



# Liberal Weekly



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TWO CENTS

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER, OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 27th, 1917.

## The Mandate of the People.

"I am more proud than I can say that the Liberal Association of this city has given me as a running mate that bonny and good fighter, and prince of good fellows, Hal McGiverin.—(Applause). We are here, both he and I, in obedience to the mandate that has been given, to ask an endorsement of the wishes of that association, and to beg your suffrages in the next election.—(Applause).

## The Battle of Freedom.

"I am proud, in my first appearance in this contest before an audience of Ottawa citizens, to find a hall so full and representative, but proud as I am to see my fellow citizens whom I meet in daily life, yet prouder perhaps am I to see so many of our veterans, the boys who were at the front, who bore the brunt and heat of the day, who saw the enemy face to face, and who came back to us now to continue on our soil the battle of freedom which they commenced while they were on the other side.—(Applause).

## Free Speech the People's Right.

"I do not approve of any interference with free speech, and I am sorry the prime minister was not allowed to speak at Kitchener the other day. I want him to be given every privilege; it is due to his right; it is due to the position which he occupies, and it is due also to the efforts which he must make to support a bad cause.—(Laughter and applause).

## Against the "Gag."

"It is my opinion—and I want my remarks to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land—I do not approve of any interference with free speech anywhere. The gag is the gag, whether it is applied by the turbulent crowd in a public meeting, or whether it is applied by the majority of a cold-blooded government.

## All Want to Win the War.

"We all in this country want to win the war. Mr friend here, Mr. McGiverin, wants to win the war, and I say, without any presumption at all, that in the position which I occupy in this country, a position which is inherent to the system of government which we have, the constitutional position which I occupy as leader of the opposition, there is not a man in any one of the belligerent countries who has done more in his position to help his country to win the war than I have done.—(Loud applause.)

## Stood Behind Government.

"The day that war was declared, I stood behind the government. It was not through any love of them, but it was through love of the cause which they represented. I thought it was my

duty as the leader of a party, upon that occasion, to put aside all party preferences and to give the government every possible support they could need in order to carry on the business they had undertaken of helping England to defend the cause of liberty and civilization on the continent of Europe. (Applause).

### True To Principles.

"I think I can say, without any possible presumption, without being taxed with exaggeration, that I have stood true to those principles from that day to this, even when it was my duty to differ from the government.

### Sir Robert Borden did not ask Sir Wilfrid's Assistance.

"When did Sir Robert Borden appeal to me to help him in recruiting? I am not conscious that he ever did. (Hear, hear). I know on one occasion he asked me to help in what he called the National Service Commission.

"Two days after Sir Thos. Tait had been obliged to abandon his position, Sir Robert Borden appealed to me to become a member of that board. Was I to step in where Sir Thos. Tait had just stepped out? I will not play that game. I will not go into a commission in which there was so much partyism that the chairman was forced to resign. (Applause). I was justified on that occasion by the event, because I ask you what that commission has accomplished. Has it accomplished anything? It has spent thousands of dollars in salaries, but it has not accomplished one thing which you can mention. It has been a miserable and complete fiasco.

### No Quebec in Australia.

"Some few weeks ago the question of conscription was taken up by our new solicitor-general, Mr. Hugh Guthrie. It was taken up in this way: He compared Australia with Canada. He had to admit that Australia had rejected conscription; he could not deny it. But he said 'There is no Quebec in Australia.' I thank my friend Mr. Guthrie for having brought the word 'Quebec' into this debate. There is no Quebec in Australia, and in so saying Mr. Guthrie has removed a multitude of misconceptions.

### Real British Country.

"There is no Quebec in Australia. It is a truly British country. There is not one of its inhabitants who does not come from the British Isles, and that country, composed as it is of all the races which comprise the United Kingdom, deliberately rejected conscription. If Australia, which has no Quebec, which is all British, has rejected conscription, then the question is not a racial one, as is affirmed by so many papers in this country.—(Applause). There must, therefore, be some other reason than the question of race to induce the loyal people of Australia to reject the system of compulsory enlistment. The reason is not far to seek. I know it as well as anyone else. Everybody who is familiar with British history knows it as well as I do. It is because Australia has remained true to the principles which has prevailed in all British countries, in Great Britain and all its dependencies, from time immemorial up to three years ago, namely, that the British people will do their duty—will not have to be compelled to do it, but will come forward like men to do what is necessary to defend their country.—(Applause).

