

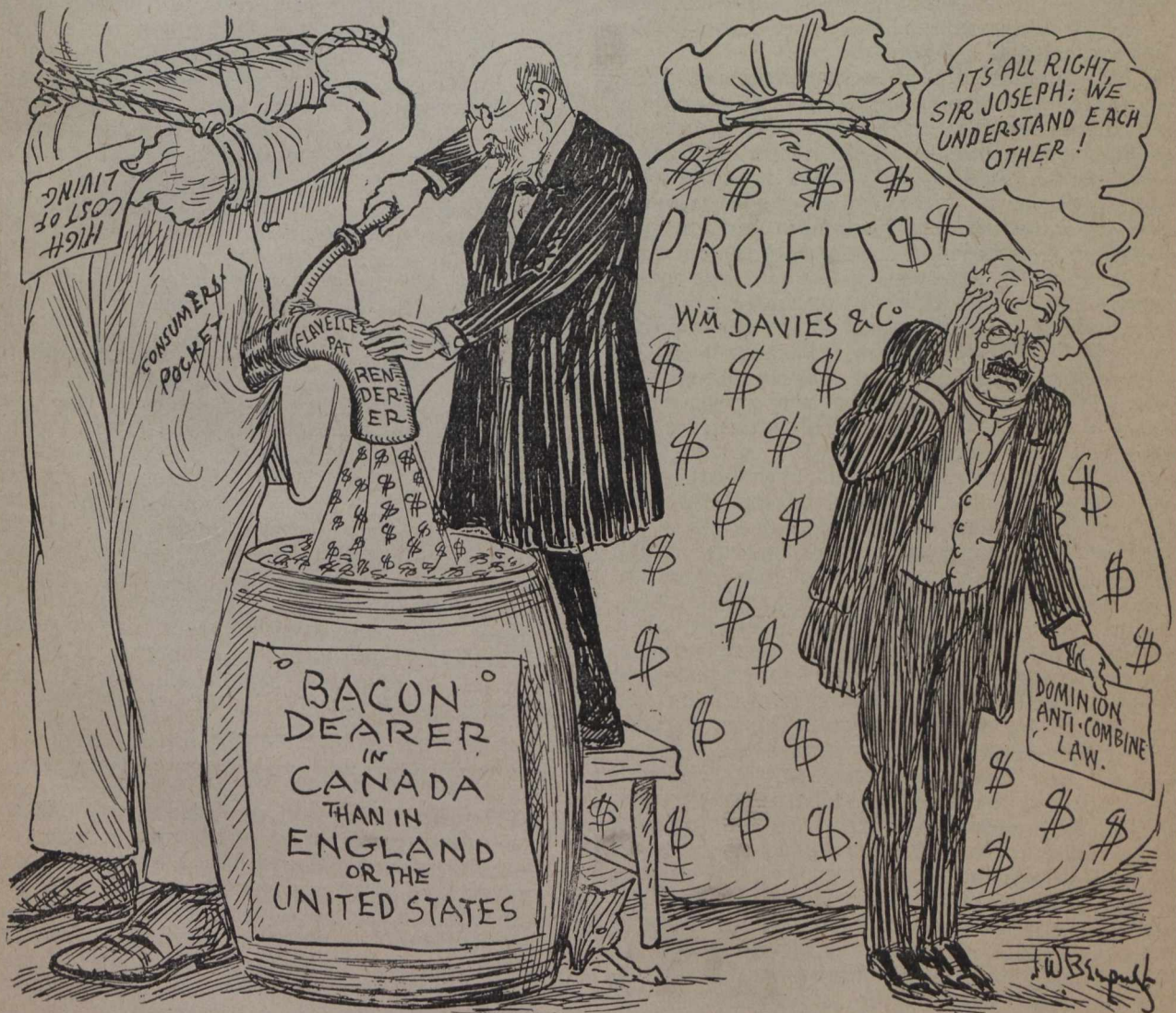
# THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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### CANADA'S OOM PAUL METHODS.

DEPRIVING naturalized citizens of the franchise for political purposes is not a new device. It has at least one striking precedent in our own time. The recollection of this incident may prove embarrassing to the political party in the Dominion which has attempted to prostitute patriotism to the exigencies of the hour and to retain power by suppressing the legitimate voice of the qualified electors of the Dominion, but it should be again brought to public attention, for the motives underlying both instances were exactly the same, viz., the desire to hold office against the wish of the people.

In the famous Pretoria Convention of 1881, which settled the dispute between Britain and the South African republic, President Kruger consented to grant the franchise to all bona fide residents of the republic who had resided within its limits for a period of one year. In 1885 this period was raised to five years, which was reasonable enough, but, nevertheless, a violation of the spirit of the compact of 1881. In 1890, however, Oom Paul went to the extreme. He decided that no Uitlander would be given the vote unless resident within the republic for a period of fourteen years. The result of this arbitrary and unjust decision was the ill-advised Jameson raid. That expedition was however not the fault of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg. These citizens were not responsible for the plot of Cecil Rhodes' lieutenant, nor should they have been held to have instigated it. But, unfortunately, the justice of their cause was confounded with the illegality of the Jameson invasion and the crafty Boer president made the most of the situation. The world condemned Jameson, and, inferentially, the cause which he was supposed to represent. But the truth could not always be confused with the mistakes of judgment of interested individuals and within three years of the Jameson raid we find the British people at war with South Africa because of the unjust denial of the franchise to the newcomers in the republic. Britain went to war with Kruger because the Boer president insisted upon disfranchising naturalized Britishers for fourteen years in South Africa. Kruger feared the votes of these new citizens of his republic, he realized that many of the injustices of his administration would be impossible if the vote were given these clear-thinking and loyal people of foreign extraction who had come to South Africa to carve out a home for themselves and take part in the government of the country as well as in its material growth and progress.

But in the midst of another great struggle we find the same attempt as characterized the conduct of the autocratic old Boer president being made in the free democracy of one of the foremost of the British dominions. We find Premier Borden assuming the role of Oom Paul. We see the reactionary councillors of the Boer cabinet of Pretoria

in 1898 outdone by the burghers of narrow vision and prejudice in the Borden cabinet to-day. We see thousands of loyal citizens—Uitlanders, if you will,—disfranchised, not for a period of fourteen years but for one of fifteen years. We see some, many, in fact, who have worked loyally and faithfully for the cause of empire at this critical time branded as suspected characters unworthy to have a voice in the government of the day. We see an element in our citizenship analogous to the Uitlander element in South Africa in 1898-99 treated worse than Oom Paul treated his citizens of foreign birth. Yet this action on the part of the Borden administration is defended on the grounds of national necessity and safety—the same grounds as adopted by President Kruger in 1890 when he passed his reactionary measure stipulating a residence of fourteen years for newcomers.

We ask in what respect are we in Canada to-day better off than were the Uitlanders under Oom Paul? How can the administration reconcile its action in this regard with its professions of loyalty and democracy? Britain went to war twenty years ago with the South African republic over the very principle which Premier Borden and his cabinet prostitute to party ends to-day. This time there is no Jameson raid to obscure the issue, but there is an attempt, and a dangerous one, to becloud the vision of the people by cowardly and unjustifiable accusations and insinuations of latent disloyalty or worse against the disfranchised citizens of the Dominion and against the Liberal party, which has unmasked this political camouflage, and has undertaken to defend British principles, as did the British government in 1899 when it went to war with President Kruger—a war in which Canada participated but a war which, if we accept the present attitude of the Borden government, we now repudiate. For, if we are to acknowledge the justice of Premier Borden's disfranchisement of Canadian Uitlanders, we cannot condemn President Kruger's action in a similar position. In effect, Premier Borden and his administration range themselves on the Boer side, after twenty years, and virtually tell Canadians that both this country and Britain were wrong in 1899 and that British and Canadian blood shed then was spilled in an unjust cause.

### THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD.

WITH the disclosures of the Toronto enquiry into the bacon profiteering of the patriot who on a memorable occasion declared, "To Hell with Profits," the government has apparently come to the conclusion that it has gone about as far as it can safely venture. There is a serious danger of overplaying things at this time with an election on the horizon, and the Borden administration is well aware on which side its bread is buttered. Therefore the public need not expect any drastic action, nor any action at all, on the part of the administration into the bacon hold up, and the squeezing of millions of dollars worth of unfair profits from the pockets of the consumers of this country and from the farmers and hog raisers of the agricultural portions of Ontario and other provinces by the combine represented by

the Davies concern, Sir Joseph Flavelle and the Harris company.

Analogous instances exist in the case of other foodstuffs. The flour combine has the country by the throat but the government refuses to move a hand to relieve the people from the extortions of this trust and its ramifications. The simple fact is that the administration which has so long mismanaged the affairs of the Dominion is relying solely upon the patriotic cry, the disfranchising of thousands of loyal electors and the passage of class legislation in favor of such aggregations as the Canadian Northern Railway, and its allied connections, for a return to power and the opportunity of further plundering the tax burdened treasury of the Dominion. There is no pretence at a defence of the outrageous measures which violated every principle of British justice and which committed the people of this country to come to the financial rescue of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, and the financial interest behind them, in the dying weeks of the final session of parliament. These things cannot be defended. But the hope of the government is to obscure the issue, to accuse the Liberals of disloyalty, to hypnotize the public into forgetfulness of the scandals of the militia department and the equipping of our troops with shoddy boots, defective rifles and other faulty and useless impedimenta. It is hoped to drown all these facts in a whirlwind of forced and hypocritical patriotism, in a campaign of abuse and slander against the Liberals, and, in a grand climax of rhetorical press and platform fireworks, to sweep the voters off their feet in a hysteria similar to that which characterized the election of 1911.

It is this tendency that the common sense of the electors should guard against. The plan succeeded once, but the Tory party had behind it at that time no such damning record as it has since established, and the effort to out do the success of the last general election will be even more desperate. The Liberals throughout the country should be forewarned. The real issues should be kept before the people—the railway deals with Mackenzie and Mann, and with Forget; the profiteering of the trusts; the treachery of government protected profiteers against the lives and safety of our boys in the trenches; the criminality of an administration that sent Canada's sons against the bloodthirsty Hun armed with defective rifles that refused to work, and left them victims of German efficiency and savagery on the bloody soil of Flanders; the scandalous neglect of the dependents of soldiers at the front and the refusal of the administration to interfere with the unholy profits of the great trusts now fattening on the agony of the nation. These are the vital issues, because they reveal the true character of the administration which will appeal to the voters for a renewal of confidence on the plea of patriotism and on accusations of disloyalty against the Liberal party.

#### SHUFFLING A REPORT.

The people of Canada have a right to suspect the honesty of motive of an administration which attempts to prevent information to which the country has an undoubted right becoming public. It has double reason to suspect the motive of an adminis-

tration which is detected, as the present government has been, in a bungling attempt deliberately to deceive the representatives of the people in the Commons in relation to a matter of vital importance to many thousands of our citizens whose sons, brothers and relatives have taken up arms in defence of the Empire.

No more humiliating spectacle has been presented in recent years in the Commons. A brief history of this matter may not be out of the way at this time. A report on the condition of the Canadian hospital management in Britain was made by Dr. Bruce, of Toronto, one of the most eminent Canadian surgeons, because of many complaints respecting this end of the service. Dr. Bruce's report was drastic; it contained about fifteen recommendations of changes in the administration of the hospitals overseas and pointed out many grave faults in the conduct of these institutions. This report was virtually endorsed by Surgeon General Carleton Jones who advocated the adoption of twelve of the recommendations of Dr. Bruce. The next step in the affair was the appointment of Dr. Baptie, a British medical officer at the instigation, it is alleged, of Sir George Perley, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia. Dr. Baptie is the same individual who was so severely censured by the British authorities for his bungling of the medical arrangements of the ill-fated Mesopotamian force under Gen. Townsend. Dr. Baptie held an investigation of his own and made a report against the Bruce findings. Dr. Bruce at once replied. But the reply of Dr. Bruce has never seen the light of day. The shuffling of the Canadian Minister of Militia and the Premier on this matter is positively painful. Asked repeatedly in the House for the report the government reply, via the Premier, was that the report had been forwarded to Sir Geo. Perley. Just why such a document, a report in which the people of Canada were vitally interested, should be withheld from the people for months while the Overseas Minister of Militia dealt with it the Premier could not explain. Sir Robert Borden wasn't sure that the report hadn't been torpedoed by a German sub. Anyway, he hadn't heard from Sir George Perley, although a communication had been sent that gentleman several weeks ago. As for the report itself, the Premier had not seen it, or he did not recall it. Nor did he know whether there was another copy. The general impression the house got from the Premier's statement was that the report was either in Sir George Perley's possession or it wasn't and that this was the only copy of the report in existence. That impression may have been wrong but the Premier's shuffling and equivocation gave the house an uneasy feeling that something was being held back. Then along came the Minister of Militia—and blurted out that the department was in possession of the report but that it had decided not to table it until permission had been secured from the Overseas Minister of Militia! That was sufficiently startling. But there is more to come. The opposition forced a promise from the Premier to cable Sir George Perley at once. Next day, in reply to Mr. E. M. Macdonald, the premier stated that he had had no reply to his cable. What is the game and what is behind the evident reluctance of the government to have Dr. Bruce's supplementary report made public in this country?

### "SPARKLING BOB" FOR PREMIER.

WHILE Sir Robert Borden is assuring the country that he will make every effort to establish a union or win-the-war government after the elections, there is every symptom of a radical difference within the Tory ranks regarding any such scheme. It may be all right as an election dodge; it may help delude some unthinking voters into supporting the administration irrespective of its unsavoury record, but it is political camouflage only. Sir Robert is ruled by a stronger power within his own party and that power, represented by Hon. Robert Rogers, the hero of the MacLeod-Tellier whitewashing incident and of countless escapades in Manitoba, will have none of a union cabinet. Hon. Mr. Rogers is out for the good, old, straight line Tory party, and has no use for these new-fangled ideas of the premier's. It was because he could not have his own way with Sir Robert Borden that Mr. Rogers stepped down. He stepped down only figuratively, of course. As a matter of fact he stepped up, and very much up. To-day Mr. Rogers represents the real strength of the Tory party as represented in the last parliament. That strength is opposed to a union government, to any kind of a government except the old "spoils" sort of government, the sort where all are faithfully rewarded and the country is forced to pay the piper. That is the meaning of the famous gathering of Tory members at the Country Club as guests of the whitewashed minister a few weeks ago, when the Rogers-for-premier boom was launched upon a sea of bubbling champagne. That is the meaning of the overwhelming demonstration accorded the calsonimined statesman when, a few days after the afore-said launching, he walked into the Tory caucus, presided over by the premier, and was greeted with a vociferous outburst of cheering that lasted five minutes and sent the premier's heart into his boots.

The real issue within the Tory ranks to-day is not a union government or a government equipped and constituted to win the war or win anything else. It is whether Sir Robert Borden is to continue to lead the party or whether Hon. Robert Rogers, "Champagne Bob," is to be the next premier. It is up to the voters in the last analysis, however, and both premier and pretender may be counting their chickens before they are hatched.

### WOMEN AGAINST FOOD CONTROLLER'S PLEDGES.

MR. HANNA, Canada's Food Controller received a somewhat severe shock when it was announced in the *Ottawa Citizen* on Monday, September 24th that the Executive of the Ottawa Woman's Club and the District W.C.T.U. had passed a resolution that the first restrictions in food should be placed on distilleries and breweries and not upon the households and refusing to take any part in the work of distribution of the Food Pledge Cards until Mr. Hanna had taken action to curtail the use of grain by the distilleries.

The following is the resolution as passed:

"Resolved: that as the Ottawa Woman's Club is now, as it always has been, giving time and money to help win

the war, and intends to continue to do so, it, the Club, cannot take any part in the campaign for signatures to cards pledging signers to certain restrictions in the use of food.

