

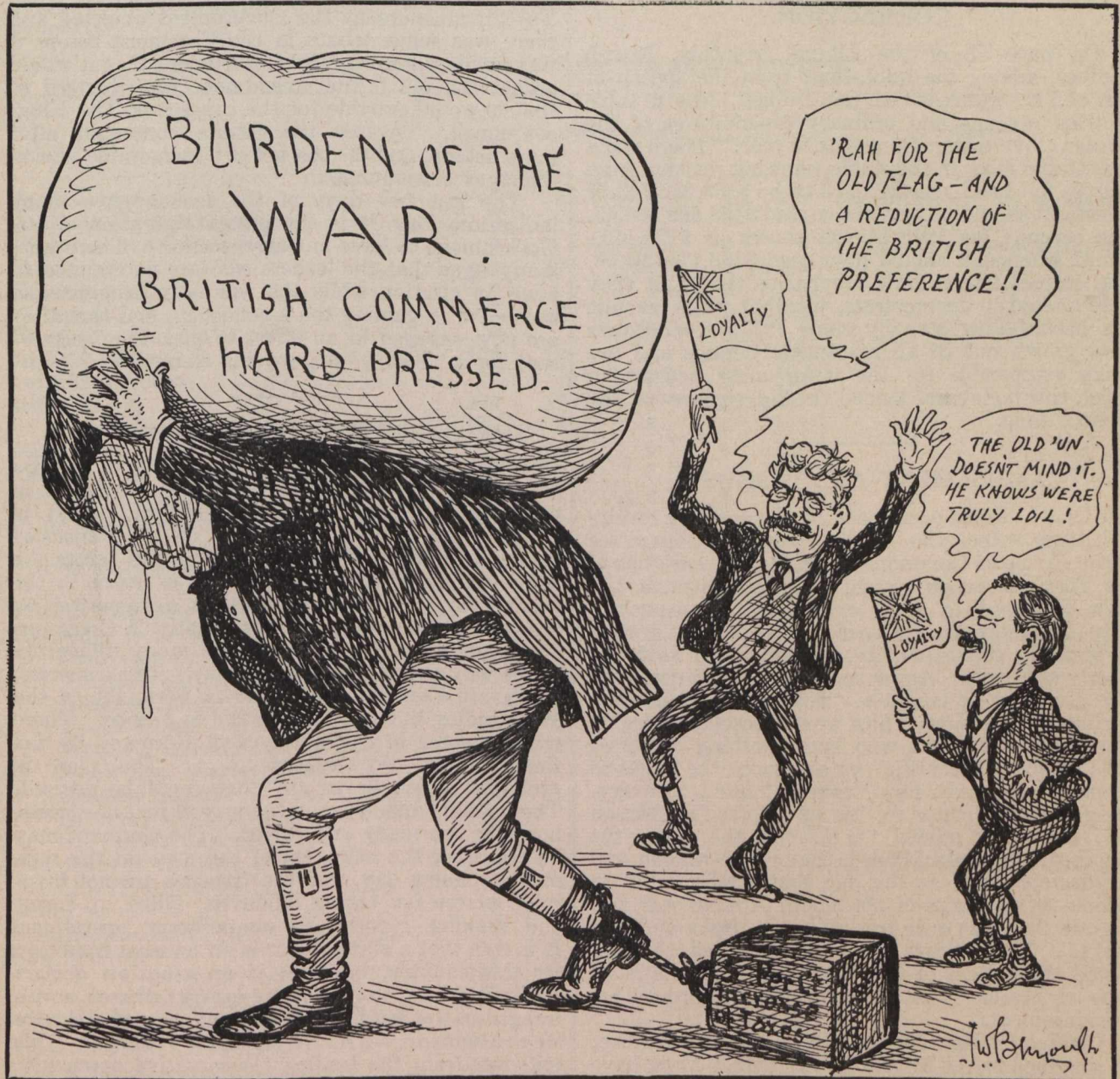
THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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OTTAWA, APRIL, 1915.

Ten Cents

HOW "BORDEN BACKS BRITAIN."



Borden Burdens Britain by Boosting the Tax on British Goods by 5 per cent. A Typical Tory Trick to the tune of Frantic Flag Flapping.

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CORRECTION.

On page 83 of the Liberal Monthly, March number, among the quotations from the speech of Mr. A. K. Maclean on the Budget, was a table showing revenue and ordinary expenditures of the Borden Government from year to year. There was a regrettable error in this table, showing revenue from sources for fiscal year 1912-13 to be \$133,212,743.67 whereas it should properly have read \$168,689,903.45. The revenue for 1913-14 was shown as \$126,143,275.31 whereas it should have read \$163,174,394.56. The correct figures only emphasize the point they were quoted to demonstrate, viz, that while revenue has been falling steadily since 1911, expenditures have grown out of all reasonable bounds and are really responsible for the unfortunate position in which this policy has landed the Government at the present time.