### Question of Tradition.

"If there is a boast which is natural to a British heart, it is that up to the year 1915 there never was any conscription in Great Britain; that all the battles she had to fight—and she had to fight some of the greatest wars in history—she had to carry on the war against Napoleon for years, a war in which she at last vanquished Napoleon and brought down the colossus—she fought them under the voluntary system. Two years ago Great Britain

changed around and came to the conclusion that she must do as the other nations of Europe have done, and she adopted conscription also. But while Great Britain has come to that conclusion Australia has not yet done so. Australia remains true to the voluntary system, and therefore it is not, as has often been stated, a question of race; it is rather a question of historic tradition amongst all peoples of British origin.—(Applause).

### Sir Wilfrid has Formed no Alliance with Bourassa.

"Our Conservative friends to-day have started upon a new tack. You hear it in The Citizen; you hear it in the Journal-Press; you hear it in The Globe, and you hear it on the platform! 'Laurier has formed an alliance with Bourassa.' How proud and happy these men would be if they could show I was unpatriotic; if they could show I was in alliance with Bourassa. I read a speech delivered in Ontario, 'Laurier is dominated by Bourassa.' THE SPEAKER KNOWS OR HE OUGHT TO KNOW THAT THE MAN DOES NOT LIVE WHO DOMINATES LAURIER. I think I can say that without any undue boasting. MY RECORD IS THERE BEHIND ME."

"I stood by my convictions," continued Sir Wilfrid. "Whatever my convictions were and whatever the consequences might be and whatever influences might try to drive me from my convictions.

"There is only one master which I recognize and that is the people. To them I am responsible, and to no one else.

### Bourassa's Part.

"Mr. Bourassa is an able man. No one knows it better than I do. I know of the harm he has done me. I know what he has done for the government of the day. It might be said that they were dominated by Bourassa. It can never be said that Laurier was dominated by Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa is opposed to enlistment of any kind. Mr. Bourassa does not believe that Canada should be in this war. That is different from me. I want to win this war. But I do not want to win it by the methods proposed by this government.

### The High Cost of Food.

"But there is another question which is most serious. No one knows it better than the housewives. They have seen prices go soaring up. They have been anxious that some power should come forward to curb the profiteers. They know that so far their prayers have been in vain. The government have dabbled with that question. They have appointed a food controller. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Hanna is an able man but he has to depend upon his masters. He is not a government. He has only the powers which have been given him. He can give advice and what advice he has given is good advice. 'Eat less! I belong to a church which has 'meatless days.' Now we have more of them.

"Sir Robert Borden says it is true there have been large profits in some lines of goods, but it is very difficult to deal with these matters in an exporting country. The United States is an exporting country. Why cannot our government do what the Wilson government has been able to do?

"There is no reason why Canada cannot do that. Well, there is one, perhaps, and that is that there is a very close alliance between the government and the profiteers. In every country and in every war men there are who are ready to grow rich on the sufferings of the poor. In England, in France, in the United States, they have been taken hold of and made to disgorge their profits. There is only one country where this has not been done, and that is in Canada."

**FARMERS! LABORERS! CONSUMERS!**

WHO HAS YOUR INTERESTS AT HEART?

**YOURSELF OR THE PROFITEERS AND TRUSTS?****Politics Must Go — Canada Must Be Saved — Principles Must Dominate**

The issue is—

WILL YOU LOOK AFTER YOURSELF?

or

WILL YOU PERMIT THE BIG INTERESTS, THE TRUST, THE FOOD MANIPULATORS TO DO IT?

