

# THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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## THE ROSS RIFLE

The Ross Rifle which has been in use by the Canadian troops for two years has been discarded by order of Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces. In future the Canadian troops will be equipped with an improved Lee-Enfield. This concludes once and for all the controversy which has raged round the Ross weapon ever since the troops of the Dominion went into the trenches. This is the answer which the British Commander-in-Chief has given to the request of Sir

Robert Borden made on May 17th last for an investigation of the arm. Sir Robert in making that request stated in his cable that "in consequence of some criticism which had arisen, the Canadian Government were prepared to leave all questions as to the Ross Rifle to the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, after he had had all necessary tests made under such conditions as are experienced at the front."

The result is evidenced in the brief statement just received from England to the effect that the weapon has been discarded in favor of the Lee-Enfield. The Ross has been the chief weapon of offence and defence of the Canadians during

St. Julien, Givenchy, Festubert, St. Eloi, Zillebeke and Sanctuary Wood. Now as a result of "necessary tests made under such conditions as are experienced at the front" it has been deemed ineffective, and discarded.

So far the reasons have not been given. The public waits with some anxiety, and with justified anticipation for the report.

It is not the first report made concerning the Ross Rifle. But so far the Government has confined itself to a defence of the weapon in the face

of the most adverse criticism, and has declined to make public any British official opinion upon the arm. So far have they persisted in this policy of secrecy that a paper which published a letter from General Alderson concerning the arm in May last, was threatened with incarceration in the tower by the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers. Of that letter, Mr. Rogers said: "The conditions complained of at that time have been remedied. . . We have the good fortune to

possess a rifle that takes second place probably to none at the present time. It is not the misfortune of our soldiers to suffer from the effects of a bad rifle."

On the same occasion Sir Robert Borden declared: "I desire to say in the first place that even if the Ross Rifle was the best in the world it would be possible to destroy its usefulness by making and circulating public statements of this character about it."

Later in speaking about his communication to General Haig, Sir Robert Borden said: "I have no

reason to believe that there will be any lack of effective action by Sir Douglas Haig in making that test and investigation. When it has been made it will be for the Government and for the military advisers of the Government to consider whether and to what extent it should be made public."

What will Sir Robert's "military advisers" advise in that regard? Sir Douglas Haig has taken "effective action"—the most effective possible,



Imperial Officer:—And you Sir Sam and your Government insisted upon your soldiers using this rifle.



## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

<i>The Ross Rifle. (Article and Cartoon)</i> .....	145
<i>North Perth By-Election</i> .....	146
<i>Profits on Shell Contracts</i> .....	146
<i>Nickel</i> .....	146
<i>The National Liberal Advisory Committee</i> .....	147, 148, 149
<i>Exodus of People from Canada</i> .....	149
<i>Taxation</i> .....	149
<i>Meredith-Duff Report on Fuse Contracts</i> .....	150, 151, 152
<i>Canada's Public Debt</i> .....	152
<i>British Columbia</i> .....	153
<i>Sir Sam and Camp Borden</i> .....	154, 155
<i>Government Finance</i> .....	156
<i>Diary of the Month</i> .....	156

## NORTH PERTH BY-ELECTION.

On June 10th a by-election, made necessary by the acceptance of the collectorship of Customs by Mr. J. J. Torrance, who had represented that riding for a number of years, was held in North Perth, Ontario, where a Conservative majority of 1,117 at the general provincial election in 1914 was turned into a Liberal majority of 567. Inasmuch as the campaign preceding the election was very short and as North Perth is largely a rural constituency, the farmers being in the midst of their hay harvest, with little or no time to devote to politics, their vote may be taken as a spontaneous expression of dissatisfaction against Conservative governments at Toronto and Ottawa.

Mr. F. Wellington Hay, the Liberal candidate, during the campaign dwelt particularly upon the extravagance and incompetence of the Ontario government which in eleven years has increased the provincial debt from less than twelve millions to over forty-nine million dollars; its expenditure of over a million dollars on a Government House, which when authorized was to cost \$400,000; the unnecessarily large increase in the number of civil servants employed; the employment of highly paid commissions to do the work which properly belonged to the government; its failure to collect the \$360,000 due the province from the Canadian Copper Co. last year; and the government's failure to keep pace with the public demand for advanced legislation in regard to agriculture, education, tax reform and social problems.

During the campaign Mr. Hay made a slashing attack upon the conduct of Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, as Minister of Militia, which though extremely severe, evidently expressed public sentiment in regard to this gentleman.

The government made Herculean efforts to hold the seat. The Premier, with practically every cabinet minister as well as a flock of private members assisted by several M.P's. was in the riding. The Conservatives tried to make prohibition, bilingualism and loyalty their issue, each of which the electors were able to see through as cleverly devised schemes to detract their attention from the government's incompetent administration of public affairs, and

the result of the election is a severe rebuke and warning not only to Mr. Hearst at Toronto, but also to Sir Robert Borden. Nothing but honest and competent administration of public affairs will be tolerated by the electors.

## PROFITS ON SHELL CONTRACTS.

The action of Mr. F. W. Baillie of Hamilton, in returning to the Government in behalf of his Company, the Canadian Cartridge Company of that city, the sum of \$750,000 representing the profits made by the Company over cost of manufacture on cartridge cases, is worthy of the highest commendation. Incidents of this kind are a real inspiration, and make us renew our faith in human nature. The excellent example set by Mr. Baillie might very well be followed by other munition manufacturers, many of whom have become unduly rich through their contracts.

An interesting phase of the matter is that the three-quarters of a million dollars refunded by Mr. Baillie represents a profit of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on the transaction. For this Mr. Baillie is, of course, in no sense to blame, but it serves to show that the prices paid for munitions have been, as the Liberals have contended all along, unfairly and unnecessarily high.

Another illustration of this is the enormous profits earned by the Montreal Ammunition Company who have paid out in dividends to its shareholders within a year, no less than 750%.

There is something "Rotten in the State of Denmark" when such stupendous profits are realized from War contracts. It is nothing more or less than a crying shame, and a bare-faced robbery of the Treasury. Men in office who granted contracts through which these enormous profits have been realized are utterly unfit to govern.

## NICKEL.

In recent weeks the public mind has been considerably exercised about the question of nickel, produced from Canadian nickel ores, reaching the enemy, and a serious agitation has arisen for the adoption of a policy which will effectually prevent the Hun from getting any of such nickel.

The situation became acute when the commercial submarine the "Deutschland" succeeded in reaching the United States and the announcement was made that it would take back nickel to Germany. Prior to that time with Great Britain in command of the traffic on the surface of the seas, there was little danger of any nickel reaching the land of the Kaiser. Whether or not the Deutschland did load up with nickel or whether she may or may not be successful in reaching Germany with it, the fact remains that the possibilities of commercial submarine vessels being successful, have altered the situation and made it necessary that the Government review their policy so that they may conform to the generally expressed wishes of the people that not one pound of nickel made from Canadian ores will be used in the destruction of our own kith or kin. It is squarely up to them to act, and the people will not be satisfied with any policy which is not absolutely effective.



