

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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TWO CENTS

PRODUCTION OR PROTECTION.

Will the Liberal members in the Borden Government to promote greater production remove the duty on agricultural implements, or will they permit the High Tariff wall built by the Protectionists, and maintained and strengthened by the Conservative Party, to remain? A slight rent has been made in the tariff wall by the removal, for a limited period, of the duty on a certain class of farm tractors. This it stated, was for the purpose of encouraging food production and to assist in averting starvation in Europe. This action of the Government immediately lowers the cost of the tractors by about 22 per cent, or from \$250 to \$400 a tractor. A great advantage to any farmer.

But why stop there? If the Government's real desire is for greater production, why reduce the price of tractors by \$250 and not the plows which immediately follow the tractors, why not remove the duty on harrows, on seeders, on mowers, on rakes, on binders and on threshing machines? Anything and everything for greater production. If the Government really favours greater production immediately place all Agricultural Machinery on the free list. Give the farmers and producers every advantage by removing every disadvantage. Why pay \$118 for a twelve-inch gang plow, when with the duty removed,

it would only cost \$93? \$204 for a double disk drill which, by the removal of duty, would cost only \$161? Waggon now costing \$154, with the duty removed, would cost only \$117. A small gas engine now selling at \$63 would sell at \$47, and so on. This extra tax of \$25 on a plow and \$43 on a seeder may prevent hundreds of farmers from struggling between success and failure, and at a time when production and food means everything.

The food required cannot be provided without the use of machinery. The Government has recognized this fact by purchasing 1,000 tractors. This will result in increased acreage and more grain, consequently more food. The farmer of the East and West will do their part.

The women, children, and old men will till the soil as they never have tilled it before, anything for greater production is their motto. But is that enough? NO. The Government must assist, and one of the most important things for them to do is to place Agricultural Implements on the free list, and prove to the country that they will take the lead in all matters connected with the winning of the war. And greater production is one of the most important.

THE FOOD SITUATION OF THE ALLIES.

The "Official Bulletin" of the United States Government of January 26th 1918, contains the following message sent by Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller to the United States Food Controller:—

Unless you are able to send the allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have exported up to January 1, and in addition to the total exportable surplus from Canada, I can not take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be food enough to win the war. Imperative necessity compels me to cable you in this blunt way. No one knows better than I that the American

people, regardless of national and individual sacrifice, have so far refused nothing that is needed for the war, but it now lies with America to decide whether or not the allies in Europe shall have enough bread to hold out until the United States is able to throw its force into the field. I have not minced words because I am convinced that the American people, if they know the truth, will not hesitate to meet the emergency.

That is a straight message from a straight man, who knows what he wants and is not afraid to speak out.

What is the Canadian Government doing to assist in meeting the situation?

See Figures Page 84, Election Returns.

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WHAT CANADA EXPECTS.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, one of the new Liberal Ministers in the Borden Government, speaking in Toronto on February 26th, outlined in some detail the programme of the Government. Summing up Mr. Calder's speech, he said:—

The Government will stand by all Temperance pledges.

The war will make greater demands for sacrifices by the people.

The East and West must have Unity.

World famine is in sight.

Labour for farms.

Patronage list must be abolished.

Civil Service reform coming.

A splendid programme for any government to aspire, but Mr. Calder and his Liberal Colleagues must be exceedingly alert or some portions of this programme may be diverted by some of the "Old Guard". The programme makes no mention of tariff reductions on agricultural implements, one of the first essentials for greater production if the government intend taking a lead in this most important question.

Temperance.

Any legislation curtailing the use of liquor is a step in the right direction, but the people of Canada want real prohibition legislation and not distillers' protection, as was provided in the Order-in-Council made public on the 24th of December last. Prohibiting the importation into Canada of alcoholic liquors does not meet the necessity, and the people are looking forward with much interest to the promised temperance legislation.

Whether any grain being exported from Canada to Great Britain is reaching the hands of the British distillers is also a matter for serious consideration by the Government.

Sacrifices by the People.