**The Policies of the two Parties are Absolutely Different. Read Them Over  
WITH REFERENCE TO TARIFF REDUCTIONS****SIR WILFRID LAURIER PROMISES:**

“To reserve the 7½ per cent War Tax imposed in 1915 as regards all except enemy countries.

To remove the 5 per cent war tax imposed in 1915 against British goods. (Sir Wilfrid's Manifesto.)

That substantial reduction be made in the general tariff on articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.

That the British Preference be increased to fifty per cent of the general tariff. (See Liberal Resolution moved in the House on May 23rd, 1917.)

**SIR ROBERT BORDEN PROMISES:****NO REDUCTION.****ARTICLES TO BE IMMEDIATELY PLACED ON THE FREE LIST****SIR WILFRID LAURIER PROMISES:**

To immediately remove the duties on Agricultural Implements and other essentials as demanded by the Western Farmers. (See Sir Wilfrid's manifesto.)

To put wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat, farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repairs for same, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, cement and fertilizers on the free list.

To also put foods and food products, (other than wheat flour) domestic animals and foods therefor, on the free list, when coming from and being the product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty. (Liberal free trade resolutions moved in the House of Commons on May 23rd, 1917.)

**SIR ROBERT BORDEN PROMISES:**

That no reduction will be made in any of these articles

**AGRICULTURE****SIR WILFRID LAURIER PROMISES:**

That his Government will render assistance for greater agricultural production and also immediately remove all disabilities.

**SIR ROBERT BORDEN PROMISES:**

Greater agricultural production and everybody sees how much he has accomplished this past year.

**HIGH COST OF LIVING****SIR WILFRID PROMISES:**

To bring about Tariff reform on all Food commodities. To bring under Government control all food producing factories.

To apply the machinery already at the Government's disposal to reduce the price of all commodities, the same as has been done with newsprint.

To stop all Food profiteering.

Sir Robert Borden has fulfilled his promise regarding the High Cost of Living and has appointed a Food Controller. Everybody knows the result.

**WIN-THE-WAR****SIR WILFRID PROMISES:**

To form a real National Government representative of the

**SIR ROBERT BORDEN PROMISES:**

A Union government and a renewal of all his old unkept

(Continued on next page)

masses of the people, the common people, to include business, labour and agricultural men.

To take control if necessary, of all factories manufacturing war supplies.

To organize and carry out a strong appeal for voluntary recruiting.

To conscript wealth.

Conscription of men only, if the people so decide.

promises made in 1907 and 1911 regarding patronage, Civil Service Reform, etc., etc.

Read these over carefully and decide for yourself which policy you prefer. You are electing a Government for five years. If you want to continue under the heel of the protectionist, the profiteer, the trusts, the Food manipulator, Vote, Borden.

If you want to be a free man, a free women; if you want a voice in the affairs of the Government of the country—VOTE LAURIER.

## DECIDE ON DECEMBER 17th

### MR. BOURASSA IN 1911 AND NOW.

In 1911 Mr. Bourassa's Nationalist candidates were supporting Sir Robert Borden's Conservative candidates and Sir Robert Borden's candidates were supporting Mr. Bourassa. There was an alliance formed between the two parties.

To-day it is quite possible that Mr. Bourassa may support Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum policy but on all other questions of policy Mr. Bourassa is opposed to Sir Wilfrid. The Liberal chieftain is not supporting Mr. Bourassa, never has supported him or his policy of "No participation in Great Britain's Wars". Can Sir Robert Borden say the same? No!

### TORONTO, AS USUAL.

**Toronto controls Victory Bond Publicity Campaign.**

**15 English Canadian and 1 French Canadian on Committee.**

We ask in all sincerity has the Publicity end of the Victory Bond campaign been so managed as to discourage the financial men in the Province of Quebec? It is reported from most reliable sources that when this Publicity Committee was formed it was arranged that no Quebec man should be included. So far had this been carried out that when the composition of the committee was originally decided upon, no Quebec man was named and it was only after the Montreal financial men had demanded that they be included that three names from the Province of Quebec were added.