## THE NATIONAL LIBERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

When a few of the bolder and perhaps more advanced spirits in the Liberal Party mooted the idea of a National Liberal Advisory Committee they did not meet with universal approbation. There were not a few in the party ranks who viewed the innovation, for varying reasons, with suspicion. It was sincerely believed by some that the establishment of the Committee might disturb existing political institutions and interfere with well-recognized practices, while others felt that it would not be wise to change the status quo in the government and direction of the Party. Happily and as is usually the case, the judgment of the Chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in deciding to organize the Committee has been abundantly justified by the excellent and useful work performed by the Committee at its Convention held in July at Ottawa. It was the practically unanimous verdict of those who were present at that meeting, that the Committee is a great success and may now be considered as an established institution in the organization of the Party. Those who at first were most suspicious of the movement became loudest in its praise.

The meeting which extended over three days was very largely attended, notwithstanding the almost intolerable weather conditions.

The following gentlemen were present:—

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C.,  
G.C.M.G., M.P.  
Hon. W. S. Fielding, Ottawa.  
A. K. McLean, Esq., M.P., Halifax.  
G. Fred Pearson, Esq., Halifax.  
Hon. Wm. Pugsley, M.P., St. John, N.B.  
F. B. Carvell, Esq., M.P., Woodstock, N.B.  
O. Turgeon, Esq., M.P., Bathurst, N.B.  
E. M. Macdonald, Esq., M.P., Pictou, N.S.  
Hon. Senator Dandurand, Montreal, Que.  
E. Lapointe, Esq., M.P., Fraserville, Que.  
Hon. A. Taschereau, Que.  
Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa.  
Hon. Senator J. M. Wilson, Montreal.  
Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden, K.C.M.G.  
Phillippe Paradis, Esq., Quebec.  
A. Verville, Esq., M.P., Montreal.  
S. Letourneau, Esq., M.P.P., Montreal.  
Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P., Brockville, Ont.  
F. F. Pardee, Esq., M.P., Sarnia, Ont.  
Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Ottawa.  
P. C. Larkin, Toronto.  
Gordon D. Conant, Esq., Oshawa, Ont.  
Thos. McMillan, Esq., Seaforth, Ont.  
Geo. H. Watson, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.  
John Muir, Esq., Brantford, Ont.  
Hon. Walter Scott, Regina, Sask.  
Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P.P., Regina, Sask.  
J. G. Turriff, Esq., M.P., Regina, Sask.  
John Bain, Esq., Ottawa.  
Alex. Smith, Esq., Ottawa.  
A. R. McMaster, K.C., Montreal, Que.  
S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Montreal, Que.  
Stewart Lyon, Esq., Toronto, Ont.  
J. E. Atkinson, Esq., Toronto, Ont.  
H. B. McGiverin, Esq., Ottawa.  
A. K. Cameron, Esq., Montreal, Que.

Hon. Chas. Murphy, M.P., Ottawa.  
Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Montreal.  
C. M. Goddard, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.  
Hon. E. Brown, Winnipeg, Man.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier presided and was never seen to better advantage. From morning until late at night, in the extreme heat, he was at his best directing with care, counselling with wisdom, and showing throughout his masterly grasp of the political situation

The first day was devoted to meetings of the various Sub-Committees that had been appointed to consider and report upon vital political questions, and the two days following, to the consideration of these reports.

### Social Reform and Health Legislation.

Quite the most interesting and informative report was that presented by Mr. J. E. Atkinson of Toronto, as Chairman of a Sub-Committee on Social Reform and Health Legislation. In a speech of great power, indicating the most marked ability, Mr. Atkinson completely enthralled the Committee and succeeded in obtaining their unanimous consent to the following declaration of the principles:—

"This Advisory Committee believes that the problems concerning the physical and moral welfare of the working population of Canada demand earnest study and effective action and that legislation should be enacted to improve the social and economic condition of the masses of the people."

"Old age pensions and mothers' pensions are measures upon which immediate legislative action should be taken."

"National systems of Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance also should be established as soon as possible after a thorough investigation has been made so as to effect as wide an insurance as possible against the suffering, poverty and economic loss which is consequent upon sickness and unemployment."

### Welfare of Returned Soldiers.

Excellent work was done by the Sub-Committee headed by Mr. H. B. McGiverin, Ex. M.P. of Ottawa, which was appointed to study questions as to the welfare of the returned soldiers. The report of the Committee which evidenced the most careful thought and diligent enquiry was summarized as follows:—

"1. That the system of Pensions adopted by resolution of the House of Commons of the 15th of May last, should be carried out in every particular."

"2. That Canada's obligations to Returned Soldiers cannot be adequately discharged by the provision of Pensions for those or the dependents of those who have died or those who have been wounded and incapacitated in the Defence of their Country's Liberties, and that it is the imperative duty of the Government to take immediate action also along the lines set out in the following paragraphs of this Resolution."

"3. That a Federal Board should be appointed by the Government, composed of capable, leading men having agents at each Provincial Capital and in the other chief cities of Canada with power to administer the provisions of the Pension Act and to deal with all questions concerning the welfare of Returned Soldiers, their families and dependents, acting always in sympathy but without interference with Provincial, Municipal and voluntary Organizations."



"4. That this Board should make the fullest possible census of all enlistments, of the exact movements of all men who have joined the Colours with full particulars of each man's former occupation and method of life and of his condition upon his return, so that his fitness or unfitness for any particular occupation could be readily be passed upon and the proper assistance or direction be accordingly given to him and that this census should include and cover the like particulars of each man's family and dependents."

"5. That special consideration be given to Returned Soldiers in filling positions in the Civil Service of Canada, both Inside and Outside, due regard being had to the nature of the employment and the qualifications necessary for the carrying out of technical or other special work and the Federal Board should keep in touch, and co-operate with Provincial, Municipal and other publicly organized institutions employing men, looking always to the employment of Returned Soldiers."

"6. That the Federal Board should arrange with the Provincial Technical Schools and any Board or Commission constituted to further Industrial and Technical Education in Canada for the free training of all such men as are anxious to be engaged in any part of the Industrial life of the Country."

### Rural Credits.

Mr. John Bain of Ottawa, Chairman of the Sub-Committee to study and report upon the establishment of a rural credit system, presented an interim report which after reviewing the steps taken in Europe and other countries to solve this important problem pointed out that there appeared to be three practical ways of establishing agricultural credits in Canada upon a basis to provide money at reasonable rates.

"(a) Strictly co-operative, that is to say a Co-operative Credit Association based upon:

1. Unlimited liability; or
2. Liability limited to a certain multiple of the share capital or a certain percentage in excess of the obligations incurred.

(b) Strictly Governmental, that is to say a Provincial Bank with land mortgage features or a provincial mortgage institution with banking features.

(c) Co-operative Credit Association with an initial Government guarantee adequate, and a supervision sufficient, to establish, within a term of years, the independent credit of the association."

