the conduct of Canada's part in the great War!

### Scurrilous Articles for Newspapers.

In addition to the flood of scurrilous literature already referred to the Conservative bureau also printed a sheet known as The Federal Press Bulletin which was sent out every week, both before and after the War commenced, and which contained articles to be reproduced in the Conservative papers throughout Canada. It is sufficient to say of this sheet that it was even more scurrilous, more venomous and more untruthful than the pamphlets and leaflets directed to the general public.

#### Sir Wilfrid's Fair Offer.

All this literature was prepared and sent out by Sir Robert Borden's political office because his party was looking to bring on an election. In recognition of this state of affairs Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at Toronto on May 21st, 1915, said:

"But I have this to say to the Prime Minister and his colleagues: I do not care for an election. Let the Prime Minister and his colleagues say that there shall be no election as long as the War goes on, and I shall pledge myself and the party that we shall stop all preparations and think of nothing but the War." And, in explanation of this eminently fair suggestion, Sir Wilfrid added later in his speech:—"We are in this uncertainty to-day—we do not know whether the Government is going to dissolve or not, but in so far as I have authority over the destinies of the Liberal Party, I have only this to say: "We shall not do one thing to prevent the Government from going on with the War policy."

#### The Demand Unanswered.

Sir Robert Borden has refused to give such an assurance. On the contrary, he and his followers have indicated in no uncertain language that they were constantly keeping prepared for the possibilities of a general election. It is well known that so strong was the evidence that a general election was to be held, the commercial and monetary interests throughout Canada raised such a cry of protest that for a time at least, an election was delayed. For how long nobody knows. The publication office of the Conservative party has been working night and day for many months past, presses have been installed in the office, and hundreds of thousands of pamphlets printed, of which some are being held for distribution later.

#### Liberals Had No Other Choice.

We do not complain of this. For eight months the Liberal party refrained absolutely from making any attacks whatever on the Government. The defence of the attitude taken in the Liberal Monthly can be found by referring to the speech delivered by the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Toronto on May 21st, when he stated:—"We did everything we could to prevent party differences, but when we saw that preparations were being made for an immediate dissolution, when we knew the men who were pressing and pressing the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues for an immediate dissolution, we would not have been true to the duties which we owe to ourselves, to the Canadian people, if we had not made some preparations so as not to be caught absolutely napping should the moment of dissolution come."

### WAR CONTRACTS INVESTIGATION.

**F**OLLOWING the enquiry into the submarine purchase at Victoria, the Davidson Commission held several sittings in the West, at Vancouver, October 7th, at Regina, October 30th, and at Winnipeg, October 25th.

At Vancouver, Robert Dixon, a horse dealer, swore that he had paid \$25 to the Government veterinary in order to have 11 horses passed, and that his refusal to pay further commissions had resulted in the purchasing agent refusing to examine another lot of horses he had for sale.

At Regina, apart from evidence showing that absurdly high prices had been paid for horses and that horses bought had not been branded "because there were no branding irons," the enquiry revealed perhaps the most serious cases of deliberate fraud yet shown. Briefly, the evidence may be summarized as having shown:

That twenty-three cars, supposed to contain feed for the horses at the Regina remount station, purchased by one G. A. Mitchell and charged against the Government as having been delivered, were never delivered.

That of these twenty-three cars, eight never existed in fact and that the remaining fifteen cars were diverted to places other than Regina and resold.

That there was a discrepancy in the value of oats actually delivered and the amount charged to the government amounting to over \$2,000.

That there was almost criminal carelessness in conducting the business of the Remount Commission Depot, making possible the forgery of railway way-bills, the diversion of cars so that they were never delivered, the padding of accounts and the certifying of padded vouchers and other dealings generally incapable of explanation.

That J. A. Westman, Conservative candidate for Regina and dispenser of government "patronage" in that city and district, appointed to the responsible position of Secretary and Book-keeper of the Depot one D. N. Bennett, a man in whom Will Grant, the officer commanding the mobilizing station in Regina, had no confidence.

That J. A. Westman and Will Grant knew that something was wrong but made no attempt to rectify it or prevent further evils, except to write a letter to the Minister of Militia. Incidentally it was admitted by Grant that he was financially interested in elevators of the North Star Grain Company from which oats were bought at 62 cents a bushel when they were being bought from other sources at 50 cents a bushel, and also that while he knew that there was a discrepancy in the oat supply, no steps were taken by him for weeks to obtain correct weights.