We are informed that the plans were to have a very small proportionate share of the Victory Bonds sold in Quebec, then the Tory Party could say to their friends in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion during the election campaign that Quebec was not in the War as she had not subscribed to the Victory Bonds. A villainous plan if it had worked.

So far as it is possible to prove that these assertions are correct we give herewith the names of this Publicity Committee and our readers can judge for themselves whether Toronto sentiment dominates.

#### Officers.

A. E. Ames, Toronto, Chairman.  
J. W. Mackie, Toronto, Vice Chairman.  
J. H. Gundy, Toronto, Vice Chairman.  
A. H. MacKenzie, Toronto, Treasurer.

C. H. Burgess, Toronto, Secretary.

J. A. McQueston, Hamilton, Asst. Secretary.

#### Committee.

E. R. Wood, Toronto, Ont.

G. H. Wood, Toronto, Ont.

R. A. Stephenson, Toronto, Ont.

W. C. Brent, Toronto, Ont.

J. W. Mitchell, Toronto, Ont.

Sir Augustus Nanton, Winnipeg, Man.

Edwin Hanson, Montreal, Que.

W. A. MacKenzie, Montreal, Que.

Rene LeClerc, Montreal, Que.

Geo. S. Campbell, Halifax, N. S.

Thus we find out of a Publicity Committee of sixteen to organize a Dominion wide Campaign for a Victory Bond issue,

10 Members of that Committee came from Toronto.

1 Member came from Hamilton.

1 Member came from Halifax.

1 Member came from Winnipeg.

3 Members came from the Province of Quebec.

Or in other words out of a Committee of sixteen one is a French Canadian and yet in the face of this insult Quebec is doing her share and will continue to do her share until the end of the War.

### ANOTHER USELESS APPOINTMENT.

**Sir Thomas White's Brother-in-Law appointed to a Government position at \$5,000 a year.**

That Sir Thomas White carefully looks after his own is amply proven by the appointment of his half-brother Mr. M. E. Nicholl, to a position in the Government Service as Director of Public Information at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

What the duties connected with the position of Director of Public Service are, nobody seems to know, but the fact is the Government has been able to get along without this work being done until the present time and we believe nobody would have suffered if this five thousand dollars a year had remained in the Treasury. Sir Thomas White is preaching economy and then appointing his brother-in-law to a \$5,000 a year position in the Government. It looks like preaching and practising, not. The facts are Mr. Nicholl was out of a position and the Government was loaded up with him, the same as has been done in 12,000 other cases since 1911.

HOW THE SOLDIERS WIN THE WAR IN FRANCE, AND —



HOW "OTHERS" WIN THE WAR IN CANADA

QUEEN'S COUNTY, P. E. ISLAND

**WIN-THE-WAR  
LIBERAL CANDIDATES**

**A. B. WARBURTON  
JOHN E. SINCLAIR**

**R. R. HALL, Esq.,**

Barrister,

**Liberal Candidate for  
West Peterborough.**

## MINISTER OF MILITIA PROVES THAT VOLUNTARY RECRUITING IS NOT DEAD.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on June 11th, 1917, [See unrevised Hansard p. 2297] the Hon. Sir Edward Kemp gave the number of recruits obtained in Canada during the year, 1916 and 1917 up to the time Conscription was announced.

The following is an exact copy of the figures Sir Edward Kemp gave on that occasion:

1916. January.....	29,212.
1916. February.....	26,658.
1916. March.....	32,819.
1916. April.....	23,289.
1916. May.....	15,090.
1916. June.....	10,796.
1916. July.....	8,675.
1916. August.....	7,267.
1916. September.....	6,357.
1916. October.....	6,035.
1916. November.....	6,548.
1916. December.....	5,803.
1917. January.....	7,721.
1917. February.....	7,644.
1917. March.....	6,670.
1917. April.....	5,270.
1917. May.....	6,520.

And then Sir Robert Borden introduced conscription and voluntary recruiting stopped.