The Sub-Committee made a tentative submission subject to more mature consideration that the solution of the problem might be found along the line of establishing Provincial Banks with power to issue bonds against the security of long term farm mortgages, repayable upon the amortization principle, that is to say, a part of the principal payable with the interest each year so that the loan would be completely paid off in twenty-five or thirty years. The bonds of such Banks might be guaranteed by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments so as to constitute them the soundest possible security and thereby ensure the lowest rate of interest. It was suggested that the Chartered banks themselves might work out the situation without necessitating the establishment of a Provincial Bank, to do a regular banking business for agricultural clients, but that if they failed to do so Governmental action would be necessary. The problem of providing the farm with cheap short term, as well as

long term money, undoubtedly exists and must be solved. The farmer demands legislation which will duplicate for him the facilities now commanded by men engaged in manufacturing, transportation and commerce.

### Technical Education.

The Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Industrial Training and Technical Education made a most valuable contribution to the information on these highly important subjects, and secured the approval of the Convention to the following expression of the Committee's opinions.

"As the development of Canada's resources, her trade, commerce and industries, as also the earning capacity and well-being of her industrial population, are dependent upon the application to industry of skill and efficiency;

"And as co-ordination between the Provinces in the work of Industrial Training and Technical Education is essential in the interest of the Country as a whole;

"It is desirable that the Federal Government should operate with the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion in an endeavour to further Industrial Training and Technical Education in accordance with a national plan which will have regard for the special needs of each of the several Provinces and the general welfare of the Dominion;

"That co-operation, should, be in accordance with terms and conditions to be agreed upon after conference between the Federal and Provincial authorities;

"That co-operation, in whatever form agreed upon, should have a due regard for the rights of the several Provinces in the matter of Education, for their respective total rural and urban populations, and for the industrial readjustments rendered necessary by the dislocation of industry occasioned by the War, including the distribution and re-absorption into industry of returned soldiers at the close of the War."

### Rural Life Problems and Agricultural Development.

The Sub-Committee presided over by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ex-Minister of Agriculture, appointed to study and consider the problems of rural life in Canada with a view to Federal Legislation by which agricultural production may be promoted and our unemployed may be enabled to engage in farming, show by their exhaustive report that they had carried on their studies in a most thorough manner. Chief among the recommendations made by them for the betterment and amelioration of farming conditions were:—

1. The establishment of demonstration industrial farms.
2. Enlargement of system of lectures.
3. Further aid towards building of good roads, the money to be expended by the Provincial authorities according to the letter and spirit of the British North American Act.
4. Co-operation among farmers to be encouraged.

In order to encourage settlement on the land, free grants of land to be given only to men who can use it for agricultural purposes, and only as much as a settler himself and his family may fully work. The full title to such lands only to be given when the settler has proven his capacity of fully utilizing the land.



### Bankruptcy Law.

"The Liberal Party could not do better than place upon the Statute Books, when it comes into power, a law so far reaching in its importance as an insolvency law, effecting, as it does, the commercial life of the entire Country and its ramifications acting directly on all the complex aspects of our highly civilized community."

This was the summing up of a scholarly review and treatise on Bankruptcy Legislation in Canada submitted by Mr. S. W. Jacobs, the eminent Montreal K.C., in behalf of his Sub-Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

### Control of Limited Liability Companies.

An equally interesting and instructive report was presented by the Committee selected to study the question of exercising Federal control over Limited Liability Companies so as to prevent fraud on the public by undue capitalization and in other ways. While the Committee was not prepared to make definite recommendations, pending further consideration of the matter, it clearly indicated that there was great necessity for legislation which would effectively put an end to the abuses and losses which the public, not only of Canada, but of Great Britain have suffered, by reason of the operations of unscrupulous commercial promoters. The English law, the bases of which are full disclosure of material facts in prospectuses and the holding of directors legally liable and responsible for incorrect statements was commented upon favorably by the Committee.

### Finance and Taxation.

Serious discussions were held on these important subjects and many valuable suggestions were made to Sir Wilfrid as to the course the Party should pursue. In the main the attitude and action of the Parliamentary Liberal Party was endorsed. It was recognized that the enormous debt which is being rolled up by reason of the War creates an entirely new financial situation and that the most careful thought will have to be given to the proper distribution of taxation in the most equitable way and without bearing too heavily on those least able to carry the burden. The Sub-Committee appointed to study these questions will continue their studies and make a further report at the next meeting of the Main Committee.

### Proportional Representation.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Hon. Senator Dandurand, Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., of Montreal and Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K.C., of Montreal, was appointed to study and report upon the subject of Proportional Representation.

### District Conferences.

On the recommendation of the Publicity Sub-Committee presided over by Alexander Smith of Ottawa, it was decided to suggest to the Provincial Liberal Organization for each Province, the desirability of holding district conferences covering a number of ridings with a view to discussing political questions of the day and other practical political affairs.

### EXODUS OF PEOPLE FROM CANADA.

One of the most alarming features of the Canadian situation is that there is now going on, and has been for some time, a large exodus of people to the United States, principally from Western Canada. Whatever the causes for this may be the Government should lose not a moment's time in applying the necessary remedy. One of the most serious complaints against the Borden Government is that they have done nothing to promote the welfare of the Country, and if they should fail to check the exodus, the complaint will develop into severe condemnation.

It is rather a striking fact that exoduses of this kind are concurrent with Tory rule. When the Tories were in office between 1878 and 1896, over a million of the best young blood of Canada migrated to the United States and stayed there. If we are to have a repetition of that in the face of the mountains of debt now being rolled up, the outlook for the future of the Country will be blue indeed.

It is time for Sir Robert Borden to wake up and do something to justify his Premiership.

### TAXATION.

Sir Thomas White is at his wits' end to devise new methods of taxation. The measures he has so far adopted are neither efficient nor sound. His extra import tax of 7½% simply means the introduction of extreme protection and it follows that under extreme protection the interests of the revenue are secondary.

His tax on business profits may bring in a good deal of money, but it is inequitable, it cannot be collected uniformly or with accuracy and it leaves the door wide open to political favoritism.

We hope Sir Thomas will do better on his next venture into the realms of taxation. A not inconsiderable number of people hope he will introduce a measure of land taxation, while many others would view with favour a direct income tax. Will he have the courage to adopt either, or both, of these fundamentally sound methods of taxation? We fear not, considering the traditions of the Conservative party which he has zealously assimilated.

If he wished he could win a measure of popularity by raising the Business Profits War Tax so as to make it 50% of all the profits earned by manufacturers in Canada engaged in producing munitions of war.

We wonder if Sir Thomas will take steps to make the fellows who have so far escaped pay up. We refer to the wealthy owners of real estate; to the men who have got wealthy out of past real estate transactions; to the many rich men who have accumulated millions out of the natural resources of the Country given to them by Governments for a song; to the wealthy people who have their money invested in bonds, debenture stock and other gilt-edged securities not affected by the Business Profits Tax.



## THE MEREDITH-DUFF REPORT

A careful reading of the Meredith-Duff Commission report makes it clear, we think, that the Commissioners considered the evidence, to a large extent, from the point of view that because we are at War we must not criticize men in office too severely. In making this statement we intend no reflection on the Commissioners, both of whom are high-minded and honourable men, who without doubt reached their conclusions in a thoroughly conscientious manner. Nor do we quarrel with the report, on the whole. Properly interpreted it is a condemnation of the Shell Committee no matter how soft the language employed may be. We cannot, however, entirely adopt the point of view above referred to. In the main and on all big questions of policy towards the successful prosecution of the War the hands of the powers that be should be upheld. But in questions involving honor, honesty and efficiency in Administration, we think men in authority should be held to even stricter responsibility and accounting in times of war, when national interests are at stake and the people generally are compelled to make sacrifices of life, health and wealth.