"That in the opinion of the club, the first restrictions, Food Controller Hanna should put upon the waste of food in Canada, are not in our households, but in our distilleries and breweries, where in 1916-17 Canada wasted in the manufacture of whiskey and in the brewing of beer 159,963,000 pounds of food.

"Our parliament was closed without enacting a law prohibiting the manufacture for beverage purposes of alcohol. Our government seemed satisfied that in giving our food controller power to compel the cessation of this great waste, that it has done its whole duty; as soon as our food controller attends to the distilleries and breweries, the Club will then, (if the controller should then consider it necessary for the people to change their diet) be very pleased to assist in all efforts towards that end. Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Hon. the Food Controller of Canada and the Premier."

What the Executive of the Ottawa Women's Club had in mind when passing this resolution was undoubtedly a statement recently published showing what food producing material has been used in Canadian breweries and distilleries for the year ending March, 1917. The figures quoted were as follows:

Grain for malting.....	98,522,300 lbs.
Corn.....	69,447,487 lbs.
Rye.....	10,430,817 lbs.
Oats.....	131,580 lbs.
Wheat.....	27,782 lbs.
Sugar, Rice, etc.....	616,369 lbs.
Molasses.....	27,416,716 lbs.
Total.....	206,593,051 lbs.

It looks as if the women of Ottawa had put their finger upon a matter to which the Food Controller could well direct his attention.

Since the publication of the above quoted resolution some Conservative newspapers have undertaken to defend the Government by stating that much of the grain used by these distilleries was not suitable to be manufactured into bread for human consumption.

Quite right perhaps. But would it not have been suitable for cattle, pigs, and other animals, thus producing more meat to assist in the reduction of the high cost of living?

### FAVoured TORONTO.

What have the good people of Toronto to complain of? They are getting salt water fish at 10c a pound, fresh water fish at 12½c a pound, they have sold their worthless C.N.R. stock at a price far beyond their anticipation and have been presented free of charge with a lake frontage worth one million dollars by the Hon. Robert Rogers. What more could this Fair City desire?

The *Toronto News* is complaining most bitterly of the editorials which are appearing in the *Canadian Liberal Monthly*. It is evidently getting under the skin where it hurts?

## THE FRANCHISE ACTS.

THE Provincial laws regarding the right of women to vote is disregarded and Germans, Austrians and others who are not allowed to vote are excused from combatant military or naval service—this is contrary to the British practice—see Decision of Appeal Court of England.

At the 1917 Session of Parliament two Acts were passed with reference to the Franchise. The first of these is known as "The Military Voters' Act", (Soldiers' Voting Act) and is designed to provide for the voting of the military electors, male and female, engaged in Overseas service. The other Act is "The War-Time Elections Act", providing for the taking of the vote in Canada of all electors in Canada. These two acts have to be read with the Elections Act as it stood for many years, and also with the Naturalization Act.

### Military Elector.

The Military Voters' Act defines a Military Elector as below.

(c) "Military elector" means and includes every person male or female, who, being a British subject, whether or not ordinarily resident in Canada and whether or not an Indian, has been, while within or without Canada, appointed, enlisted, enrolled or called out for and placed on active service as one of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Militia on active service, or the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, or has been, while within Canada, appointed, enlisted or enrolled as one of the British Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service, or Auxiliary Motor Boat Patrol Service, whether as officer, soldier, sailor, dentist, nurse, aviator, mechanic or otherwise, and who remains one of any such forces, or services or has been honourably discharged therefrom, or in the case of an officer who has been permitted to resign or without fault on his part has had his services dispensed with, and every person, male or female, who, being a British subject ordinarily resident in Canada, whether or not a minor or an Indian, is on active service in Europe in any other of the forces or services, military or naval, of His Majesty or of His allies.

(1) Every military elector shall be qualified and entitled to vote at a general election.

(2) If he can state the electoral district wherein he last continuously resided during at least four months of the twelve months immediately preceding his appointment enlistment, enrolment or calling out on active service, or so particularly specify a place or places within an electoral district whereat during such period of time he so resided that such electoral district can therefrom be ascertained, he shall be deemed an elector of the electoral district so stated or to be ascertained, and his vote shall be applied thereto.

(3) If he cannot state or so specify an electoral district or place wherein he has so resided for the time and within the period mentioned in subsection two but can state an electoral district or so specify a place within Canada wherein he has at any other time resided, he shall be deemed an elector of the electoral district so stated or made ascertainable and his vote shall be applied thereto.

(4) If he cannot, because of non-residence or otherwise, so state or specify, he shall be deemed an elector of, and his vote shall be applied to, such electoral district as he may indicate.

(5) No person shall be entitled, because of anything in this Part contained, to vote more than once at any election.

### Qualifications for Civilian Male and Female Electors.

The qualifications required of other electors is set out in "The War-Time Elections Act" which

amends the old Act. The new act provides as follows:

(1) The qualifications necessary to enable any male person to vote at a Dominion election in any province shall, except as by this Act otherwise provided, be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such male person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election:

(2) Except in the province of Quebec and notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, in preparing or adding to the voters' lists provided for by this Act, the qualifications as to residence and domicile of electors shall, in any province where there is no relevant or applicable provision to the contrary, be residence for one year in the Province and residence and domicile in the electoral district for thirty days, both of said periods to be fixed by reference to the date of the writ of election, provided that the requirements of this section as to domicile shall apply only to such provinces as by their law applicable to provincial elections require domicile as one of the qualifications of an elector.

(3) In the province of Quebec notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the qualifications as to domicile of female voters shall be domicile at the date of the said writ of election.

Every female person shall be capable of voting and qualified to vote at a Dominion election in any province or in the Yukon Territory, who, being a British subject and qualified as to age, race and residence as required in the case of a male person in such province or in the Yukon Territory, as the case may be, is the wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of any person, male or female, living or dead, who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the military forces, or within or without Canada in any of the naval forces of Canada or of Great Britain in the present war. Provided that this section shall not apply to the wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of a person no longer serving as aforesaid unless such person has died in or has been honourably discharged from such service or in the case of an officer has died in or has been permitted to resign from such service or has been dispensed by competent authority from further service, or in any case has died after honourable discharge, -resignation by permission or dispensation from further service as aforesaid.

(2) Such naval forces of Canada shall be deemed not to include members thereof engaged within Canada who may become members after the passing of this Act.

### Civilian Voters.

(1) The franchise is extended to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of the Canadian forces overseas, and Naval forces in Canada or Britain.

All other women are excluded from the right to vote although the Provincial laws in several of the Provinces grant the right and the Dominion law presumes to adopt the Provincial Franchise but instead it proceeds to discard it.

(2) The Bill disqualifies, for the war time election, those of alien enemy birth, or of other European birth, within enemy jurisdiction, and of alien enemy mother tongue or native language, who have been naturalized in Canada since March 31st, 1902. (The sons of these men no matter where born may vote. See comment below on section 36 of naturalization act.)

From this class are exempted those of this class who have sons, grand-sons or brothers in the overseas forces. Armenians and Syrians known to be out of sympathy with Turkey are also excepted. Former American citizens naturalized in Canada, are not disqualified.

To appease those disqualified as set out in Paragraph 2, they are exempted "from combatant

military and naval service". They need not go to fight. (See Section 67A of the new War Time Elections Act.)

(3) All those exempted from military service by the Military Service Act, which applies to certain Doukhobors and some Mennonites, are disqualified unless they have sons, grandsons or brothers in the overseas forces.

(4) All who have applied for exemption from combatant service in the war on conscientious grounds are disqualified unless or until they are refused exemption. Any person who votes in the war time election shall not thereafter be entitled to exemption on conscientious grounds.

(5) Any person who has been convicted of an offence under the Military Service Act shall be disqualified from voting.

(6) The provincial franchise is in a general sense adopted in all the nine Provinces. Heretofore Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as the Yukon, have had Federal lists.