At Winnipeg, Dr. W. J. Hinman, one of the best known horse dealers in Manitoba, swore that he had charged \$10 a head for all horses sold to the Government through his sales stables, and that of this amount he paid the Government veterinary inspector, Dr. H. D. Smith, at the rate of \$5 a head, or \$175 in all, for passing them. As Dr. Smith is in France as an officer of the Canadian veterinary corps, this enquiry could not proceed further.



## CANADA'S DUTY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

Excerpts from Speech by Mr. N. W. Rowell, M.P.P., before Montreal Reform Club, Nov. 6, 1915

### CANADA EQUAL TO ALL WAR'S DEMANDS.

"We have during the past few months, been passing through some new experiences in Canada. We have had our brave men at the front facing resourceful, thoroughly trained, highly efficient opponents, and yet the young men of Canada, unaccustomed to bearing arms, but carrying with them stout hearts and that courage of independence characteristic of the Canadian people, have so acquitted themselves upon the field of battle as to have added lustre and honor to the name of Canada. To-night, we are all glad to join in paying a tribute to the brave men who have gone and the brave ones who are going to the front. I am sure we are all glad to recognize and pay a tribute to the part the women of Canada have taken in connection with the present struggle. I venture to think that on the whole the women of Canada have manifested their interest in this conflict in a practical way, in a more widespread manner than even have the men of Canada. In their work in connection with the Red Cross, with the various national relief funds, with our various patriotic associations, and in preparing and forwarding comforts to our troops they have displayed a courage, heroism, sympathy and self-sacrificing spirit which we would expect from the women of Canada and upon that part of the people as a whole I think we may fairly say there has been such a response to the call and the appeal of the hour as justifies our hope that the Canadian people will be equal to the demands this War will make upon them, even though it may be longer than we venture to hope it will be.

### MUST PUNISH WRONGDOERS.

"Amidst all this, there have been scenes and conditions which have brought pain and humiliation to us as Canadians. There are things we would be glad to forget in this hour when we are thinking of the courage and the heroism of our people, but I think I express the opinion of most of the Canadian people when I say that every man who has been found guilty of wrongdoing in the way of seeking to make unlawful and unholy profits at the expense of the country and of our men who have gone to the front, should be punished and punished to the full limit of the law.

### SIR WILFRID'S INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

"And in connection with the conditions which have developed, the conditions which have called forth such a display of courage and patriotism on the part of our people, I am sure it is a matter of congratulation to the members of this club and to all the people of the Dominion of Canada, that though standing in Opposition, yet occupying that unique position which his ability and public service have secured for him, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stood out as a noble figure throughout this past 14 months by his public acts, by his expressions of feeling and sympathy and appeal, illustrating all that is best and truest in the national life of a united Canadian people. And it is gratifying to know that not only has Sir Wilfrid Laurier taken that position, but his lieutenants, Mr. Lemieux, and his associates in this Province, Mr. Graham and his associates in the Province of Ontario, have on the platforms of this country been helping to set forth the issues facing the Canadian people and calling upon a united Canada to meet the responsibility which the hour demands a united Canada to meet.

### CANADA'S PART IN GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY.

"In this great struggle, it is perhaps worth while that we in Canada should bear in mind the fact that in the working out of the principle of democracy we have played no inconspicuous part. There was a time, not so long ago, less than one hundred years ago, when the statesmen of Great Britain believed that self-government for a colony was inconsistent with colonial relations, that the granting of self-government meant ultimately the severing of the tie that bound the colony to the Mother Country. And the Canadian people themselves were

divided upon that issue, some thinking that it meant separation and others that it meant drawing the bonds closer together. But in Canada the people ultimately reached the conclusion that self-government and loyalty were not only consistent, but they were bound together.

"We in Canada first worked out colonial self-government, and in working it out for ourselves we worked it out for the whole Empire, and by that great discovery in the science of government we have made possible the continued existence of the Empire in its strength and stability as we know it to-day. (Cheers.) And the latest and finest illustration of that spirit and of that ideal of Empire we find in South Africa.