No war sacrifice is too great or war financial burdens too heavy for the people of Canada to bear, but they demand, and we trust will see to it, that the Government in the future take the lead. Economy is our watchword, and we direct the attention of Mr. Calder and his Liberal colleagues to some of the recently appointed Commissions, and ask how he can expect the people to economize and make further sacrifices if the Government continues appointing Commissioners and their staffs at such exorbitant salaries. The Food Controllers' staff, The Military Service Council, Controller of Public

Information, and others, are glaring examples, men of ordinary capacity being paid four, five, six and seven thousand dollars a year, when we believe there are scores of men throughout Canada, equally well qualified, and who would be willing to serve gratuitously if given an opportunity. Is it an inspiration to the people for further sacrifices or evidence of leadership in economy to superannuate the Premier's brother, who was in the Militia Department drawing a salary of \$4,000, and allow him \$2,000 a year superannuation, and at the same time appoint two others to do his work, one at a salary of \$3,500 and the other at \$6,000? Thus, instead of this position costing the country at the rate of \$4,000 a year today it is costing the country \$2,000 superannuation plus \$3,500 plus \$6,000, or a total of \$11,500.

A New Department.

Another instance is the rearrangement of the Hospital Commission. For months the Hospital Commission was practically a branch of the Militia Department, having as its chairman the Hon. Sir James Lougheed, Minister without Portfolio in the Borden Government. Recent reorganization makes provision for this branch of the service to become a distinct Department, with a regular Minister drawing \$7,000 a year, a Deputy Minister drawing at least \$5,000, and, more evidence of extravagance, a Parliamentary Secretary in the person of the Hon. F. B. McCurdy drawing a salary of \$5,000. The Pension Board has been attached to this new Department, but about half of the work originally done by the Hospital Commission is retained by the Militia Department, yet this small Department is immediately loaded up with a full quota of officers all at high salaries. Mr. McCurdy was Parliamentary Secretary of the Militia Department, obviously work was slack, and instead of abolishing the office and saving \$5,000 a year, he has been unloaded on the new Department.

Sir Thomas White's Half Brother.

A third and even more extravagant appointment was Mr. M. E. Nicholl, half brother of Sir Thomas White, at a salary of \$5,000 a year as Director of Public Government Information. The country will be astounded when they learn what the staff connected with this office is costing compared with the real Departmental work they are accomplishing.

Unity for the East and West.

Whether Unity continues remains for the Government of the day to say. The West for years has demanded radical Legislation, chief of which has been tariff reduction. Their demands were reasonable, most of which should have been granted years ago. Other Provinces in the Dominion view with favour some of these radical proposals, and it would not be surprising to see the Maritime Provinces and perhaps Quebec join with the West. If this happens the East and the West will get its Radical Legislation regardless of what political party is in power.

World Famine.

This is not new. The crying need of the Allies for months has been "food". Long before the

general elections were held there was abundant evidence of what Canada should do. The Government chose to ignore it, and during the general election talked Conscriptio of Men and said little or nothing in regard to the shortage of food in England, France and Italy. Valuable time was thus lost and the penalty may be more serious than most Canadians realize. A statement from Great Britain says that all soldiers in England over 20 years of age have been put on short rations. We ask ourselves when will this extend to the men in the trenches in France, and what will be the result? As Lord Rhondda said recently, "**will victory slip from our grasp**" on account of the food situation?

Labour for Farms.

The crying need, and to meet the situation the government has announced that Registration of the Man Power of the Dominion is to be taken. What has become of all those National Service Cards collected some year and a half ago, and the information tabulated at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars? Was all this money wasted? Is the information contained on these National Service Cards of no value, or is the Government going to inaugurate some new system at a time when delays will be dangerous? April 1st and on is the time the farm help is required, and the Government will be held responsible if it does not supply it.

Patronage to be abolished, and Civil Service Reform.

We were told in a manifesto issued by Sir Robert Borden on Nov. 12th, 1917, that patronage was

dead, and that Civil Service Reform would take place. But it took Sir Robert Borden and his Cabinet until Feb. 13th, 1918, to pass an Order-in-Council promising not to make any more appointments to the Service except through the Civil Service Commission. The appointment of Mr. Acres as Postmaster at Ottawa and Mr. Weldon as Collector of Customs in Montreal does not give the people confidence in the Government's pledge to abolish it.

Another instance of how the patronage game is being worked in the Civil Service:—On Feb. 18th, 1918, five days after the Order-in-Council was passed, abolishing patronage, the Civil Service Commission sent out cards to scores of clerks in Ottawa who had been temporarily employed in the various Departments, asking these employees to fill in the cards, giving their name, age, qualification, experience, etc., etc. To some of these cards was attached a typewritten slip containing these words:—

"The enclosed form of application for temporary employment is sent you at the instance of Mr. A. E. Fripp, M.P. It should be filled in and returned to the office of the Civil Service Commission."