**In several of the Provinces where women are now entitled to vote, the Dominion law does not give the same right. It gives the vote to immediate female relatives of men in the Overseas and Naval forces only. It may, therefore, be called a disfranchising act as it takes away the right to vote.**

#### Preparation of Lists.

(7) In the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, where the existing lists are such that they cannot be used, lists will be made by enumerators and electors whose names are omitted, may "swear in" their votes on election days. Such votes are placed in a special envelope, and on a recount, should it appear that there are enough votes placed in envelopes to affect the result, the right to the vote is reviewed by a judge.

(8) In the Counties of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, existing lists will be used as a basis by the enumerators in preparing the new lists.

(9) In Ontario, in cities of over 9,000 population, lists will have to be made. The method adopted will be virtually the same as if it were done by Provincial Legislation.

#### British Subjects.

A new Naturalization Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1914 (Chapter 44) and came into force January 1st, 1915, but it is provided by Sub-section 2 of Section 34 that within three years from January 1st, 1915, that is up to January 1st, 1918, any alien who was resident of Canada on (or before) January 1st, 1915, may be naturalized under the law as it stood before the Act of 1914 was passed. This is clearly set forth in Section 34 of the Act of 1914, which Section also amends the Act of 1906.

The Naturalization Act is Chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the 1907, 1908 and 1914 amendments thereto. The law may be briefly stated as follows:—

Under British and Canadian law the following persons are naturalized British subjects: (1) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance. (2) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted.

(3) Any person born on a British ship, whether in foreign or territorial waters or not. This does not apply to a person born on a foreign ship in British territorial waters if the latter is the only reason for claiming British citizenship. Clause 2 also applies where by treaty, capitulation grant, usage, sufferage or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

In addition to the foregoing Section 36 of Chapter 77, R. S. C., 1906, provides that children born in a foreign country whose father or mother become naturalized in Canada shall be deemed to be naturalized British subjects. The section is as follows:—

"If the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization within Canada, every child of such father or mother who, during infancy, has become resident with such father or mother within Canada, shall, within Canada, be deemed to be a naturalized British subject."

#### Sons Vote although Fathers Disfranchised.

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario recognized the difficulty of persons who are naturalized, and did not receive their certificates from the Court to prove that they were naturalized. It is a well-known fact that the rules of evidence are almost entirely founded upon Court decisions and rules set forth from time to time by Judges of the higher Courts authorized to make such rules. In addition to this the Legislature from time to time passes statutes or amending statutes to add to or take from the general rules of evidence. As additional force to the evidence of persons who consider themselves naturalized, the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, has declared that the fact of a man's name appearing on the last revised voters' list is evidence that he is a British subject, and 21 years of age. The law in this regard is set forth in Subsection 4 of section 18 of the Voters' Lists Act, being Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, and reads as follows:—"(4) The fact that the name of the person is entered on the last revised voters' list of the electoral district shall be prima facie evidence that he is a British subject and twenty-one years of age."

It should be borne in mind that persons no matter of what blood who are born in British territory are British subjects. It should also be borne in mind that all persons who are descendants of naturalized British subjects who although born outside British possessions, but are not of age at the time their parents became naturalized are British subjects. The fact that many thousands of people have been declared not to have the right to vote at the Federal General elections does not debar the sons of these persons from voting. The sons resident in Canada of many of those who have been excluded to vote at the next election are entitled to vote whether they were born in British territory or born in an enemy country. This will be clearly understood from a reading of the fore-going paragraphs under the head "British Subjects" especially Section 36 of the Act. The sons do not need to be naturalized as they "are deemed to be naturalized British subjects" without having to take the oaths of allegiance and residence or any other steps in the naturalization requirements.

#### Naturalization continues to be granted.

In September, 1914, as set out in an Order-in-

Council, passed by the Government of Canada, on the 13th day of September, 1917, and issued in the Canada Gazette, of September 22nd, 1917, page 919, shortly after the war began, the British Government cabled the Canadian Government **"that certificates of naturalization are not granted by the home department of the United Kingdom to subjects of an enemy state, except to persons performing public service or work of utility, or for other special reasons."** This of course would be under the new Act of 1914, which was passed concurrently in Britain, and several of the colonies, including Canada.

As set out in the Order-in-Council above noted, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, brother of the late King Edward VII, and uncle of the present King George V, cabled the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England **"that, in view of the conditions in Canada, and the provisions of the Canadian Naturalization Act, subjects of enemy states who have settled in Canada and have completed the residence necessary for local naturalization should not be excluded therefrom on the sole grounds of their being subjects of enemy states, and, subject to any objection His Majesty's Government may suggest, it is proposed to continue this course."**

In accordance with the cable of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, naturalization papers were granted to Germans, Austrians and others all over Canada, in the usual and regular way.

Some of the Supreme Court Judges in the Province of Ontario held that during war-time, naturalization should not be granted. Judges in other Provinces took a different view, and in the Province of Ontario, County Court Judges who preside over the General Sessions of the Peace held that unless objections were offered to the applicant for naturalization, the Judge was in duty bound to direct that a certificate of naturalization be issued. It will therefore readily be seen that the Judges did not all rule in the same way.

To overcome this confusion to some extent, it is provided by the Order-in-Council above cited that certificates of naturalization be granted **"to alien enemies who have resided for many years in Canada, on its being shown that they are clearly in sympathy with the United Kingdom and its Allies in the present war, and that they have no Pro-German or other alien enemy affiliations or connections."**

It was not until the year 1902 that the reports of the Clerks of Courts granting naturalization certificates were required to be made to the Secretary of State, and in many cases the records are defective. In other cases persons who took the regular proceedings to obtain naturalization papers did not secure the papers owing to the negligence of agents or others who acted for them. These men, however, are naturalized citizens, although they may not be able to produce their certificates, owing to the records not having been well kept previous to 1902. Any persons who were naturalized previous to 1902, and are aware of the fact themselves, can testify to this effect or can produce other

evidence to sustain them.

It will be noted that the Home Government readily grants naturalization papers to subjects of an enemy state who can perform public service, or other work of utility. In Canada up to a short time ago, no distinction was made. A man who under the law as it stood before the war, and still stands, applied for naturalization, was allowed the privilege of being naturalized, and he was subject to all the responsibilities as well as the privileges of such citizenship.

To overcome some legal contradictions or difficulties, the government of Canada permits certificates of naturalization to be issued under the conditions quoted above.

### Principles of British Law.

The Canadian Act is founded on The Principles of British Law. Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 1, in paragraph 686 states as follows: **"An alien naturalized in this country becomes to all intents and purposes a British subject, and ceases to be an alien, for the character of an alien and British subject cannot be united in one person"**.

Paragraph 693 in Volume 1, of Halsbury reads as follows: **"Where the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization in the United Kingdom, every child of such father or mother who during infancy has become resident with such father or mother in any part of the United Kingdom, or with such father while in the service of the Crown out of the United Kingdom, is deemed to be a naturalized British subject."**

At this point it may be advisable to consider another phase of present conditions. So far as the laws are concerned Canada has followed British precedent, and in the interpretation of the naturalization laws Canada as will be noted by the cable of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught chose to continue granting certificates of naturalization under the more generous Act of 1906 which is in force until January 1st, 1918, when it will be entirely superseded by the Act of 1914 which places in the hands of the Secretary of State very large and drastic discretionary powers as to who shall or shall not be granted naturalization papers. However, it is clear that the British Government does not act in any narrow sense in the administration of the Act of 1914, for they grant naturalization papers to persons who may be useful.

### Great Britain does not excuse Citizens of Alien Blood.

It is sometimes stated that persons of German blood and Austrian blood are always German and always Austrian Citizens. This is known in Germany as the Delbruck law. It is well to take into consideration probably the latest case which has been decided in Britain on this point, the case is set out in The English Law Reports, Volume 2, Part 7, July 2nd, 1917. A man named Freyberger who was born of Austrian parents in the city of

London in England in 1896, and was therefore a natural born British subject, is a resident of England in 1916, and was enlisted in the army under the Military Service Act of 1916. The father was naturalized in 1897. In January, 1917, the son attained the age of 21 years, and made a declaration of alienage and claimed thereby to have ceased to be a British subject and to be an Austrian, and desired to be discharged from the army. He contended that having made this declaration he was therefore an Austrian. He was refused his discharge and he took proceedings from one court to another. The Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment of the Divisional Court, and held that even assuming the applicant was entitled to make a declaration of alienage that as under the Military Service Act he was "deemed to have been duly enlisted for the period of the war", he was not entitled to be discharged from the army. The court in this case assumed for the sake of the argument that the applicant was an Austrian subject as well as a British subject, but they refused to exempt the applicant from Military Service holding to the contention that a British subject can not throw off his nationality during time of war, even if it is only to become a subject of a neutral state. This clearly shows what the law of England is regarding any man who may be useful no matter how much he may endeavour to get out of performing the duties which the country requires of him. So the Delbruck law has no force in Britain.