### CANADA'S SHARE IN CONFLICT.

"What has Canada done? Up to the 30th October we have sent overseas about 100,000 men. We had in training in Canada and employed as guards, about 70,000 men, representing a total of 170,000. After deducting the number of our casualties and the number of men who are only signed for service at home, at the end of October our actual fighting force was approximately 140,000 men, which represents a little less than two per cent of our population. France has put into the fighting line five to every one in Canada; Great Britain has put into the fighting line four to every one in Canada, and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have each put into the fighting line a substantially larger percentage in proportion to their population than we have in Canada.

### AN UNWORTHY EXCUSE.

"The answer that is made in some papers is that we are a more heterogeneous population, and you cannot expect the same result. Let me say to you here, and I am sure there is not a man in this room who does not agree with me, that in this country our obligations are not determined by our racial ancestry, but by our Canadian citizenship. And there is not a man here who is not prepared to undertake to the full limit of his ability all the obligations that that Canadian citizenship involves, and if in South Africa General Botha, leader of Briton and Boer, was able to overcome a Nationalist movement there which sought to cripple his participation in this great struggle, we in Canada can overcome any incipient Nationalist movement, whether it be represented by a few discontents inside the Government as Mr. Laverne suggests or outside, they cannot stay the will of the Canadian people from doing their duty. And so we say to-night that the supreme obligation of the Government of Canada is to lead, and the courage and patriotism of the Canadian people will be equal to every demand they may make upon them.

### CANADA NEEDS LEADERSHIP.

"If we are a more heterogeneous population, then there is a greater obligation upon the Government to go through this country and explain to the people the real issues in this conflict and to call for their support. What Canada wants, what Canada needs, and from Atlantic to Pacific is demanding is a leadership on the part of our Government, and the people of all races and of all creeds will follow and do their whole duty, with that leadership given.

### WAR PROFITS SHOULD BE TAXED.

"Speaking to you of the part of the Empire, I referred to the army and navy. I now mention the question of finance. Great Britain at this time is not only financing her own affairs, but according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is rendering vast financial assistance to her Allies. . . . I think it is incumbent upon our Government to take some of the profits that are now being made in the manufacture of munitions and help to pay the cost of the War."

## PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAVAGANCE

To realize thoroughly just how successfully Hon. Robert Rogers has made his Department of Public Works live up to its reputation as "the greatest spending department in the Government," all that is necessary is a cursory glance at the official publication known as Public Accounts. The figures are there for anyone to read, and they tell a story that would be almost unbelievable—if you did not know Hon. Robert Rogers and the Borden government.

Just to take one instance of what they show: **The total expenditures of the Public Works Department for the year 1914-15 amounted to \$30,392,561, more than twice as much as for the year 1911-12, when they amounted to \$14,460,872.** And always it must be remembered that in 1911 times were "good" and money was plentiful, whereas in 1914, times had become "hard" and money was so scarce in the public treasury that the Minister of Finance was literally at his wits' ends to raise enough to meet the country's obligations.

### How New Records are Made.

Herewith are comparative figures, taken from the Public Accounts, showing the expenditures in the past six years:

Year.	Consolidated.	Capital.	Total.
1909-10.....	\$ 7,261,218	\$ 4,514,605	\$11,775,823
1910-11.....	8,621,431	3,742,717	12,364,148
1911-12.....	10,344,487	4,116,385	14,460,872
Totals.....	\$26,227,136	\$12,373,707	\$38,600,843
1912-13.....	\$13,468,505	\$ 6,057,514	\$19,526,019
1913-14.....	19,007,512	10,100,016	29,107,528
1914-15.....	19,343,532	11,049,029	30,392,561
Totals.....	\$51,819,549	\$27,206,559	\$79,026,108

### A 3-Year Increase of \$40,000,000.

Thus it will be seen that Public Works expenditures on Consolidated Account in the first three years of Nationalist-Conservative administration were just \$25,592,413 greater than in the preceding three years of Liberal administration; expenditures on Capital Account in the same time were greater by just \$14,832,852, making a total increase of \$40,425,265.

Just here it may as well be impressed that these figures do not include one cent of the expenditures on the Hudson's Bay Railway, on the National Transcontinental or the Quebec Bridge, nor on the Welland Canal. Expenditures on these great works come under the department of Railways and Canals. Thus the favorite and fallacious argument of Tory apologists that the increase in Public Works expenditure was necessary because the work had been started by the Liberals and had to be finished, does not apply to the figures quoted above. That is altogether another story.

### Minister Calls it "Progressive."

The amazing part of it all is that Mr. Rogers professes to be quite proud of his record as a spender.