This message, to persons who had been employed in the Government Service for at least three months, and sent five days after patronage had been abolished, seems to be the limit. Why should the Civil Service Commission be exercising itself in regard to Mr. Fripp, the Conservative Member for Ottawa? Is there a close alliance between the two? When the Government drops patronage does the Civil Service Commission take it up?

OLEOMARGARINE.

Oleomargarine bids fair to have a limited sojourn in Canada, thanks to the action of the Government in favouring their Toronto friends.

When the Order-in-Council was passed permitting the importation, manufacture, and sale of oleomargarine in Canada the Government wisely made provisions for the importation from the United States of some 75,000 pounds for immediate consumption in Canada. For the manufacture, however, they would give only two licenses to Canadian Firms, with a result that now when the United States have placed an embargo on the exportation to Canada of oleomargarine, Canadians find themselves in the hands of The Swift Company of Toronto (a branch of the American Swift's) and the Harris Abbatoir Company of Toronto (40 per cent of its stock held by Sir Joseph Flavelle). A sad outlook, which probably means that just as Canada is getting used to a substitute for butter they will have to be content with what these two Toronto firms can supply, and at a price to suit the manufacturers.

COLD STORAGE EGGS AND FOOD PRODUCTS.

In the United States the Food Controller put into effect on March 1st rules limiting the trade profit in cold storage eggs.

In Canada Mr. W. F. O'Connor, the High Cost of Living Commissioner, is doing everything that is humanely possible to expose the true condition of the cold storage operation and the hoarding of food, yet our Food Controller tells us to "**Subdue the Submarine by substituting Knowledge of Prices for Gossip about Profits**, by substituting **Service for Sneers**, by substituting **Common Sense for Common Gossip**. Very good advice, but why does the Food Controller not take advantage of that paragraph in the Order-in-Council creating the office of the Food Controller which provides for the fixing of prices. The paragraph states:—

"Governing the prices of any article of food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof;"

Owing to lack of space the Second Article on Proportional Representations is held over but will appear in the April issue of The Monthly

RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION FROM RETURNS SUPPLIED BY GENERAL RETURNING OFFICER.

Mr. W. F. O'Connor, General Returning Officer, has received the following information (a) the Civilian Vote Polled in Canada on December 17th 1917, (b) North American Soldiers Vote and (c) Cable messages purporting to be the result of the Soldier Vote in France and England, all of which when tabulated gives the standing of the two Political Parties to be as follows:—

	Liberals.	Union Liberals.	Conservatives.	Total No. of Constituencies in Each Province.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	0	2	4
Nova Scotia.....	4	3	9	16
New Brunswick.....	4	4	3	11
Quebec.....	62	1	2	65
Ontario.....	8	12	62	82
Manitoba.....	1	6	8	15
Saskatchewan.....	0	7	9	16
Alberta.....	1	4	7	12
British Columbia.....	0	1	12	13
Yukon.....	0	0	1	1
	82	38	115	235

This gives Liberals elected 82; Unionist Liberals elected 38; Conservatives 115; a Government majority of 71 providing all the members claimed by the Unionist Government, vote with the Government.

The number of Liberals and Liberal Unionists

reported elected is 120.

The following table as compiled from figure supplied by Mr. O'Connor shows the total Government and Opposition Civilian vote polled in Canada, also the total Government and Opposition Soldier Vote polled in North America, France and England.

TOTAL CIVILIAN AND SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Province.	Government Civilian Vote.	Opposition Civilian Vote.	Government Soldiers' Vote.	Opposition Soldiers' Vote.	Total Government Vote. (Civilian and Soldiers')	Total Opposition Vote. (Civilian and Soldiers')
Prince Edward Island.....	10,450	12,224	2,775	434	13,225	12,658
Nova Scotia.....	40,985	49,831	10,699	1,474	51,684	513,05
New Brunswick.....	35,871	32,397	9,934	919	54,805	33,316
Quebec.....	61,808	240,504	14,206	2,927	76,014	243,431
Ontario.....	419,928	263,300	95,212	5,793	515,140	269,093
Manitoba.....	83,469	26,073	23,698	1,157	107,167	27,230
Saskatchewan.....	68,424	30,829	12,996	2,672	81,420	33,501
Alberta.....	60,399	48,865	19,575	1,055	79,974	49,920
British Columbia.....	59,944	40,050	26,461	2,059	86,405	42,109
Yukon.....	666	776	293	32	959	808
Totals.....	841,944	744,849	215,849	18,522	1,057,793	763,371

The total Soldier and Civilian Vote give the Government a popular majority of 294,422.