#### Canada's Method Un-British.

We now come to the condition of things in Canada as set forth in the War-Time Elections Act which is really a war-time Franchise Act. In this act the franchise which has been exercised by all classes of people is taken away from very many who have exercised the franchise in times past, so that the naturalization papers granted to these people under the seal of the court of the authority of successive Sovereigns of Great Britain is treated as a "scrap of paper". The solicitude which His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, entertained for all classes of people during his residence in Canada has been set at naught for large sections of the people of Canada by a war-time Elections Act.

The foregoing is not the only "scrap of paper" that is fluttering about throughout the country for by the same act that deprives people of the franchise it is provided that they are exempt from the provisions of the Military Service Act, and shall be held free from combatant military or naval service.

This is entirely against the spirit of the common law of England; it is entirely against the statute law of England; it is entirely against the legal decisions on the general principles and statutory law as interpreted by the courts in the Freyberger case.

Any person in England who can perform useful service can not excuse himself that he is of Austrian blood or German blood if he is a British subject.

During peace times and between friendly nations the law of Britain provides that a person of foreign blood may under certain conditions make a declaration of alienage and become a citizen of the country of his blood so to speak. But during war-time that is not allowed even if the applicant wants to revert

to a neutral country.

#### Canada Excuses People From Rendering Service—Britain and Other Allies Do Not.

It is a well-known fact that not many more than one-fourth of any army is engaged in the front line trenches. It takes the rest of the army to perform other useful service such as the building of roads, transportation, etc., etc. The Germans use the prisoners they have captured to build roads, etc. The British, French and other Allies have taken men from Algeria, China, and the Islands of the Seas to help construct roads, etc., and do other useful work back of the line. They also use the prisoners in civil occupations and pay them a small amount for their services. It has remained for the Government and Parliament of Canada to excuse thousands and tens of thousands of people from performing combatant military or naval service simply because the present Government of Canada did not wish them to vote at an election. Very many of those who have been excused have contributed towards the upbuilding of Canada, and some of their descendants have died fighting for liberty with the Allies on the fields of Flanders. Very many of these men left their native land in order to escape the conditions which are now menacing Europe. These men find that the bargains contained in the certificates of Naturalization granted them by the courts of the land under the authority of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria or His Late Majesty King Edward VII, or His Majesty King George V, are as "scraps of paper".

#### No Right to Vote but Excused From Taking Part in the War.

Section 24 of chapter 77 of R. S. C. 1906 (The Naturalization Act) provides that:—

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall, within Canada, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a naturalized British subject is entitled or subject within Canada".

The same principle is re-asserted in the act of 1914 which by concurrent legislation elsewhere throughout Great Britain and her possessions is Empire wide.

One of the evils of the disfranchising clauses of the Election Act is that it fosters sectionalism. If there is any desire on the part of German-Canadians to separate themselves from the rest of the community, disfranchisement is a measure exactly on the lines of separation. If you tell a newcomer that he must not exercise the rights of Canadian citizenship, you, of course, dampen his enthusiasm for Canadianism. The disfranchising Act is a measure of segregation from the rest of the community.

From the point of view of unity, Canadianism and citizenship, the disfranchisement is thoroughly vicious. It tends to cast doubt upon the advantages of British institutions. It is a distinct breach of faith.

The Government of Canada however endeavours to satisfy these people they disfranchise by passing a law that they will not be required to engage in combatant military or naval service.



**A MOST QUESTIONABLE APPOINTMENT.**

Are shareholders of the Sir Joseph Flavelle's Meat Packing Establishment being appointed to positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture under the Hon. Mr. Burrell for the purpose of securing information which will aid the William Davies Packing Co.?

WHEN the Commission investigating the bacon industry was in Session in Toronto a list showing the shareholders of the William Davies Packing Company was placed on record. This list showed that a Mr. J. S. Porter owned 372 shares of the stock of the William Davies Packing Company.

We are informed on the best of authority that Mr. Porter was for some years an employee in the William Davies Packing Company.

According to the sworn evidence given before this Commission, dividends paid last year, (1916) by this Packing Company were 33 1/3% which would net Mr. Porter a yearly revenue of over \$12,000, providing his 372 shares were valued at par only.

It now transpires that Mr. Porter about three years ago was appointed to a position in the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa under the Hon. Mr. Burrell. The position to which Mr. Porter was appointed was Chief Markets man for Eastern Canada and the salary paid Mr. Porter was at first \$4.00 a day living and travelling expenses. This was subsequently increased to \$6.00 a day living and travelling expenses. This nets Mr. Porter, approximately \$2,200 a year living and travelling expenses.

We ask in all sincerity how is it that Mr. Porter, an old employee of the William Davies Packing Company, drawing in dividends for the last year at least, \$12,000, was appointed to a position in the Department of Agriculture at \$2,200 a year and travelling expenses, and how did it happen that Mr. Porter was appointed to a position in a department which enabled him to secure the most private and confidential data regarding the live stock and

**THE FINE ROMAN HAND.**



dairying interests of the country, information which would be of the greatest assistance to a large packing company similar to the William Davies Packing company?

It must also be noted that Mr. Porter's headquarters for the Department of Agriculture are located in Toronto. Another most suspicious circumstance.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

IT may be of interest to the readers of the *Liberal Monthly* to read what the United States Government has done in the way of organization for the prosecution of the War.

The following is a synopsis of official statements as they have appeared in the Official Bulletin published daily by a Committee on Public Information, under order of the President of the United States.

"THE UNITED STATES DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY ON APRIL 6th, 1917.

### Committee on Public Information.

On April 14th, 1917, the President of the United States created a Committee on Public Information composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and a civilian in the person of Mr. Geo. Creel, acting as Chairman, of the Committee.

The object of this Committee was not only to guard the secrets in connection with the work of the various departments of the Government, but also to issue in an official bulletin, the vast information that it is right and proper for the people to have. It was felt that premature or ill-advised announcements of policies and specific activities whether innocent or otherwise, would constitute a source of danger. Instructions were given, that this official bulletin as prepared each day should be sent to every ship and shore station and departmental Bureau of the Navy. It was also directed that every Postmaster in the United States should post this bulletin daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective Post Offices. The Bulletin is also supplied to the newspapers, to public officials and to agencies of a public, and semi-public character, free of charge for the dissemination of the official war news of the United States Government. Certain private individuals can subscribe for the Bulletin.

### Council of National Defence.

Immediately after the outbreak of War the President of the United States under clauses of the Army appropriation Act created a Council of National Defence, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labour. This Council recommended to the President, and the President appointed an Advisory Committee of seven persons each of whom had special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource, or was specially qualified for the performance of the duties involved. The Members of this Advisory Committee are paid no compensation but are allowed actual expenses. Their work entailed the looking after of the successful prosecution of all classes of work connected with the War. It embodied transportations and communications, raw materials, industrial work, supplies of all kinds, food and clothing, minerals and metals, labor and health of workers, medicine, surgery and general sanitation.

### Mobilization of All Workmen.

On May 10th, the announcement was made that the Secretary of Labour, Wilson, had outlined a plan formulated by the Department of Labour for mobilization of the Nation's man-power to supply the industries on which the successful prosecution of the War depends.

### General Munitions Board.

On May 11th, the Council of National Defence announced the creation of a General Munitions Board headed by Mr. Frank A. Scott, of Cleveland. This Board is divided into two divisions, one for the Army and

one for the Navy.