During the last session he pointed to it as evidence of the "progressive" character of the Nationalist-Conservative administration. From the peculiar political view point of the Minister "who knows how to win elections" it may be "progressive," especially if he is able to show that each added expenditure is to bring votes to the Tory party, but from the viewpoint of the average business man who expects business principles to be applied even in the Department of Public Works and even by Mr. Rogers, the inauguration of a policy that could and would easily save the country eight million dollars a year would much better earn the term "progressive."

Mr. Rogers is apparently quite satisfied with his own record as the champion spender in the history of Canada. He has yet to learn whether the people who have to pay, and who are struggling with adverse business conditions and burdened with heavy and increasing taxation are as well satisfied.

### Could Save Millions Yearly.

There is no good reason why the ordinary controllable expenditures of the department of Public Works, listed officially as "Consolidated," could not be kept within say the total reached in 1911-12. There has been no increase in public business or in population since that time to justify the increase of nine million dollars shown in the above figures. It is quite apparent that the expenditures could be reduced from eight to ten million dollars a year until better times come and there is more "loose" money to satisfy the reckless extravagance of Mr. Rogers. Such retrenchment need in no way affect the prosecution of necessary or productive public works, that is works which stimulate and increase the volume of trade and production of Canada. It is in the thousand and one unproductive details of the expenditure, dictated mainly for the purpose of making the Government "solid" with doubtful constituencies on election day that a tremendous saving could be effected. It is in connection with these outlays which involve the peddling of "patronage" to party friends, as much as the securing of the support of the voters, that the country could be saved many millions without the development of the Dominion being retarded one whit.

### Needless Public Buildings.

Illustrations are to be found on every hand from coast to coast. Expensive public buildings are erected in places where neither the population nor the revenue warrant anything more than a modest building with an annual rent and upkeep charge of \$200 or \$300 a year. The cost of these buildings varies from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and the interest charges on the money spent, without taking into consideration the cost of the site (which is invariably higher than it should be), with the cost of heating and lighting and the wages of an attendant is in many cases four and five times the rent previously paid for quarters that fulfilled all requirements. It is a fact that in some places this cost is actually greater than the total revenue collected.

## THE CONSERVATIVE-NATIONALIST OR BORDEN-BOURASSA ALLIANCE

THE recent shuffle in the Quebec wing of the Borden Nationalist-Conservative government has aroused the sarcastic ire of Henri Bourassa. The founder and high priest of Nationalism and the active leader of the movement when it joined with the Borden Conservatives in 1910 and 1911 in the common cause of "anything to beat the Liberals" speaks with all the authority of his own personal knowledge in an article in his paper *Le Devoir*, October 13th, entitled "Is Borden Reverting to Nationalism?" Says Mr. Bourassa:

### Patenaude "More Rabid than Any of Us"

"There is nothing more amusing than the welcome extended to the new minister, Mr. Patenaude, by the ministerial and the jingo press . . . . What, however, is the most humorous is the friendliness exhibited to the new minister by those newspapers so particularly concerned with the safeguard of the Empire—the very one who constantly shout themselves hoarse denouncing the disloyalty of *Le Devoir* and the Nationalists.

"Yet not ten years ago—hardly five years ago—up to the time that the Conservative party attained power, Mr. Patenaude was a more rabid Nationalist than any one of us. He had been one of the most untiring and intelligent organizers of the campaign waged by Mr. Monk and *Le Devoir* in 1910 against the Laurier Naval Bill and 'the no less nefarious' policy of Mr. Borden."

After quoting at length from a speech of Mr. Patenaude at St. Remi on September 4th, 1910, at a Nationalist meeting, the quotations proving to the hilt the assertion that Mr. Patenaude was an active and avowed Nationalist, and after jibing at the Conservative press because in those days it did not denounce the dangerous language of the new minister because "It is true that the 'great voice of the people' and Mr. Patenaude's jabs were trained on a Liberal ministry—The end justifies the means," Mr. Bourassa proceeds:

"The same Mr. Patenaude very cleverly organized the election in Drummond-Arthabaska. While his present colleague, Mr. Blondin,—copying in that Sir Adolphe Chapleau—was 'shooting holes in the British flag,' the coming collector of war tax on tobacco, attended to the picking up of Nationalist votes as they jumped through these sacrilegious gaps. There is no doubt that both will join hands with a view to mending the 'glorious flag which protects our liberties'—those of the French Canadians of Ontario among others. The one will hold the needle, the other the twine, as it is very evident at this date that neither is likely to grasp the sword and put on the shoulder-strap, not even to save the Empire."