The general impression is that the Liberal Party, having emerged with only 8 seats in the Pro-

vince of Ontario, polled few votes in that Province. The combined Civilian and Soldier's Vote shows that the Conservatives and Union Liberals in that Province polled 515,140 votes securing 74 seats

while the Liberals and Labour candidates polled 269,093, or approximately one-third the total vote and were able to elect only eight members.

In Nova Scotia the comparison is even more noticeable. Twelve Conservatives and Union Liberals were elected and four Liberals. The combined Civilian and Soldier's Vote for Conservative and Union Liberal candidates was 51,684 while the Liberals got 51,305 or only 379 less yet were able to elect only four members.

In Saskatchewan not a Laurier Liberal was elected yet Laurier Liberal candidates secured 33,501,

or practically one-third of the votes and the Conservatives and Union Liberals polled 81,420.

In Alberta only one Laurier Liberal was elected yet the Laurier Liberal candidates polled 49,920 votes and the Government candidates 79,974.

In British Columbia one half the votes were polled for the Liberal candidates, but not a member elected.

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

We give herewith a table showing the soldier vote cast in North America, France and England:—

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

	North America	France	England	Total Soldiers' Vote
Prince Edward Island.....	608	1,303	1,298	3,209
Nova Scotia.....	2,483	5,490	4,200	12,173
New Brunswick.....	2,197	4,596	4,060	10,853
Quebec.....	3,665	8,377	5,091	17,133
Ontario.....	17,110	46,700	37,195	101,005
Manitoba.....	3,101	12,089	9,665	24,855
Saskatchewan.....	1,886	8,042	5,740	15,668
Alberta.....	1,785	10,852	7,993	20,630
British Columbia.....	4,510	14,551	9,459	28,520
Yukon.....	41	95	189	325
Totals.....	37,386	112,095	84,890	234,371

Volumes could be written as to how the Soldiers' Vote, particularly in France and England was manipulated by Tory party heelers and those interested in the return of the Borden Government. Misrepresentation, withholding of mail, compelling the soldiers to mark their ballots before an officer, domination of the privates, and scores of other tricks known only to election crooks, were resorted to with a result that approximately 90 per cent of the Soldiers' Vote in England and France counted for the Government.

The Government's Defence.

In a statement published by the general Returning Officer on February 26th, 1918, Mr. W. F. O'Connor states:—

"I regret to note that the misconception still exists in some quarters that the Government or the returning officers or some committee or body of persons has exercised the right to allocate or direct military votes to favored candidates or chosen constituencies. This misconception has been very hard to put down. As a matter of fact every soldier at home or overseas whose vote has been counted indicated at the time of voting the constituency in which he lived in Canada, if he did live or had ever lived in Canada, and to that constituency his vote was inexorably applied even if the voter indicated a preference to vote in some other constituency in which he had not the right to vote. Canadian soldiers who had never lived in Canada could vote in any constituency which they might name, but they must name it, and no

Canadian Soldiers' votes could be applied to any other constituency than that in which he lived or had lived before joining the forces. Neither the Government nor anybody but the soldier himself applied a single vote to any constituency or any candidate. The soldier and he only could apply his vote."

We believe Mr. O'Connor was perfectly honest when he made that statement, but the vote from England had not been received nor do we believe that Mr. O'Connor had carefully analyzed the Soldiers' vote as taken in North America and France. Mr. O'Connor says "neither the Government nor anybody but the soldier himself applied a single vote to any constituency or any candidate." Quite true, but he does not say that no soldier was influenced or canvassed by his superior officer as to whether he should vote for or against the Government. The facts are that the soldiers were canvassed, and told in plain, cold language how they must vote and in some cases, so we are credibly informed, their ballots were actually marked for them.

The returns prove conclusively that the Soldiers' vote was colonized. Take for instance in the Province of Quebec the total Soldier vote cast for the Government candidates, (Conservatives and Union Liberals), in this province was 14,206 yet the returns show that in five constituencies in Quebec, represented by four Ministers and Sir Herbert Ames, a total of 8,161 Soldier votes were cast. Here are the

figures:—

Laurier-Outremont	Hon. Mr. Blondin	1341
St. Annes	Hon. Mr. Doherty	2000
St. Lawrence-St. George	Hon. Mr. Ballantyne	2088
Westmount	Hon. Mr. Sevigny	1479
St. Antoine	Sir Herbert Ames	1253
Total		8161

Five constituencies represented by four Cabinet Ministers and Sir Herbert Ames got 8161 Soldiers' votes while the remainder of the Province got only 6045.