### Medical Men.

On May 11th, the Council of National Defence announced the organization of the Committee in charge of medical activities, and authorized the appointment of a general Medical Board of which Dr. Martin is Chairman, to co-operate in co-ordinating the civilian and military medical forces and advising regarding fundamental problems of National defence.

### Shipping.

On the same date, May 11th, the Council of National Defence, announced the creation of a Shipping Committee to consist of a chairman and seven other members. The functions of this Committee will be to advise with the United States Shipping Board and report through its chairman, or Council of National Defence as to the best methods to increase the tonnage available for shipment to the Allies.

### Labour.

On May 11th, announcement was also made of the appointment by the Council of National Defence of a Committee on Labour of which Mr. Samuel Gompers was Chairman. The first meeting of this Committee was held in Washington on May 15th, when more than 400 representatives of labour and leading employers of the country were present.

### Speed up Out-put of Coal at the Mines.

On May 11th, The Council of National Defence appointed a Committee designed to increase the output of coal at the mines and to co-operate with other committees.

### Lumber.

On May 11th, the Council of National Defence appointed a sub-committee on lumber and forest products for the purpose of facilitating the operations between the Government and the producers of lumber.

### Women in Defence Work.

On May 11th, the Council of National Defence appointed a Committee of Women to consider and advise how the assistance of the women of America could be made available in the prosecution of the War. This Committee is known as the Committee on Woman Defence Work. Its chairman is Dr. Howard Annie Shaw.

### Chemicals.

On May 4th the Council of National Defence announced the appointment of a sub-committee of chemicals of which Dr. Wm. H. Nichols of New York is President. This Committee has for its special work, the investigation of acids, fertilizer, alkalis and miscellaneous chemicals.

### Agriculture.

Two experts have been appointed to assist the Secretary of Agriculture in keeping in touch with the State boards of food production and conservation. Over six thousand specially trained agriculturists have been appointed to look after increased production in every State of the Union.

### A Committee of Women on Liberty Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury on May 16th announced the appointment of a Women's Committee on Liberty Loan for the purpose of giving the women of America the opportunity for patriotic service by aiding in the

distribution and sale of all bonds issued by the Government of the United States to defray the necessary war expenses.

### Copper.

On May 14th, the Council of National Defence named a sub-committee on Copper, of which Mr. John D. Ryan of New York is President.

### Brass and Aluminum.

On May 17th, the Council of National Defence announced the formation of a Committee on brass and aluminum products. This Committee is divided into two divisions, one to deal with brass and the other with aluminum.

### Other Committees.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of other sub-committees to deal with the questions of alcohol, asbestos, coal-tar and bi-products, leather, lead, mica, nickle, oil, rubber, steel, sulphur, wool, zinc, coal, cement, chemicals, pig-iron and iron-ore.

### Greater Production.

The Commission on education of the Department of Interior announced that a letter had been addressed to all the high schools in the country that teach agriculture pointing out the supreme need of the United States and all other nations that they are co-operating with and asking that a special plea be made recommending a greater production of food stuffs. The appeal states, "THE TIME IS SHORT, IT IS OF THE MOST IMPERATIVE IMPORTANCE THAT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BE DONE, AND DONE IMMEDIATELY, TO MAKE SURE OF A LARGE HARVEST."

### War Policy.

In the Council of National Defence provision is made whereby questions in regard to the War policy of the United States may be asked, and after given careful consideration, answered officially by this committee.

### Food Commissioner.

On May 21st, the President of the United States announced the appointment of a Food Commissioner in the person of Mr. Herbert Hoover.

### Telephone and Telegraph Lines.

The Council of National Defence, on May 25th, announced the appointment of a sub-committee on telephones and telegraphs. This committee have already worked out comprehensive plans to connect the war and navy and other Government departments at Washington with strategic points all over the country. Government business over telephone and telegraph wires is given precedence. The number of long distance wires out of the Capitol was practically doubled.

### Automotive Committee.

On May 26th, the Council of National Defence announced the creation of an Automotive Committee. The function of this Committee is to advise and assist the Government Departments on all matters involving the use of internal combustion engines, including production of motor cars, trucks and ambulances, tractors, motor boats and aeroplanes.

### Optical Glass Committee.

The Council of National Defence on May 26th announced the appointment of an optical glass Committee.

### Economy in Coal.

On May 29th, the Council of National Defence sent out a special appeal to the Citizens of the United States

advising the greatest economy in coal.

### Buying Animals.

On the 25th of May, the War Department announced that arrangements had been completed for dividing the United States into four purchasing zones for the purpose of purchasing animals needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

### Army Doctors.

On May 25th, the announcement was made that four training camps for army doctors would be established by the War Department. Three new Branches of the medical Service were created: Sanitary inspection, hospitals and hospital construction and medical military instruction. An appeal was sent out for 5,000 physicians.

### Aeronautics.

On May 25th, the announcement was made of the establishment of six Government schools of military aeronautics.

### Auto-Trucks.

On May 24th arrangements had been completed for the purchase of 35,000 auto trucks of light and heavy type, and there was every prospect that all the required number of trucks would be secured from manufacturing plants as fast as they were required, thus not making it necessary to commandeer private machines.

### Cheap Lumber for War Purposes.

Through a series of conferences between groups of lumber dealers and manufacturers the Council of National Defence has arranged for the purchase of lumber required in connection with the United States army at a reasonable price averaging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per thousand below the prevailing market price.

### Food Production.

On May 23rd, the Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo issued an official statement to all bankers of the United States requesting them to give most serious consideration to the question of food products and asking them to assist the farmers and land owners in every way possible for planting and producing food stuffs.

### More Coal.

On May 23rd the Secretary of the Interior made a most urgent appeal to the coal producers of the United States for larger output.

### More Cotton.

On May 23rd the Secretary of the Navy asked the Cotton Manufacturer's Association of the United States to do everything in their power to secure greater production in cotton, as cotton was one of the necessary essentials in the successful prosecution of the war.

### Steamboat Service.

On June 1st, the Department of Commerce announced a special meeting to be held on June 4th of the Executive Committee of the Steam Boat Inspection Service to consider the methods of obtaining a supply of officers needed for the pending enlargement of the merchant marine service of the United States.

### Farm Labour.

On June 1st, the Department of Agriculture announced that in forty States the organization of farm labour had been started. The system under which this farm labour is being organized is perhaps the most thorough and effective of any organization in the United States.

### Stop Export of Brood Animals.

On June 2nd, the War Department announced that

steps were being taken to prevent the export of brood animals for the United States. This curtailment has been thought advisable so as to prevent a shortage of breeding animals in the near future.

#### Aviation.

On June 4th the announcement was made of the purchase in France by the United States Government of an aviation field to train fliers graduated in America.

#### Ships.

On June 4th announcement was made by the Shipping Board of an order for lumber, which had been given for 100 ships.

#### Shipping.

On June 15th a campaign was launched to recruit officers for the great fleet of merchant ships. The United States Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce are co-operating in the move. It is also announced that fifteen nautical schools are to be established along the Atlantic coast.

#### Railway Cars and Locomotives.

On June 5th, the Council of National Defence announced the creation of a co-operative Committee of Railway cars and locomotives. The function of this Committee is to assist in solving the problem of increasing America's output of cars and locomotives through co-ordination with the efforts of manufacturers and to aid in making as efficient use as possible of existing rolling stock.

#### Railroads.

On June 6th a special appeal was sent out by the National Defence Committee invoking the support of all persons and concerns connected with the operation of the Railroads. Unless this is done economic conditions which may result in inconvenience to the public are likely to be caused.

#### Lowering Cost of Bread.

On June 7th, the statement was issued by the Council

In the appointment of these various committees no question of politics has once arisen. Republicans, Democrats and Labour People are given equally responsible positions. The men best qualified for the work are appointed to the commissions. No politics, no graft, just business.

#### CAN CANADIANS BOAST OF A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA?

#### HIGH COST OF LIVING.

THE June issue of the Labour Gazette which is issued by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, states:

"In retail prices, (June 1917) the cost of a family budget of some 30 staple foods averaged \$11.82 in 60 cities as compared with \$10.77 in April and \$8.37 in May, 1916.