### Borden and the Nationalists.

Mr. Bourassa then devotes himself to Mr. Borden and his continued pandering to the Nationalists. He proceeds:

"There is however a still more striking lesson to be drawn from these successive recantations: It is the Prime Minister's persistency in choosing his colleagues from among the people who once were avowed Nationalists.

"Except Mr. Casgrain, all the French-Canadian ministers appointed by Mr. Borden were chosen among those who denounced the Naval Law—which by the way is still to be found in the statutes—and who condemned in the severest terms 'the no less nefarious policy' of the Conservative party, as represented by the proposal of a 35-million-dollar contribution to the Imperial Fleet.

"All of them, Messrs. Monk, Pelletier, Nantel, Coderre, Blondin and Patenaude broke away from either party, IN ORDER TO OPPOSE PARTICIPATION IN GREAT BRITAIN'S WARS, IN WHATEVER FORM. . . .

"Immediately after the election of 1911 this choice could easily have been understood: Mr. Borden then knew only too well that he owed his success to the agitation of the Nationalists led by Mr. Monk against the Naval Law. At that time he had made up his mind that the Naval Law must be abrogated.

"But what of today? Does Mr. Borden contemplate reverting to the policy? Does he rely on Mr. Blondin to further deface the British flag? Does he intend using Mr. Patenaude for elections after the style of Drummond-Arthabaska?

"If such be his intentions, why does he allow his screaming hounds to work themselves into trances over the alleged disloyalty of the Nationalists, as if representing a National opprobrium and Imperial scourge? In what particular is the

### BOURASSA AND LAVERGNE WERE OFFERED CABINET POSITIONS OR CASH REWARD.

"If I had wanted to be a Cabinet minister I could have been one four years before Blondin. The late Mr. Monk of Quebec head of the Borden government, offered Mr. Bourassa and myself portfolios. We refused, for we wanted to be free men. They wanted to know then in what way they could recompense me, whether with money or with a position, but I told them my reward was to have them keep their word of honor. They have not done so."—Armand Lavergne M.L.A., at St. Stanislaus, Que., Nov. 7th, 1915.

## Nationalism of Le Devoir, of Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne more disloyal today than that of Messrs. Blondin and Patenaude yesterday?

Is it because Messrs. Lavergne and Bourassa and *Le Devoir* never suggested ripping the Union Jack to shreds, or because the true Nationalists stood by their creed rather than trade their principles for 'titles,' 'honors' and the cajoleries of a venal press?"

### Lavergne Sticks to his Nationalism.

The true meaning of Nationalism was demonstrated in striking fashion by Armand Lavergne, the right hand man of Bourassa and the enthusiastic confrere of Messrs. Pelletier, Coderre, Blondin, Sevigny and Patenaude, when on November 2nd, he publicly refused the request of Major General Sir Sam Hughes that he should undertake the recruiting of a regiment for overseas service. The regiment was to be recruited at Montmagny, which place Mr. Lavergne represents in the Quebec Legislative Assembly, and he was to be the commanding officer.

In an open letter addressed to Sir Sam Hughes, Mr. Lavergne declines the proffered honor, explaining "As you know I am and always was opposed to the participation of Canada in the wars of the Empire. This principle which is not for me to discuss now, is my absolute conviction and consequently I cannot assume the responsibility of asking Canadians to take part in a war which is not solely for the defence of Canada."

Proceeding to declare that it is the duty of the government to recruit the troops as the government thinks that Canada should participate in the war, he points out that "the military law furnishes the means for filling the ranks" and concludes this reference to conscription by saying "If I was of opinion that Canada should take part in the war, I would not hesitate to favor conscription." He then goes on:

"During my public life that has always been the well-known policy of the Nationalist party to which I belong, and I have seen the same principles shared in and defended with force, talent and conviction by numbers of people past and present, among them Hon. Mr. Monk, who remained faithful to them to his death, and Messrs. L. P. Pelletier, B. Nantel, Louis Coderre and the new Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. E. Patenaude."