### ADVICE FROM DISLOYAL ORGANS.

The Northcliffe press, which has been viciously attacking the British navy within the past few weeks, has turned its attention to Canadian politics and the London (England) *Daily Mail* has taken upon itself to inform Britishers in general that the election of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would mean the withdrawal of the Canadian army from the vital front at a critical time.

The *Daily Mail's* attitude is of a piece with the recent policy of the imperialistic Northcliffe press. This position has been so obviously calculated to shake public confidence in the British army and navy that on a very recent occasion a Liberal Member in the British house called the attention of the Government to these attacks and asked what steps the Administration intended to take in this matter under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act. Replying on behalf of the Government Hon. Mr. Macnamara stated that the *Daily Mail's* attacks had been noted, that they were calculated "seriously to embarrass the Government and the Admiralty" and that they were "strongly to be deprecated" for these reasons. Mr. Macnamara also stated that the *Daily Mail's* articles were so "obviously inspired by ignorance" as to be disregarded by intelligent readers and the public generally.

This is the unreliable, vicious and dangerously disloyal organ which attempts to lecture Canadians on patriotism and their duty to the Empire!

The difference between the war policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that of Henry Bourassa is that Sir Wilfrid is in the war to the end under the Voluntary System. Mr. Bourassa is against any participation

whatever in the war. Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Borden were allies in 1911.

### HON. DR. REID LOOKS AFTER HIS OWN.

If the Borden Government remained in power for fifteen years stranger things might happen than to see the whole Government manned with members of the Hon. Dr. Reid's family. At present this family hold the following positions.

Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals with Sessional Indemnity and salary.....	\$9 700
General Mewburn, (brother-in-law) Minister of Militia.....	9 700
Major Labatt, (brother-in-law) Pension Board.....	5 000
Judge Dowsley, Cousin, County Court Judge.....	3 000
W. T. Reid, Brother, Preventative Officer.....	1 000

At Parrie, Ontario on Saturday November 24th the Union Government called a meeting of the Win-the-War Women of Barrie and announced that addresses would be delivered by officers of the Red Cross Society, Patriotic Society, Field Comforts, Women's Institute, Soldier's Aid and by Mr. W. A. Boys, K. C., (the Conservative Candidate).

Politics and Patriotic associations—that is mixing it up some.

### HAS SIR WILFRID LAURIER MADE ANY RECRUITING SPEECHES?

We answer most emphatically, yes.

The supporters of the Borden Government are insidiously circulating the report that the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken no part in voluntary recruiting in the Province of Quebec or elsewhere. We would remind our opponents that on many occasions Sir Wilfrid Laurier has delivered recruiting speeches. The following is the list:

- At Toronto, September 10th, 1914:—Canadian Patriotic Fund.
- At Toronto, September 12th, 1914:—Canada and the War.
- At Ottawa, September 23rd, 1914:—Canada and the War.
- At Ottawa, September 28th, 1914:—Canadian Patriotic Fund.
- At Sohmer Park, Montreal, October 15th, 1914:—Recruiting meeting.
- At Montreal Reform Club, December 13th, 1914:—Canada at War.
- At Toronto, May 21st, 1915:—Liberal Club Federation.
- At Ottawa, July 16th, 1915:—Recruiting meeting.
- At St. Lin, Que., August 7th, 1915:—Canada and the War.
- At Sherbrooke, Que., August 12th, 1915:—Two mass meetings for recruiting.
- At Napanee, Ont., September 2nd, 1915:—Recruiting meeting.
- At Monument National, Montreal, Que., December 9th, 1915:—Patriotic meeting.
- At Monument National, Montreal, Que., June 3rd, 1916:—Recruiting Meeting.
- At Brome, Que., July 1st, 1916:—Red Cross rally.
- At St. Joseph Boulevard, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Sept., 27th, 1916:—Canada and the War.
- At London, Ont., October 11th, 1916:—Liberalism and its part in the War.

We ask our Conservative friends to name five recruiting meetings addressed by Sir Robert Borden in the Province of Quebec.

## HOW A MEMBER OF THE "UNION" GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTING HIS CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC.

"Come with me, and I shall see that you are exempted permanently until the end of the War. You will be relieved of all further trouble."