The Liberal Party has performed a genuine service to the country in bringing to light the serious state of affairs disclosed before the Commission, and we venture to say that untold indirect good will result from it because it puts the fear of the Lord in the war grafters and toll takers, who felt immune from exposure so long as the Tory doctrine of "Hands Off" until the close of the War held sway.

Though the Commissioners leaned on the side of charity and mercy, the gravamen of the Liberal charges was well established. The pith of these charges was that \$1,000,000 toll was taken; that Col. J. Wesley Allison, the acknowledged guide, councillor, agent and friend of Sir Sam Hughes dipped his hand into the till to the tune of over \$200,000; that the graze fuse contract was awarded at an excessive price, and that the graze fuses could have been made in Canada. All this was clearly established.

Sir William Meredith was right when he said in the course of the enquiry that the ultimate verdict will come from the people, and the Liberals have no fear as to what that verdict will be.

### A Very Striking Contrast.

One of the outstanding features of the report is the execration of Sir Sam Hughes and the condemnation of his friend Allison.

The contrast between what Sir Sam Hughes and the Commissioners say of Allison is very striking. Under examination at the enquiry Sir Sam said:—

"Q.—He (Allison), says that you said there was no objection to his taking a small commission. Do you remember using these words? A.—Yes, I do, I didn't see any reason why he should not."

*(Vide page 1235 of the evidence)*

"Q.—Having heard his (Allison's) statement, is your feeling towards Mr. Allison at all changed? A.—Not a particle,—strengthened."

"Q.—Strengthened by what he said; and still worthy of trust and confidence on your part if you choose to give it to him? A.—I know no man in this room I

would rather trust than Allison to-day, and that is saying a good deal."

"Q.—I don't know including the lawyers? A.—There are a lot in the room besides lawyers."

"Q.—I ask you if your confidence and trust have been strengthened by hearing his evidence in the box? A.—It has."

"Q.—And being so strengthened I suppose you would continue to trust him just as you formerly had done, and even more so if necessary? A.—I have told you I won't answer your hypothetical questions; if you put your questions in proper English form I will answer them, not otherwise."

"Q.—Would you trust him still further? A.—I would."

*(Vide page 1251 of the evidence)*

"The only thing is this, I think that a great injustice has been done Allison, and I think that if the public knew the facts of the case he would wear a little crown."

*(Vide page 1277 of the evidence)*

The Commissioners on the other hand say Allison's conduct could neither be justified or excused, and that his explanations cannot be accepted. The Commissioners make no comment on Sir Sam's championship of Allison's conduct.

### The Excessive Prices.

On the question of the price contracted to be paid for 1,666,666 graze fuse, Col. Carnegie may very well congratulate himself on the mild censure contained in the Commissioners report. The worst the Commissioners say, was that he, Carnegie, exposed himself to criticism in failing to check his judgment by reference to available information as to prices. In our opinion the evidence on this vital point indicates that Carnegie did not exhibit the business ability of even a school boy. The man Cadwell, with whom he was dealing, and to whom he gave the price of \$4.00 per fuse (subsequently reduced to \$3.72½ on account of the loading factor being eliminated), had previously completed an order for practically the same fuse for the British Government at \$2.40 per fuse, yet Carnegie made no enquiry from Cadwell or anybody else as to the price Cadwell got under that British contract, and Cadwell—shrewd Yankee business man—of course did not volunteer the information. It is important to remember too that the body of the fuse supplied by Cadwell to the British Government was made of brass whereas the Canadian contract called for steel, which as everybody knows is very much cheaper than brass. An effort was made to show that new machinery of great value had to be purchased by Cadwell to make steel bodies, but the actual value of this was not at all clearly established, and it is perfectly certain that the difference between the cost of the brass and steel more than off-set any additional machinery cost. This will be apparent when it is explained that the weight of the brass of the body supplied under the British contract was about four pounds, with brass selling at 22 cents per pound, and the steel body weighs less. A very high price for the steel would be about 5 cents per pound.

Then it also appears by the evidence that the American agents (J. P. Morgan & Co.) of the British Government had placed orders in the United States for the same unloaded fuse at the same time at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.75.



A letter, telegram or telephone message to the Morgans would have elucidated the necessary information as to these American prices, or, failing that, a message to the British Government; yet this man, Carnegie, failed to adopt any of these simple, nay elementary, business forms of enquiry, notwithstanding the contract involved approximately between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 of British money. As a matter of fact the Shell Committee and Carnegie, although told by the British Government to co-operate with the Morgans, made it their policy not to do so.

There is, however, the further convincing fact that the Flavelle Munitions Board, which succeeded the Shell Committee took advantage of delay in delivery to cut down the Cadwell price from \$3.72½ to \$2.34½ with provision for a further cut to \$1.72½ if delivery is not made within a specified time. Analyze this for a moment. What reason was there for this radical cut in price except that the original price was unconscionably high. It was shown that the manufacturers personally were not much to blame for the delay in delivery, and that being the fact, it would have been decidedly unfair and unbusinesslike to cut their price so severely on the ground, solely, of delay in delivery.