## DIARY OF THE MONTH.

1915.  
October.

- 1 **DAVIDSON COMMISSION** on War Contracts opens Submarine enquiry at Victoria, B.C.
- 2 **HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN**, Solicitor-General of Canada, sworn in at Ottawa as Privy Councillor, becoming member of cabinet without portfolio.  
**CARIBOO (B.C.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Ashcroft, nominate **HON. JOSEPH MARTIN** of Vancouver.  
Manitoba Government appoints Chief Justice Mathers as commissioner to investigate contract for new Law Courts in Winnipeg.
- 4 **NORTH TORONTO, (Ont.) CONSERVATIVES**, annual meeting, election of officers, etc.  
**BAGOT, (Que.) LIBERALS**, in convention at St. Liboire, nominate the sitting member, **J. E. MARCILE, M.P.** Convention addressed by **HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX** and others.
- 6 **E. L. PATENAUDE, (M.L.A. LaPrairie, Que.)** sworn in as **MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE**. **HON. P. E. BLONDIN** transferred from Ministry of Inland Revenue to that of **SECRETARY OF STATE**, succeeding **HON. LOUIS CODERRE**, appointed Judge of Superior Court of Quebec.  
Dr. R. G. Brett, Banff, Alta., appointed Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, succeeding Lieut. Gov. Bulyea, term expired; Richard S. Lake, QuAppelle, former M.P., appointed Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, succeeding Lieut. Gov. Brown, term expired.
- 7 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** at Valcartier.  
**HON. W. T. WHITE** addresses Board of Trade, Toronto.
- 8 Preliminary hearing of Manitoba Ex-ministers, Sir Rodmond Roblin, Messrs. Coldwell, Montague and Howden, concluded at Winnipeg. Accused committed for trial on charge of conspiring to defraud.  
**HOCHELAGA, (Que.) CONSERVATIVES** formally tender nomination for vacancy created by resignation of Hon. Mr. Coderre to **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE**. Meeting addressed by Hon. Messrs. Doherty, Casgrain, Blondin and Sevigny.  
**DAVIDSON COMMISSION** at Vancouver, B.C.
- 10 **HON. T. C. CASGRAIN** at Cabano and Notre Dame du Lac, Que.
- 11 **SIR SAM HUGHES** at Alexandria, (Glengarry County) Ont.
- 12 **SIR SAM HUGHES** at London and Galt, Ont.
- 12 **HON. G. P. GRAHAM**, recruiting address at Peterboro, Ont.
- 14 **HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX** before Montefiore Club, Montreal, address on "The Aftermath of the War."  
**WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, (B.C.) (New riding) CONSERVATIVES**. Organization meeting at Chilliwack.
- 15 **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE**, Minister of Inland Revenue, declared elected by acclamation for **HOCHELAGA, Que.**
- 16 Hon. David MacKeen, (Senator) appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, succeeding Lieut. Gov. McGregor, term expired.  
**DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION** appointed by Government, consisting of **SENATOR LOUGHEED** (Chairman), St. J. B. Roland (Montreal), W. Smith, M.P. (South Ontario), Dr. J. G. Rutherford, J. C. Watters (Pres. Dominion Trades & Labor Council), William Farrell (Victoria, B.C.), E. N. Hopkins (Moose Jaw, Sask.), J. W. Flavell (Toronto), Senator W. B. Ross (Middleton, N.S.).
- 17 **HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN** and **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE** at Hebertville, Que.
- 19 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** at St. John, N.B.
- 20 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** at Halifax, N.S., laying corner stone of new Ocean Terminals.  
**SIR SAM HUGHES** at **CANADIAN CLUB**, Ottawa.  
**SIR GEORGE FOSTER** at recruiting meeting, Chatham, Ont.  
**DAVIDSON COMMISSION** at Regina, Sask.
- 21 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** at Halifax, public meeting.  
Winnipeg Conservative Association, annual meeting.  
Ottawa Reform Association, annual meeting.
- 22 **HON. J. D. HAZEN** at Bathurst, N.B., inspecting harbor work.  
**BURRARD, (B.C.) LIBERALS**, annual meeting; nomination of candidate deferred.
- 23 **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE** at St. Henri, (Hochelaga).
- 24 **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE** at LaPrairie, Que.
- 25 **DAVIDSON COMMISSION** at Winnipeg.  
**SIR SAM HUGHES** at Toronto (Arena).
- 30 **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE** at St. Louis de Mile End, Que.
- 31 **HON. E. L. PATENAUDE** at St. Jerome, political demonstration under patronage of Conservative Association of Terrebonne.

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