"This is the language used by one of Mr. Sevigny's organizers in Dorchester, in order to swing young men to the support of the Government."

"It is not an isolated case by any means. Conservative agents swarm all over the constituency, go from parish to parish, calling out, 'If you do not want to go to war, vote for Mr. Sevigny.' One with keener imagination than the rest got this little spiel off his chest."

"Sevigny has promises from Borden, that he can have anyone exempted that he chooses but, of course, to do that, he must remain a Minister, in order to retain his influence."

"These show what kind of work is being carried on in Dorchester by the agents of the Government; it is a fitting parody of the farmers, campaigns of 1910 and 1911. At that time Mr. Sevigny was shedding tears over the poor cherubs which the Laurier Navy destined to ruthless destruction, or that campaign of January last, when he swore, upon his honour, and the honour of Borden, that there was no question of Conscription and could not be."

"So far, Mr. Sevigny himself, his agents, or his paper have shamefully deceived the public. The indications are that he will continue to do so, and he may even have the effrontery to use the Military Service Act to serve his political ambition."

"Will conscription be made the object of patronage and odious favoritism?"

"Indications seem to point out to it."

*Translation of an article appearing in Le Soleil of Quebec November 10th, 1917.*

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN ADMITS HE DID NOT ASK SIR WILFRID'S ASSISTANCE IN VOLUNTARY RECRUITING.

At Sydney, C. B., November 17th, 1917, Sir Robert Borden stated that on two different occasions he had asked the assistance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in voluntary recruiting.

On November 21st, 1917, Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had no recollection what ever of being asked by Sir Robert Borden to cooperate in connection with voluntary recruiting.

Sir Robert Borden replied at St. Mary's, Ont., on November 23rd and acknowledged that the invitation had not come from him to Sir Wilfrid but from the Recruiting Committee of the Canadian Club in Hamilton. This proves that the Government never had any organized plan of voluntary recruiting but depended entirely upon local Associations, and Sir Robert admits he never asked Sir Wilfrid's assistance in voluntary recruiting. Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier endorsed every plan placed before him by various organizations he would have made it very embarrassing for the government.

## CONSCRIPTION OF MEN—NO CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

The police have begun their undignified campaign to round up the desertiers under the Military Service Act. This unwholesome situation reveals the weakness of the Act and the short-sightedness of a government that failed to appreciate the disinclination of Canadians to be forced into the campaign. Laurier has said all along that the principle of voluntary enlistment in Canada had never been put properly to the test by the government and that in Canada men could be got for the army by persuasion when attempts at force would be resented.

One thing that goes against the government, either when Conservative or, later, when Union, in its failure to go for men as it has gone out for money. The amount of Government advertising, energy and organization of the most elaborate description that has accompanied the launching of the Victory Loan surpasses anything of the kind ever attempted in Canada. And yet the government could have conscripted money at little more expense than its attempt to conscript men. They relied on voluntary contributions, but voluntary only as a result of a great boom and a persistent and careful canvass. This all goes to show that if the Government had gone out for men long ago as it is out for money now, the cessation of voluntary enlistment could not have been used as an election device.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not changed his platform, and his supporters, almost to a man, are in favour of more pay for soldiers. They agree that it is unfair for some men to receive a minimum wage for the hardest and most dangerous work in the world and for others, working safely at making munitions, to receive the maximum. They agree that while more men are needed, the men need more money.

## SOME MORE UNNECESSARY APPOINTMENTS UNDER UNION GOVERNMENT.

In a recent issue of the *Liberal Weekly* we gave a list of recent Tory appointments which showed that the Government service had been loaded up recently with unnecessary appointments totalling an annual expenditure of over \$80,000.

In the list given there are some omissions which added to those made this past week, are as follows:

Dr. Adam Shortt, ex-Chairman of the Civil Service Commission to a remunerative position in the Archives Branch at a salary of \$5,000.

Mr. M. E. Nicholl, half-brother of the Hon. Sir Thomas White, to a position as Director of Public Information at a salary of \$2,500.