In St. Lawrence-St. George, Mr. Ballantyne got 2088 Soldiers' votes while in an adjourning constituency, George Etienne Cartier, separated only by a street, the Unionist Government candidate did not receive a vote in France, not a vote in England, and only two in Canada.

In St. Denis, likewise, a constituency well known to be strongly Liberal, where soldiers' votes would avail little, and consequently the manipulators only allotted five votes to the Conservative candidate in this constituency, two from Canada, two from France, and one from England. St. Denis constituency borders on Mr. Ballantyne's seat, is very close if not actually touching Mr. Ames' and only a short distance from Mr. Doherty's, yet these Knights and Ministers of the Crown could secure votes up into the thousands while the Tory candidates in St. George Etienne and St. Denis could only get two and five respectively. Does that look manipulation?

In Nova Scotia, the total Government Soldier vote polled for this Province was 10,699, yet the casting of these votes was so manipulated that 3,797 found their way into Cape Breton South and Richmond, in order that Mr. G. W. Kye should be defeated, and 1,442 votes in Cumberland to make sure of Mr. Speaker Rhodes' election. Thus in 13 constituencies in Nova Scotia (3 went by acclama-

tion), 10,699 Soldiers' votes were polled, 5,239 of which went into two constituencies (3 seats). Can Mr. Rhodes and his Tory friends explain how it was, except for political reasons, that a regiment, recruited in British Columbia and Seattle and travelling across the continent, were all of a sudden stopped two days before Dec. 17th, 1917, at Amherst, N.S., (in Rhodes' constituency) and kept there until after voting, and then put on the train and shipped to "The Barracks" at St. John, N.B., where they remained for some days. What else could the soldiers do but vote as they were told, particularly when they were stopped for the express purpose of giving Mr. Rhodes "a boost", regardless of what it costs the country. It would be interesting to have Mr. O'Connor explain that.

In Ontario more manipulation is visible. In Norther Ontario, where the son of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, who is in England, was carefully looking after the interests of the party, we find the following vote for the government candidate:—

Nipissing	1532
Temiscaming	1757
Algoma East	925
Algoma West	865

while in constituencies which the government looked upon as being absolutely safe we find the vote for the Government candidates:—

Dufferin	305
Grenville	298
Hastings East	375
Lennox and Addington	318

As stated the total soldier vote cast was 234,371, which averages practically 1,000 soldier votes for each of the 235 constituencies in Canada.

The following table gives the returns of the Soldiers' Vote in 12 Canadian cities, representing 30 seats, and shows that out of the total 234,371 votes cast, over 96,000 were polled in these twelve cities.

DETAILS OF SOLDIERS' VOTE IN CITIES.

	North America	France	England	Total
St. John, N.B.	1,346	2,660	1,937	5,943
St. Annes, Montreal	339	1,143	702	2,184
Laurier-Outremont, Montreal	251	800	470	1,521
St. Antoine, Montreal	269	877	229	1,375
St. Denis, Montreal	78	68	58	204
St. Lawrence and St. George, Montreal	589	961	669	2,219
Westmount, Quebec	239	825	557	1,621
Hamilton, Ont.	1,577	1,996	1,751	5,324
Kingston, Ont.	530	775	546	1,851
Ottawa, Ont. (2 Seats)	2,125	4,812	3,501	10,438
Parkdale, Ont.	700	1,876	1,643	4,319
Toronto, Ont. (5 seats)	3,466	8,187	6,455	18,108
Winnipeg, Man. (3 seats)	2,284	7,379	6,015	15,786
Regina, Sask.	527	1,449	1,034	3,010
Calgary, Alta. (2 seats)	783	3,094	1,366	5,243
Edmonton, Alta. (2 seats)	291	2,371	1,628	4,290
Vancouver, B.C. (2 seats)	1,480	4,011	2,685	8,176
Victoria, B.C.	844	2,214	1,641	4,699
Total	17,718	45,498	32,887	96,103

TOTAL VOTE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1917, 1911 AND 1908.