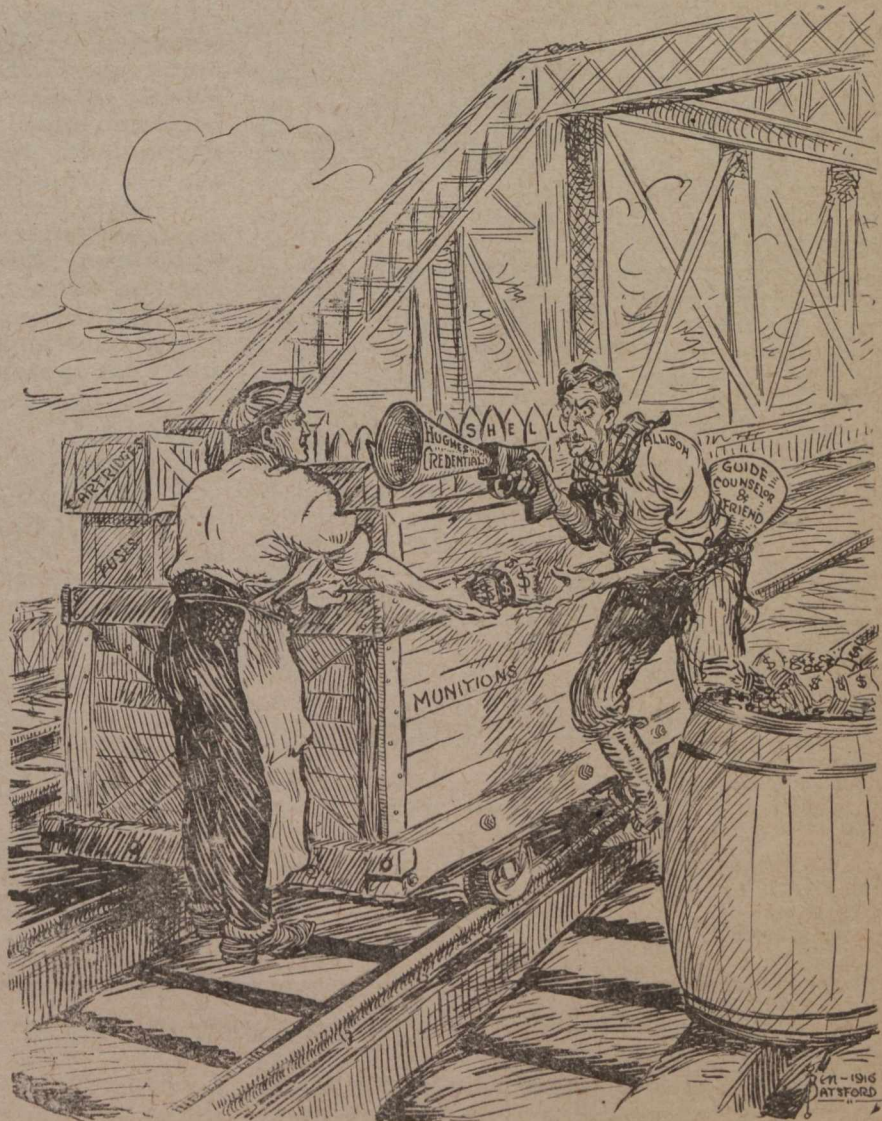
In these circumstance we respectfully submit that the Commissioners in reporting in effect that Carnegie should not have agreed to a higher price than \$3.00 per fuse were generous and merciful to Carnegie. If the British Government has been no better served by its other experts than it was by Carnegie in these fuse contracts, it is clear that the War expenditures will be unduly swollen.

**Circumstances  
Extraordinary.**

Little if any pointed reference is made in the report to the roundabout and highly suspicious manner in which the fuse business was transacted. Here is the story as told in the evidence:—

Hughes asked Allison to get a combination together and told Carnegie to go to Allison; Allison went to Craven, and also to Yoakum; Craven went to Yoakum and Bassick; Bassick went to Yoakum; Allison sent Carnegie to Yoakum; Yoakum put Craven in touch with Bassick; Bassick ultimately brought in Cadwell, the man who did the manufacturing. The average man wonders why all this circumlocation. Neither Craven, Yoakum or Bassick were fuse makers, or knew anything about it; they were simply unwarranted middlemen and the Shell Committee played into their hands at the behest of Allison. To borrow the phraseology of the Commissioners, we think, "a high-minded business man with Col. Carnegie's responsibilities" would have insisted on doing business direct with Cadwell from the moment he ascertained that Cadwell would be the real manufacturer, instead of negotiating the contract with straw men like Bassick and Yoakum. Cadwell's position as disclosed inferentially by his evidence was that he realized Bassick and Yoakum had the inside track and the influence—through, as we know, Allison, the friend of Sir Sam.

**"FOXEY ALLISON" THE TOLL TAKER TAKING TOLL**



"I think that a great injustice has been done Allison, and I think that if the public knew the facts of the case he would wear a little crown."

Sir Sam Hughes before the Meredith-Duff Commission, May 31st, 1916. (See p. 1277 Official Reports).



Whenever men congregate to talk of fuse contracts, the interesting query is, what did a shrewd Yankee trader like Yoakum pay \$25,000 to Allison for, unless it was to get the Hughes influence through his friend Allison? Allison no doubt represented himself to Yoakum as having a pull with Sir Sam, and Yoakum bought into the Allison game for \$25,000. The Commissioners report, however, says very little about this decidedly suspicious Yoakum, Allison combination. The game was both big and wide. It not only referred to British contracts with which Sir Sam had to do, but to contracts for the Russian and French Governments arranged by Allison who as the recognized friend and adviser of Sir Sam was no doubt exceptionally favored by these allied Governments.

It is note-worthy that while expressing condemnation of Allison and the difficulty they had in accepting his statements, nevertheless the Commissioners appeared to believe his story that the payment of \$105,000 to his lady secretary and sister-in-law, was a voluntary gift. Again we refer to Sir William Meredith's remark that ultimately the public will form their own opinion.

One of the marked features of the enquiry was the rigid exclusion by the Commissioners of any evidence touching upon the price of shells or the work of the Shell Committee, apart from the fuse and cartridge case contracts. In this the Commissioners no doubt properly interpreted the instructions given to them by the Government, and we have no quarrel with them on that score, but when we find in their report favorable comments on the work of the Shell Committee and Carnegie himself, outside the scope of the Commission, we wonder why. In this connection the Commissioners mildly referred to the correspondence between the Shell Committee and Mr. Thomas (now Lord Rhodda), as showing a divergence of opinion. In our view that correspondence constitutes a strong indictment of the Shell Committee, and serves to confirm the contention of the Liberal Party that the prices charged the British Government by the Shell Committee were abnormally and unnecessarily high. We quote extracts from Lord Rhodda's last letter to the Shell Committee which summarizes the situation.

The Committee express the opinion that as long as they supply the completed article, passed by the proper authorities and at a price accepted by the War Office, no one has any right to criticize either the prices paid for component parts or the methods adopted by the Committee in placing work. I cannot for a moment accept your contention that the Minister of Munitions is not entitled to inquire into the methods adopted by the Shell Committee in allocating orders, or into the prices they have paid. If that were the position, HE WOULD NOT HAVE SENT ME TO CANADA, but

putting the past aside, it is obviously open to the Minister before placing any further orders to inquire into the methods of distribution which the Committee propose to adopt, and if he does not consider these methods businesslike and economical, to make the allotment of orders to Canada conditional upon some other methods being adopted.

"I am not now questioning the policy that you have adopted in the past.

"At the present time, however, we all, buyers and sellers alike, know far more about the business than we did nine or twelve months ago, and I have yet to be convinced that the competitive system could not successfully be adopted now. Some of the manufacturers who have been invited to tender for components of large shells did not, I am told, set about the matter very seriously, as they believed, with what reason I do not know, that the Committee's object in inviting tenders was only to obtain a guide for fixing flat rates. In so far as this was the case, the tenders received can be of little value, for it is obvious that any general impression of this kind would lead to high quotations, because it would be assumed that orders would not necessarily be confined to the lowest bidders. Further, the submission of low estimates by the manufacturers would tend to the reduction of the Committee's rates.

I can well understand that the manufacturers, judging from past experience, would prefer the Committee to fix the rates. The British tax-payer, on the other hand, would, I am convinced, prefer to see the competitive system adopted. The interests of the latter should, I think, be paramount.

I have, however, indicated to him (Lloyd George) frankly my view that the methods which your Committee propose to adopt are not the best fitted to the needs of the time, and that the prices which you have quoted to him are too high. The decision rests with him and I am content to leave it there.

As is well known the result of Mr. Thomas's representations to Lloyd George was that the Shell Committee was dissolved.