Alex. E. May  
Liberal Candidate

Federal Riding of  
East Edmonton

Honesty  
Economy  
Efficiency

## ARE FARMERS TO BE EXEMPTED?

The announcement by Sir Robert Borden that farmers and farmer's sons would be granted exemption from service under the Military Service Act, backed up by the statement of the Minister of Militia that if the tribunals did not exempt them he would, is being interpreted as an effort to arrest for political purposes the tide in favor of Laurier in Quebec and to offset in rural constituencies elsewhere the growing impression of high-handedness on the part of the Government. In any case it strengthens the opinion that the Act is not for conscription but for exemption. It must be cold comfort for all young farmers who have offered themselves for the glory of their country to find now that all other of their own class are allowed to go scot free. And what about artisans and workers in munition factories whose votes the Government regards as generally in its favor? The answer is that after passing what the Government claimed was a measure fair to everybody the line of class distinction is drawn in favour of one and against the other. Why was the exemption of farmers not put in the Act in the first place? Have conditions changed in a month or two, or is the Government alarmed at the demonstrations made at rural meetings in favour of Laurier's candidates? These are questions that the average voter is asking.

## HAS MR ROWELL BURIED HIS PRINCIPLES?

In 1915 Mr. Rowell said the German settlers in Canada were loyal citizens, to-day he is assisting in the enforcement of an Act which stamps them as disloyal.

"Canada, like the American Republic to the south, has thrown open its doors to men of all European races. Some of the first German settlers came to this continent after the revolution of '48, to find an asylum and place of refuge from the persecutions in their own land, because they were lovers of liberty and of free government. They have been followed by thousands since that time, the majority of whom have probably come to better their material condition. Those who have come to us have entered into the life of our country and nation; they have been progressive, prosperous and law-abiding citizens. To-day, they and their sons share with those who came from Great Britain and other lands, and their descendants, the privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and whatever may be the ties of sympathy and affection which bind them to the land of their fathers, they have frankly, fairly and honorably recognized the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship." — *Mr. Rowell, Speaking at Kitchener, Ont. on November 18th, 1915.*

## TORY ECONOMY.

For years Dr. Adam Shortt has been Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, drawing a salary of \$5,000 a year. Dr. Shortt was recently transferred to a position in the Archives Branch and the Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, vice Dr. Shortt. The salary, however, was changed, \$5,000 was not enough for Dr. Roche so the Government boosted it a thousand to \$6,000 a year. Then hear them preach economy and grind the soldier and his dependents down to the last cent

## MILITARY VOTERS ACT.

F. B. Carvell speaking in the House of Commons on August 22nd, (see Hansard, page 5082):

"I have not had an opportunity of taking part in the discussion of this Bill, on account of absence; but going over it hurriedly this afternoon, it seems to me that paragraph 5 of section 8 is a very very serious departure from the recognized principles necessary in holding elections in Canada.

"It is an absolute violation of the principles of decency and honesty to allow a man under any circumstances to go around and take votes under conditions which he might say were all right, but under conditions in which there would be no opportunity of having anybody present to watch him. I hope the Minister will consider clause 5 very carefully and that he will either eliminate it or throw some protection around it, so that there cannot be any possibility of fraud."

## To the Canadian Soldiers

"Vote for HERBERT HORSEY, INDEPENDENT LIBERAL candidate for PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, ONTARIO, BY NAME in space for that purpose on ballot, as he stands for all round national service of every citizen of Canada to supply reinforcements of men to maintain your ranks and to keep up the greatest possible production of war supplies and necessities until victory is decisively won. The only certain way to have vote counted for MR. HORSEY IS TO WRITE HIS NAME PLAINLY UPON THE BALLOT PAPER."

Soldiers of Leeds and Brockville  
Vote for Arthur C. Hardy

Avondale Farm

Opposed to the Borden  
Government

Vote for a RESIDENT of your  
OWN RIDING

Not for a Toronto intruder representing  
The Big Interests and Pork Barons

If you want the Trusts and Pork Barons to rule, Vote Borden