It might be interesting to our readers to compare the total Government and Liberal Vote of 1917 with the Total Liberal and Conservative Vote in 1911 and 1908 and for this purpose we reproduce the following table —

Provinces.	1917		1911		1908	
	Total Govern- ment Vote, Civilian and Soldier	Total Liberal Vote Civilian and Soldier	Conservative Vote	Liberal Vote	Conservative Vote	Liberal Vote
Prince Edward Island.....	13,225	12,658	14,638	13,998	14,286	14,496
Nova Scotia.....	51,684	51,305	55,209	57,462	54,500	56,638
New Brunswick.....	45,805	33,316	38,880	40,192	34,935	40,716
Quebec.....	76,014	243,431	159,299	164,281	115,579	162,176
Ontario.....	515,140	269,093	269,930	207,078	237,548	217,963
Manitoba.....	107,167	27,230	40,356	34,781	35,078	30,892
Saskatchewan.....	81,420	33,501	34,700	52,924	22,077	33,885
Alberta.....	79,974	49,920	29,675	37,208	20,433	23,100
British Columbia.....	86,405	42,109	25,622	16,350	17,503	13,412
Yukon.....	959	808	1,285	829	265	992
Total.....	1,057,793	763,371	669,594	625,103	552,134	594,270

From this table it is proven that in the 1917 election, the Laurier Liberals polled 138,268 more than did the Liberals in 1911. From the foregoing figures it is also shown that the Liberals or Opposition polled in 1917, 18,522 Soldier votes. It is impossible to ascertain how many women voted for the Liberal Candidate. From general information gathered throughout the country it is estimated that the Liberals polled a much larger male vote in Canada 1917 than did the Liberals in 1911. In Ontario the Liberals secured in 1917, 62,015 more votes than did the Liberals in 1911 of which only 5,793 were Soldier votes.

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MR. FOOD CONTROLLER.

In the Canadian Food Bulletin, of February 9th 1918, which is issued from the office of the Canadian Food Controller, there appears in big bold type the following:—

**Subdue
the
Submarine
by substituting
Knowledge of Prices
for
Gossip about Profits.**

That was the advice the Food Controller was giving the people of Canada. We can say to the Hundred-and-Fifty-Thousand-Dollar-a-year staff of the Food Controller that the people of Canada resent such insinuations. They all have full knowledge of what the prices are and they also know what the profiteer has been doing and that Canada's Food Controller has done nothing to remedy the evil. Protecting the people and not the profiteers should be his motto.

FRANCE AND THE WAR

When Sir Robert Borden and his Government were forcing the Military Service Act through the House of Commons at the last Session of Parliament one of the arguments used privately was that France was practically out of the war so far as supplying fighting men was concerned.

We now have the statement of Stephane Lauzanne, Editor of The Paris Le Matin who speaking in Boston, Mass., on February 7th, 1918 stated:

"It is true that France is suffering much. But we are ready to suffer still more, and there will be a lot more fighting and suffering. We would rather die than live a degraded humanity, as we should be degraded if Germany were victorious.

"But while we suffer, we are not exhausted, and we are not 'bled white.' In September, 1914, France had in the field an army of 1,500,000 men; today, after more than three years of war, she has in the field an army of

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2,700,000. In September, 1914, we were manufacturing 1,000 shells per day; today we are manufacturing 300,000 shells per day. Since the beginning of the war the French Parliament has voted credits for the war amounting to more than \$20,000,000,000. Of these only two were borrowed from abroad, and all the rest has been subscribed by the French people in loans and taxes.

"France has been able to loan more than \$1,000,000,000 to her Allies and give them 2,500 guns. Only a few weeks ago, on our western front, there were 82 German divisions facing the French army. The idea of 82 German divisions facing an exhausted French army is altogether too much."

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

The Report of the Public Works' Department for the twelve months ending March 31st 1918, has just been published and states "The Department has consistently adhered to the policy of retrenchment laid down at the outbreak of the war" and goes on to say that the expenditure for that twelve months was \$16,161,596.20.

If this is war time economy we fail to see it. In the balmy days of the Laurier administration when times were good and the revenue buoyant the expenditure of the Public Works' Department was not nearly what it was last year.

Here are the figures:

1906.....	\$ 9,526,715.15
1907.....	7,330,469.97
1908.....	12,503,520.53
1909.....	16,079,801.54
1910.....	11,775,504.20
1911.....	12,263,863.67

And under the Borden administration

1912.....	14,338,366.15
1913.....	18,844,223.90
1914.....	27,991,336.94
1915.....	29,283,316.83
1916.....	19,539,298.04
1917.....	16,161,596.20