Some day the real truth regarding the work of the Shell Committee will, we hope, be fully investigated, and if it ever is, we firmly believe, as we have been convinced all along, it will be shown that the British people were disgracefully robbed in the house of their friends. The facts submitted to Parliament by Mr. Carvell and other Members as to the high prices paid are overwhelming and lead to no other conclusion than that, while serving the Empire, some of the contracting members of the Shell Committee were, to put it mildly, unafraid and unashamed to serve themselves, more than well, and that in other respects their administration was characterized by extravagance and political favoritism in their worst forms.

The whole affair is a distinct blot on the escutcheon of Canada.

#### CANADA'S PUBLIC DEBT

Total Net Debt, September 30, 1911	\$323,938,768.74	Total Net Debt, January 30, 1916	527,488,999.94
" " " September 30, 1915	484,841,633.73	" " " February 30, 1916	537,530,696.21
" " " October 30, 1915	492,528,492.09	" " " March 30, 1916	555,027,542.73
" " " November 30, 1915	501,668,167.71	" " " April 30, 1916	573,213,386.11
" " " December 30, 1915	515,144,019.37	" " " May 30, 1916	577,896,690.85
		" " " June 30, 1916	593,910,637.81



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Election and by-election results during the past two years indicate a growing intolerance on the part of the public of official incompetence, vacillation, indecision, extravagance and graft. The government or the man who asks for the confidence of the people during these times must have more than organization and money to recommend him to the electorate. Clean hands and honest intent must supplement those. Progressive policies, and a vision beyond party advantage are looked for.

The Provincial government of British Columbia will make an appeal for the renewed confidence of the people of that Province in September next. What account can that government give of the stewardship entrusted to it for the past many years, and what has it to offer in justification of an appeal for renewed confidence on the part of the electors? It is for the electors themselves to judge. Already the public of the Province has expressed itself in disapproval of the government's record. The defeat of Hon. C. E. Tisdell in Vancouver, and of Hon. A. C. Flummerfelt in Vancouver in the recent by-elections by overwhelming majorities may be interpreted as the writing on the wall which spells "weighed and found wanting" for the government. It had been hoped in these campaigns that the retirement to self-created safety of Sir Richard McBride might atone for many of the past sins of the administration. But it was not to be. The anger of the people who remembered the splendid heritage of lands, forests and minerals which were theirs twelve years ago, and who now see them in the hands of speculators and exploiters, could not be turned aside by that vicarious sacrifice.

The fight now on in British Columbia between entrenched privilege, and those who desire good and clean government. No better indication of this can be found than the fact that **Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, life-long Conservative** came forth to do battle for the Liberal candidates during the by-elections above-mentioned. His reasons for doing so are summed up in the following stirring appeal addressed to the electors of Victoria on March 3rd last:

"I ask Conservatives to drive from power the government which has disgraced this Province, and which has been the servile tool of adventurers.

"I ask Conservatives to defeat every minister of the Bowser government who shows his head.

"The relative state of party representation in the legislature is disgraceful.

"There are mile posts on the trail of this corrupt combination. An Opposition had it existed on this floor of the House would long ago have exposed their iniquities.

"What about Sir Richard McBride, and the Judas Iscariot who sold him?"

"Who is the little Kaiser who attempts to read out of the party Conservatives who have opinions of their own?"

"The Attorney-General was solicitor for a rascally trust company which has brought ruin and destruction on many a home.

"An indescent attempt is being made to save the sinking ship of Bowser and Company, by bribing you with your own money."

British Columbia is rich in agricultural land, forests and minerals. And yet in a time of general prosperity British Columbia is not keeping pace

with the other provinces in that regard. It should be the policy of a government to develop its natural resources. The record of the McBride-Bowser administration indicates that a policy of exploiting, and not developing was pursued. There are 15,000,000 acres of good land in the Province and yet it is estimated that upwards of \$30,000,000 worth of food-stuffs were imported into the Province last year. Lands available to settlement have been sold to speculators who now hold them almost free of taxation. The forests have been exploited in the same manner, while the small mining man has no longer any opportunity in the Province. "The speculator must have his chance" Mr. Bowser is reported to have remarked in justification of this policy, if policy it may be called.

An improvident railway policy is laid at the door of the present administration which now seeks re-election. The financial responsibilities of the Province is approximately \$80,000,000, the annual interest charges being three and a half million or half the normal revenue of the Province. In 1911 the Province had a surplus of eight million dollars. Up to 1914 there was a surplus of \$720,000, an overdraft of \$320,000 and \$1,150,000 had been borrowed. Up to 1916 the Province had gone behind six million dollars, and in the last years it had been necessary to borrow about ten millions.

Deducting debts which represent reproductive services, and investments, the net debt of Saskatchewan is \$21.29 per head; of Alberta \$23.23 per head, and of British Columbia \$65.80.

"**This pilfering of your money and mine**" declared Sir Hibbert Tupper on Feb. 25th at Victoria, "**led to a rivalry between the two men, and I am bound to give Bowser his due; he outdid Sir Richard.**" And that seems to be the secret of the whole situation.

The government is by no means free from charges of graft, in addition to those of improvidence, extravagance and waste. "Sir Richard," declared Sir Hibbert speaking on the same occasion, "**allowed a rake-off, dealing with the Songhees Reserve, of \$75,000, and \$45,000 of the plunder disappeared. But this was only \$75,000, so the great William J. Bowser arose and pulled off \$80,000 on the Kitsilano Reserve sale.**"

Sir Richard McBride has retired to a ready-made position in which the people of British Columbia will continue to pay him \$15,000 a year. His successor Mr. Bowser claims again the confidence of the people for the administration. A bill has been drafted providing that the soldiers shall vote. And the somewhat striking feature of this bill is that it provides for the keeping open of the polls for six weeks. But it may be asked, what inducement has the government to offer to the soldiers under the policy so far pursued? The lands to which the returning men might look for homes are in the hands of speculators; the heritage has been exploited. "Where the offence lies, then let the axe fall."

"The country for the people" is the policy upon which the Liberal Party will oppose the Bowser administration at the coming elections.



## SIR SAM HUGHES AND CAMP BORDEN.

When the Conservative government was formed in September, 1911 and it was found that Mr. Sam Hughes was a member of it, the general opinion of those who knew politics and politicians well, was that he would be a trouble maker. As a private Member of Parliament he was looked upon as a pestiferous, egotistical bounder, and little beyond amused attention was paid to him, but when he became Minister of Militia, even his own political friends began to take alarm, and when War broke out the alarm gave place to quaking fear.

For a time after hostilities commenced things went well with him. His undoubted zeal, enthusiasm and capacity for work captured the imagination of the people, who when the War trumpets were blowing and the drums beating, were unsparing in their acclaim and uncritical in their judgment, of anybody who was doing things. Valcartier and the results thereof, gave him a great boost. He was given credit for everything. Matters like the chaos that prevailed in many of the branches of the Department; the wisdom of establishing Valcartier in the face of suitable existing camps; the sending of a surplus of many hundreds of officers to England, slap dash and regardless of rhythm, reason or expense; the purchase of inefficient equipment in the most extravagant way; all these matters were over-looked. Sir Sam was the hero of the day, and true to his nature he set sail for England after the First Contingent, instead of staying at his post to complete his organization and prepare properly for the additional contingents. He wanted to strike while the iron was hot, so as to get all the cheap glory coming to himself. And so we found him winned, dined and feted in England for weeks, and finally knighted by the King.