"In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 240.0 for May as compared with 228.7 for April and 183.3 for May, 1916.

Two meatless days a week, says Food-Controller Hanna. That will only reduce the menu of the rich to where the soldier's wives and families have been for some time.

of National Defence showing what had been done in 35 States to assist in lowering the cost of bread.

#### Greater Production among Miners.

On June 9th, the Secretary of the Interior, Lane, made a special appeal of the Mining Companies in the United States asking their employees, their wives and children to grow vegetables in the yards and on the vacant lots owned by the companies. The same appeal has been sent out to other organizations.

#### Fish for Food.

On June 11th, the announcement was made by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce that steps were being taken to supply the meat of whales, porpoises, dolphins and other cetaceans for food. In some parts of the United States some of these meats have already been placed upon the market at 10c. per pound.

#### Inland Water Transportation.

On June 15th the Council of National Defence announced the creation of Inland Water Transportation Committee. The function of this Committee is to bring together the companies engaged in inland water transportation in order better to meet the War situation and increase and make more efficient the freight carrying facilities of the country's waterways.

#### Aeroplanes.

On June 18th, the War Department authorized the statement that steps were being taken to establish large aircraft program. Steps were also being taken to train thousands of aviators and build thousands of machines.

#### Eliminating Waste.

On June 12th the President of the United States wrote the Food Controller, Mr. Hoover, asking that no further delay be made in starting the work towards saving food and eliminating all waste.

#### THE ROSS RIFLE.

THE Toronto *Telegram*, Tory, is continually trying to leave the impression that the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to blame because our Canadian soldiers were equipped with the Ross rifle. Why the *Telegram* is doing this is quite obvious. "Anything to kill Laurier", is their slogan.

The boys at the front know who supplied them with the Ross rifle. The boys at the front know who insisted that they use the Ross rifle. The boys at the front will remember the repeated demands made for a change and they will also remember how they were practically threatened with being "shot before sunrise" if they said a word against the Ross rifle.

Many graves are filled in France due to Sam Hughes and the Borden Government debauching the Ross rifle and insisting that the soldiers use it.

**MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SERVING IN THE CANADIAN ARMY.**

The following table laid on the table of the House on Thursday, May 31st, may be of interest to the readers of the Canadian *Liberal Monthly*. On April 25th, 1917, Mr. J. G. Turriff, M.P. for Assiniboia, Sask., secured an order of the House for a return giving the information asked for by the following questions.:

1. How many members of the House of Commons are serving or have served in the Canadian Army?
2. The names of each of said Members, the date of

appointment, and rank.

3. The names of those Members who have resigned or have withdrawn from Military service and the date of withdrawal or resignation.

4. How much have been paid to each for military salary, expenses and separation allowance to wife or relatives, respectively.

The Return is Sessional Paper No. 109 as presented to the House of Commons on Thursday, May 31st, 1917.

Name	Rank	Date of appointment	Date of resignation or withdrawal from Military service	Pay and allowances	Separation allowances	Expenses
Fowler, G. W.	Lt.-Col.	23/9/15	Still serving.	\$4,653.00	1,176.00	\$ 762.00
Bradbury, G. H.	"	4/11/15	Still on strength of C.E.F. but without pay and allowances from Jan. 1/17.	3,444.00	Nil.	491.00
Hepburn, B. R.	Major.	25/2/16	Still serving.	2,664.00	771.00	683.00
McLeod, H. F.	Lt.-Col. Aug. 14 Colonel	22/5/16	" "	8,178.00	Nil.	547.00
White, G. V.	Major, Temp. Lt.-Col.	2/12/15- 6/9/16	" "	2,892.75	600.00	867.00
Burnham, J. H.	Captain	Nov., 1915	Still on strength of C.E.F. but without pay and allowances from Jan. 9/17.	2,111.70	Nil.	317.00
Stanfield, J.	Lt.-Col.	27/1/16	Still on strength of C.E.F. but without pay and allowances from Dec. 8/16.	4,457.00	Nil.	250.00
Tremaine, H. B.	"	9/11/15	Still serving.	4,057.00	1,076.00	395.00
Sharpe, S. S.	"	11/11/15	" "	4,366.00	420.00	251.00
Blondin, Hon. P. E.	"	2/4/17	" "			
Baker, G. H.	"	2/6/15	Died of wounds, June 4, 1916.	4,443.00	Nil.	440.00
Carrick, J. J.	Temp. Col.	16/11/14	Ceased to be employed, Sept. 30/15.	2,490.75	Nil.	1,260.00
Cockshutt, W. F.	Hon. Lt.-Col.	3/12/15	Still serving.			
Currie, J. A.	Colonel	Aug. 1914	Still on strength of C.E.F. but on leave without pay and allowances from January 1, 1917.	6,234.00	1,830.00	358.00
Arthurs, J.	Lt.-Col.	21/1/16	Still serving.	3,597.00	1,018.00	250.00
Smyth, W. R.	Major Lt.-Col.	11/11/15 2/6/16	" "	4,404.00	660.00	602.00
Neeley, D. B.	Capt. C.A.M.C.	10/8/15	Still on strength of C.E.F. but on leave without pay and allowances from 23/1/17.	1,565.25	619.00	297.00
Gauthier, L. P.	" "	31/1/16	Still on strength of C.E.F. but without pay and allowances from Jan. 19/17.	965.00	500.00	213.00
Stewart, Dugald	Major C.A.M.C.	5/11/15	Still serving.	1,267.00	Nil.	896.00
McLean, H. H.	Brig.-Gen.	2/2/16	" "	5,674.00	Nil.	414.00
Donaldson, S. J.	Lt.-Col.	24/1/16	Still on strength of C.E.F. but without pay and allowances from Feb. 9/17.	2,960.00	774.00	256.00
Taylor, J. D.	" "	13/11/15	Still on strength of C.E.F. but without pay and allowances from 16th Jan., 1917.	2,837.00	780.00	454.00
Lewis, E. N.	Capt., Major, Lt.-Col.	1/3/16-10/6- /16-19/1/17	Still serving.	2,200.00	700.00	250.00
Schaffner, F. L.	Capt. C.A.M.C.	19/5/16	" "	1,467.00	Nil.	176.00
Chabot, J. L.	Major, C.A.M.C.	20/11/14	" "			
Carroll, W. F.	Temp. Lt.-Col. Lieutenant	3/11/16 20/7/16	Still serving but on leave without pay and allowances since Jan. 9/17. Served in ranks previous to appointment as lieutenant.....	3,311.00	Nil.	Nil.
				722.00	299.00	250.00

25/4/17.

(Sgd.) W. E. HODGINS, Maj.-Gen.—Adjutant General

It will be noted from the above list that out of the 26 Members of Parliament who have received commissions in connection with the Canadian Army only three are Liberals, namely Dr. D. B. Neely,

M.P. for Humboldt, Sask., Brig.-Gen. H. H. McLean, M.P. for Sunbury and Queens, and Lt. W. F. Carroll, M.P. for Cape Breton South.

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**FINANCES OF CANADA.**

We reproduce herewith a statement of the Finances of Canada for the last three years and up to September 1st, 1917. This table shows the total revenue and also gives under four headings the total expenditures including war.

	Year 1914-1915	Year 1915-1916	Year 1916-1917	1917-1918 from April to Sept. 1st, 1917.
Total Revenue.....	\$133,073,481.73	\$172,147,838.27	\$232,701,294.00	\$105,785,600.63
Ordinary Expenditure.....	135,523,206.54	130,350,726.90	148,986,264.61	40,963,685.96
Capital and Special Expenditure including Ry. subsidies and charges of management.....	46,638,827.51	39,967,121.92	33,653,646.18	5,218,208.50
War Expenditure.....	60,744,994.80	161,286,395.08	306,488,884.80	51,427,162.04
Int. on Public Debt.....	15,736,742.94	21,421,584.86	35,802,566.68	Estimated 16,000,000.00

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**CANADA'S WAR BORROWINGS AND WAR EXPENDITURE.**

THERE appears to be considerable misapprehension throughout Canada in regard to Canada's war borrowings. From the best information available the Liberal Monthly has compiled the following statement which we believe to be accurate in every respect.

**Canada's Expenditure.**

Canada's war expenditure up to September 1st, 1917, was approximately \$580,000,000

To this amount must be added the up-keep of troops in France not yet settled for and which according to the past settlements can be estimated at approximately 60,000,000 making a total on war expenditure up to 1st of September, 1917 \$640,000,000

(In addition to this amount for war expenditure at the end of the war Canada will be obliged to pay her proportionate share of the amount of ammunitions, munitions, guns, etc., etc., which our Canadian soldiers have used and are using.)

**Canada's Borrowings.**

Since the outbreak of war Canada has borrowed and has outstanding on September 1st, 1917, the following:

From Canadian Banks by way of Treasury bills:—	
Against Imperial Treasury bills.....	\$100,000,000
Dominion Treasury bills.....	\$125,000,000
Domestic War loans:—	
1st \$100,000,000.....	
2nd \$100,000,000.....	
3rd \$150,000,000.....	\$350,000,000
Debenture Stock and war savings certificates (estimate).....	15,000,000
New York:—	
Public Service Loan, April, 1916	75,000,000
Loan August 1st, 1917.....	\$100,000,000
London:—	
Borrowed on London Market, 1915, £5,000,000 due 1940-60	24,000,000
Borrowed from British government for requirements in London, £69,500,000.....	339,000,000
 Making a total borrowing since the outbreak of war.....	 \$1,128,000,000
Against this it would be safe to assume that part of the \$100,000,000 loan of August 1st, 1917, is still available say.....	\$60,000,000
Also it will be necessary to take into account the discounts on the loan at a generous rate say 5%.....	\$56,000,000
 Totalling.....	 116,000,000

Leaving a net borrowed by Canada of \$1,012,000,000

From the glorious hill-top gardens of sunny Ceylon comes

**'SALADA'**

with all the fragrance and freshness of the Eastern breezes clearly apparent in every cup. Always the same — delicious.

It should be mentioned that Canada has advanced to Great Britain for the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada the sum of \$335,600,000, to September 1st, 1917. It would be safe to say that \$300,000,000 of this was for munitions and approximately \$35,000,000 for cheese, hay, oats, etc., and ship construction. Thus we find that Canada has borrowed since the war started \$1,012,000,000 Canada has spent on actual war expenditure to September 1st, 1917 \$580,000,000 and Canada has advanced to Great Britain \$335,000,000

Making a total of.....	915,000,000
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Leaving a balance of..... \$97,000,000 that Canada is in debt September 1st, 1917, over and above war expenditures and advances to the Imperial Government.

It is true that interest on public debt which amounts approximately to \$90,000,000 has had to be paid out of this amount, but it shows conclusively that Canada has not actually paid one cent of her war expenditures out of ordinary or special war tax revenue, but has had to borrow every dollar spent on war and every dollar advanced to the Imperial Government and in addition to this as stated above Canada will have a huge sum to pay when the British Government render an account at the end of the war for the ammunition, munitions and guns and equipment used by our Canadian soldiers at the front.

## THE WEST FOR LAURIER, LAURIER FOR THE WEST.

THE West—speaking generally—never saw or heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In great degree it is diverse from him in race and language; and in large measure differs from him in religion. But yet the Liberal West is for Laurier all the way. The pained surprise with which this fact is viewed by those who counted on sectional, racial or religious difference or antagonism at the recent Western Liberal Convention to split the Western vote for the benefit and protection of Eastern Big Business is ludicrous beyond words. Just how a Convention that had been so extensively advertised as having been “fixed” against a certain political leader, came to blow the lid off in his favour is worth noting.

To the Liberal West Laurier stands impersonally as the embodiment of an ideal created by years of service, distinguished by achievement when in power and by steadfastness to principle in defeat. In the mind of the West Laurier and Progress are intimately associated—the result of fifteen years’ experience of Laurier administration of public affairs, and not less the experience of the six years of administration, the result of his defeat.

The West lives for progress and development. The old timer and the new comer are both there, not for what is, but for what is to be. The West had been stagnant for a generation before 1896. It came to life under Laurier direction and leadership. It grew as no other country had ever grown before, as the result of that direction and leadership. Laurier went down to defeat in 1911 on an issue that meant still further progress and still greater growth for the West. He went down smashed by Big Business, on issues of section, race, religion and spurious loyalty. With him went the progress of the West.

Six years of Western stagnation have followed. The days before 1896 have come again. War prices are eaten up by increased cost of production resulting from tariff and combine exactions; embargoes on produce and transportation are put on and taken off no one knows when or why, but always to the loss of the producer; partly constructed railways are left unfinished for years and settlers sick with disappointment leave the country; even existing railway tracks are torn up without justification and settlers left stranded in the woods. As a result of financial and industrial depression population and production have been decreased by emigration more than by the war; and after having shown the way to all Canada in war sacrifice, the West is to be put under conscription of men because other parts of the Dominion have failed to do their share.

Under such conditions is it any wonder that as soon as it reached the public mind that an attempt was being made to railroad a verdict for Big Business through the then proposed Winnipeg Convention, Liberals rose as one man, and delegates were sent from all parts of the far West Provinces—and the more distant the more determined they were—to declare for the leader whose name stood to them for the principles of Government in which they believed and under which their country had achieved

abounding success? What wonder that race or religion cut no figure in the conclusions of the convention; that lip-loyalty had small standing in the presence of Western sacrifice: or that Liberal principles expressed in the name of Laurier were approved spontaneously and enthusiastically by the greatest and most enthusiastic political convention ever held in all Canada.

### EXEMPTIONS.

IS the Government making preparations for wholesale exemptions under the Military Service Act?

Rising to a question of privilege on Sept. 19, 1917, Mr. Ernest Lapointe, M.P. for Kamouraska, read the following letter which had been addressed to his electors by the Deputy Speaker of the House, Mr. J. H. Rainville, M.P., in regard to exemptions:

Sept. 11th, 1917.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that the regulations of the military law exempt bona fide farmers, their families, and manufacturers (industriels).

“I have at last succeeded in winning my point and it is only justice.

“You can without any fear whatever, present your unmarried sons to the tribunals. Instructions are given in accordance with what I now tell you.

“I hope farmers will do their utmost to secure the greatest production of all that is necessary for feeding the population.

(Sgd.) “J. H. Rainville.”

It is significant to note that this letter is dated September 11th. Mr. Rainville had just prior to this date been selected by the Government as a member of the Board of Selection under the Military Service Act and the question is did Mr. Rainville have advanced information in regard to this most important subject?

### PERSONAL PROFITS OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, IN THE THREE WAR YEARS, FROM AND INCLUDING 1915 to 1917.

The profits here calculated are not in the form of dividends paid, but they are the net profits as shown on the books of the William Davies Company. So far as the stock holdings of Sir Joseph Flavelle in the William Davies Company are concerned, it does not make a particle of difference whether the profits are separated and paid out in the form of dividends, at the end of each year, or whether they are turned back again into the company, to produce added profits for shareholders for future years.

Profits for fiscal year 1917, made by William Davies Co.....	\$ 1,342,087
SHARE OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, OWNER OF 51 PER CENT. OF WILLIAM DAVIES STOCK.....	684,520
Profits for fiscal year 1916 made by William Davies Co.....	1,439,473
SHARE OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, OWNER OF 51 PER CENT. OF WILLIAM DAVIES STOCK.....	734,094
Profits for fiscal year 1915 made by William Davies Co.....	523,000
SHARE OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, OWNER OF 51 PER CENT. OF STOCK.....	266,730
TOTAL THREE-YEAR profits of William Davies Company.....	3,304,560
TOTAL THREE-YEAR PROFITS OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE OWING TO HIS OWNERSHIP OF 51 PER CENT OF STOCK..	1,685,345

From Toronto *Saturday Night*, Sept. 29th, 1917.