Back afterwards to Canada he came and told us himself that he was the greatest military genius commander and driving force of all time, having been so designated by no less an authority than the great Lord Roberts. Unfortunately Lord Roberts died about that time and the story could not be confirmed. That was the turn in Sam's tide. The people who had treated him with serious respect and held him in admiration commenced to laugh, and once a public man's actions arouse laughter his career may be said to be finished. From then on Sir Sam's star has waned. His strutting popinjay manners, bluster, braggadocio, self-praise and bulldozing have made him the ridicule of his opponents and the despair of his friends, and gradually as the record of his Administration has been dragged into the light his popularity and reputation have seriously diminished, notwithstanding extraordinary advertising efforts made by himself to maintain them.

Rotten boots; high-priced but poor quality binoculars; scandals in regard to the purchase of bandages, medicine, bicycles, motor trucks, revolvers, fancy shovels with a patented hole in them, fuse, cartridge cases and the sale of ammunition are only a few instances of maladministration laid at his door.

### Wildest Kind of Extravagance.

Evidence accumulates that his colossal egotism has been the primary cause of the wildest kind of

extravagance. On this point the Toronto Star recently published the following information:—

**Take the case of transport wagons.** Canada has sent them to England by the hundreds, yet we are informed that of them only four have ever gone to France. Why? Because in the narrow roads and lanes of France the Canadian quarter-locking wagons are of little use, more particularly as they are not standardized, and if anything goes wrong with one of them no repairs are obtainable.

**Take the Eaton Machine Gun Battery.** This should have been a great thing, because of the wealth that was behind it and the fine type of men who joined it. Nothing came of it at all—every dollar was a waste—because nothing was standardized. The whole splendid outfit lies piled up to-day at Fulford in England, an evidence of rank bad management at Ottawa.

**Or take bicycles.** Thousands of wheels have been bought by the Canadian Government and sent to England. They have got no farther. They are not standardized. They would be useless at the front, because neither tires nor any other part can be replaced from stores. They should not have been bought and sent, or if bought and sent, a thorough system of supplies should have been arranged to support them in the field. They lie now in England piled up in thousands like many useless things.

**Or take boots if you like.** Sir Sam Hughes has stubbornly held that he knows more about army boots than anybody else, and the manufacture of these has gone on in Canada in the millions. And no Canadian boots have as yet been worn to War. They are piled up in England. Canadian boots are pronounced unfit to stand the cobbled roads of France, yet we make them and ship them and pile them up in England. Two or three months ago, we understand, a consignment of Canadian boots was sent across to France to have a test made of them. We do not know the result. These are the only Canadian boots that have reached the front. Why could not Canada have made, from the first, a boot that would have met the needs of the case? Could we not have booked orders from France and Russia once we had shown our ability to make them? But no; Sir Sam knew more about boots than any other man on earth, and he stuck to his opinions!

There are, we believe, 30,000 leather Oliver equipments stored up in England. Canada bought them; the War has no use for them. Canada has since then bought 250,000 leather equipments of another pattern, which will probably go into the discard likewise.

The patent spade, invented by a young lady in Sir Sam Hughes' Department at Ottawa—the wonderful spade which was not only to dig trenches, but to offer a shield to protect the sons of Canada—that spade, unused and useless, is piled up to the number of hundreds of thousands in England.

### The Ross Rifle.

Then we have the Ross Rifle episode. In season and out of season he praised it as the best army weapon in use in the World to-day, and consigned to perdition anyone who dared to criticize it, and that, in the face of overwhelming evidence that the soldiers themselves were forced (to save their lives) to throw the weapon away. Metaphorically, Sir Sam rammed the rifle down the throats of everybody. Ultimately, however, the British Government discarded it and supplied all Canadian soldiers with the Lee-Enfield.

### Camp Borden.

We come now to his latest folly and his greatest humiliation Camp Borden. Sir Sam has often been likened to a rooster, and, accepting the simile, it was a poor be-draggled rooster that returned from its visit to Borden Camp,—all its tail feathers were gone.



This Camp was initiated with the usual Hughes methods. First the select agent of Hughes, McBain by name, who through his friendship with Sir Sam was concerned in various munition contracts with Allied Governments and was mentioned as receiving \$30,000 from Allison out of the fuse contract, sanctioned the purchase of the land, and the work of construction was commenced.

Long before the Camp was ready for occupation, battalions were rushed to it from London, Toronto, Niagara and other Ontario points, and then the trouble started. The soldiers were unanimous in their condemnation of the place, and from the reliable accounts we have received they would appear to be thoroughly justified. The site, which by the way, was turned down by the Liberal government in 1905, is utterly unsuitable for the purpose. It has been appropriately described as a sandy desert filled with pitfalls of black ashes where stumps had been burned out. The land comprising eight square miles, consists of very, very fine sand, covered with a brown top or twitch grass. According to engineers the sand is at least 200 feet deep. When the brown or twitch grass is broken through, which is easily done by the soldiers marching, there is nothing but sand. Stumps from old trees are visible everywhere. Since the place has been taken over it is estimated that over 1,000,000 stumps have been burned, dug or taken up to provide sufficient space for the soldiers to drill. The condition of the ground with the ashes mixed with the fine sand and the soldiers tramping over it can well be imagined. **In short, it is a Canadian Sahara.** The soldiers coming off parade look like miners coming out of a mine after their day's work. When marching they are ankle deep in the sand. In the cooking tents the dishes are covered with dust all the time and the tents which were pure white are now as black as the skin of an elephant. Not only that, but it is seriously asserted that the sand had got into the intricate parts of the Lewis machine gun with the result that they were almost ruined and would have to be sent to the factory to make them fit for active service. In addition to these unfavorable conditions the soldiers on arriving at the Camp found that it was anything but ready for them and they suffered great hardships especially through insufficiency of the water supply.

#### **Sir Sam hooted, hissed and reviled.**

Is it any wonder that under such conditions some of the soldiers revolted when they had to attend a rehearsal and review solely for the glory of Sir Sam. If these conditions that the soldiers had to meet had been forced on them as part of their War duties not a complaint would have been made, but when they found that they had to rehearse and parade in the sand under boiling hot sun and without water bottles, to provide a show to satisfy Sir Sam's egotism, their patience became exhausted and they became articulate with no uncertain sound. Thick skinned as he is, Sir Sam will remember with a blush the incidents of that review as long as he lives. He was booed, hissed and reviled by the soldiers who passed him on parade. Usually at the conclusion of a parade the men are formed into a hollow square and the reviewing officer passes up and down the lines. Sir Sam, however, wisely

refrained from doing that. As soon as the parade was over he went to his private car at the station where he was met by a number of soldiers who hurled at him all the nasty epitaphs they could think of. Sir Sam tried to reason with them, but was promptly told to hie himself to certain unmentionable places, the principle one of which is reputed to be very warm. There possibly could have been no greater humiliation to a public man. He went up to the Camp in a blaze of glory on a special train, consisting of two private cars and a number of Pullmans in which were scores of his select friends to witness the formal opening of the Camp, and he returned humiliated and crest-fallen beyond measure.

#### **No necessity for camp.**

No one except Sir Sam himself and a few of his friends can possibly imagine the reason for establishing this Camp in the face of existing suitable camps. Take, for instance, Valcartier, capable of accommodating at least 50,000 soldiers. Not more than 10,000 or 15,000 have been there since the First Contingent sailed. At the present time Barriefield has not nearly the number of soldiers it had last year. Petawawa is capable of accommodating from 75,000 to 100,000, yet slightly over 5,000 are now there. Niagara Camp, one of the best camp grounds in the country, is accommodating only one-third as many soldiers as were there last year. London Camp, which has been enlarged during the past six months at an expense of over \$70,000 to the Municipal authorities of London, has been absolutely abandoned. In addition there are the military camp grounds at Levis, Que., Three Rivers, Que., Farnham, Que., St. Jean, Que., Rockcliffe, Ont., South March, Ont., and also splendid facilities for housing troops such as we have in Ottawa, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Toronto and other cities throughout Central Canada. This does not take into consideration the military camp grounds in the Maritime Provinces or in Western Canada where some of the finest Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry camp grounds are situated.

Considering the character of the work that has been performed and is now under process at the Camp the expenditure on it will run into the millions before it is completed. We have no hesitation in declaring that it looks like a sheer waste of public money. It is, in our judgment, another instance of the mad extravagance which has characterized the Administration of the Militia Department under Hughes.

To give an idea of the scale upon which the Camp is being constructed we would mention that workmen are engaged in the construction of ten miles of street paving, thirty feet wide, equal to the best paving to be found in any city. There is a water-works system, a pumping station with mains and taps all over the site sufficient to accommodate at least 50,000 soldiers. There are almost innumerable large buildings for the soldiers of the most modern up-to-date character to say nothing of a theatre, stores, shops, station, warehouses, etc. Steps are also being taken to fence the Camp grounds the circumference of which is thirty-two miles.



## GOVERNMENT FINANCE

*REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of June, 1915.	Total to 30th June 1915.	Month of June, 1916.	Total to 30th June, 1916.
<b>REVENUE:</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	6,938,763 07	20,227,222 90	10,957,448 23	33,562,743 03
Excise.....	1,795,495 96	4,877,844 48	1,954,432 79	5,658,801 26
Post Office.....	1,250,000 00	3,500,000 00	1,400,000 00	4,200,000 00
Public Works, including Railways and Canals....	1,106,900 70	3,398,172 77	2,636,456 99	5,897,465 26
Miscellaneous.....	342,810 81	1,190,026 57	651,811 33	1,453,894 37
Total.....	11,433,970 54	33,193,266 72	17,600,149 34	-50,772,903 92
<b>EXPENDITURE, ordinary.....</b>	<b>7,044,640 57</b>	<b>12,824,852 92</b>	<b>5,251,330 52</b>	<b>10,528,045 41</b>
<b>*EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.</b>				
War.....			12,439,187 93	22,173,031 09
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	2,747,839 14	5,075,091 59	1,374,751 39	4,168,914 52
Railway Subsidies.....	201,099 12	245,052 65		185,298 20
Total.....	2,948,938 26	5,320,144 24	13,813,939 32	26,527,243 81

\*These figures are taken from the Official Government Gazette.

### DIARY OF THE MONTH.

<p>July. 1916.</p> <p>1 <b>SIR WILFRID LAURIER</b> at Red Cross rally at Brome, Que., Other speakers were Hon. Sydney Fisher, W. F. Vilas, M.L.A., G. G. Foster, K.C., H. W. Lynch, K.C., and W. H. D. Miller. Dominion Day parade at Montreal addressed by the <b>HON. C. J. DOHERTY</b>, Minister of Justice. Toronto Knights of Columbus addressed by <b>G. H. BOIVIN</b>, M.P. (Shefford, Que.).</p> <p>3 North Perth provincial by-election campaign meeting addressed by <b>H. B. MORPHY</b>, K.C., M.P.</p> <p>4 <b>SENATOR WM. McDONALD</b> (C) died at Glace Bay, N.S.</p> <p>8 <b>NORTH PERTH</b> (Ont.) <b>LIBERALS</b> at Stratford, addressed by J. C. Elliot, M.P. (E. Middlesex), F. W. Hay and C. M. Bowman. <b>EAST YORK</b> (Ont.) <b>LIBERALS</b>, annual picnic at Markham, addressed by E. F. B. Johnson, K.C., Sam Carter, M.P.P., and others.</p> <p>10 <b>NORTH PERTH</b> (Ont.) provincial by-election—F. W. Hay (L) elected with majority of 567 (unofficial figures).</p> <p>11 <b>SIR THOS. WHITE</b> addressed recruiting meeting at Dominion Square, Montreal.</p> <p>12 Orange demonstration at Toronto addressed by Dr. J. W. Edwards, M.P. (Frontenac).</p> <p>14 <b>SAULT STE. MARIE</b> (Ont.) <b>CONSERVATIVES</b> annual meeting addressed by Hon. W. H. Hearst.</p>	<p>15 <b>SIR SAM HUGHES</b> lays corner-stone new arsenal at Lindsay, Ont.</p> <p><b>KING TOWNSHIP</b> (Ont.) <b>REFORM ASSOCIATION</b>, third annual patriotic demonstration at Kettleby, addressed by Hon. W. L. M. King and others.</p> <p>17 <b>SIR SAM HUGHES</b> at recruiting meeting, Dominion Square, Montreal. <b>SOUTH WINNIPEG</b> (Man.) <b>CONSERVATIVES</b> elect officers.</p> <p>18 Manitoba Conservative Convention at Winnipeg addressed by <b>HON. ROBERT ROGERS</b>, <b>SIR JAMES A. AIKINS</b> and others.</p> <p>20 Life Underwriters of Canada addressed at banquet at Hamilton by <b>HON. A. MEIGHEN</b>.</p> <p>21 Reform Club, Montreal, addressed by <b>E. M. MacDONALD</b>, M.P., <b>A. K. McLEAN</b>, M.P. and <b>HON. J. A. CALDER</b>.</p> <p>22 Patriotic meetings at Asbestos, Stoke and Bromptonville, Que., addressed by Hon. W. Mitchell, E. W. Tobin, M.P., J. Demers, M.P. and Mr. Oscar Gladu.</p> <p>27 Recruiting meeting at Montreal addressed by <b>SIR CHAS. FITZ-PATRICK</b>, <b>HON. C. J. DOHERTY</b> and others. <b>CENTRE WINNIPEG</b> (Man.) <b>CONSERVATIVES</b> annual meeting.</p> <p>28 Appointment of <b>SIR JAMES A. AIKINS</b> as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba announced.</p>
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## Liberal Monthly Competition

During the past three months several hundred boys and girls have entered the Competition for securing subscribers to the Canadian Liberal Monthly. This Competition will close on Sept. 1, 1916, but ten days additional will be given in which to send in the subscriptions. There yet remains plenty of time to win a prize.



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