AMUSEMENT AND DISGUST.

PUBLIC disgust occasioned by the amazing revelations before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons regarding the workings of the Tory patronage system in War Contracts, has been tempered to some extent with amusement. Some of the sworn evidence has revealed a system so brazenly unbusinesslike, if not worse, as to be utterly ludicrous. Anger and disgust must occasionally give way to laughter. This is the case when reading the evidence of how war horses were bought; how political workers who knew nothing of horses but lots about "securing" votes, placed the prices to be paid for horses; how "experts" blind to everything but the chance to "tie up" votes for election day, put their official "O.K." on the aged, the spavined, the broken-kneed, the broken-winded and the decrepit such as the one that was rejected as too old in the days of the South African war and the one that was once traded for "a drake and two ducks." The Ottawa Citizen epitomized the disgusted amusement of thousands of Canadians in its issue of March 9, in the following humorous race announcement:

Connaught Park Spring Meet: Militia handicap, for spavined mares 30 years old or over. Must have been accepted by the militia department for service abroad. Distance 100 yards. Can be helped by owners for half the distance. Horses falling twice disqualified. Winner must be removed from track and grounds ten minutes of finishing race.

VOTES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A Bill providing that Canadian soldiers on active service should vote in the trenches or wherever they may happen to be on election day, was the last measure passed by Parliament, which prorogued on April 15. Two amendments were made in the bill by the Senate. The first, to which it was impossible that the Government could take reasonable exception, provides for six scrutineers to watch the taking of the votes, three to be named by the Government and three by the leader of the Opposition. The second amendment by the Senate provided that the act should not come into force until consent had been obtained from Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War. To this amendment the Government objected and there was some debate in the Commons before it was finally agreed by the Government that it would accept the bill if the amendment was changed so that it would provide for the consent of The King-of-Council. To this the Senate consented after more debate, and the last act of a memorable session was thus consummated.

The last few days of the session gave many indications that it is the present intention of the Government to force an early election. There were many signs that the leaders who are determined to have an election while the war is in progress had succeeded in gaining the ascendancy, and that they are now engaged in an effort to pick the "softest" spot for a "Khaki" flag-waving campaign.

THE GAZETTE ON SOLDIERS' VOTES.

THE *Montreal Gazette*, usually willing to see eye to eye with the Borden Government which it so carefully supports as senior Ministerial organ in Quebec, has opinions of its own on the subject of Canadian soldiers voting in the trenches across the seas. In an editorial in its issue of April 9, the *Gazette* says "A study of the bill as reported by the special committee of the House of Commons suggests, however, that there are many difficulties in the way and the experiment may not be a success. There are Canadian regiments in Bermuda, in the West Indies, in Great Britain and in France. There may be some in Syria, Egypt or Germany by the time polling day arrives. . . . The plan is probably as simple as any that could be devised. The possible difficulties in the way of its full success, however, are many and varied. The Germans may be requiring the attention of the men on the regimental polling day, and the trenches are not favorable places for taking affidavits, filling up forms and making reports on non-military operations. It is well that a state of war is an unusual condition for this country, **because if an election occurs while it exists, there will be many failures, some irregularities and numerous causes of dispute in connection with the soldiers' voting.**" This criticism from the leading Conservative newspaper of the province of Quebec sounds strangely like the very arguments used by leading Liberals against the bill—the very arguments which leading Conservative exhorters in the House did their utmost to confound and combat.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DISMISSALS, RESIGNATIONS, DESERTED, AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.—From October 10, 1911 to February 9, 1915

March 4, 1914, Mr. George H. Boivin, M.P., (Shefford) asked for return of the following information:

1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from Oct. 10, 1911, to present date?
2. How many have resigned?
3. How many have deserted the service?
4. How many deserters have been punished?
5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period?

RECAPITULATION

Total of New Employees appointed.....	25,613
Dismissed	5,099
Resigned	7,994
Deserted	373 13,466
Net increase since 1911	12,147

Below are the figures from the official returns:

	Dis- missed	Resigned	Deserters	Deserters Punished	New Empl'ees	Remarks
Agriculture.....	45	93	0	0	579	363 permanent, 211 temporary
Auditor-General's office.....	0	4	0	0	14	
Civil Service Commission.....	0	2	0	0	8	3 permanent, 5 temporary
Customs.....	271	194	11	0	1649	
External Affairs.....	0	0	0	0	3	
Finance.....	7	22	0	0	199	
Governor-General's office.....	0	1	0	0	3	
Indian Affairs.....	135	122	0	0	295	
Inland Revenue.....	73	49	1	0	292	
Interior.....	309	374	0	0	1651	
" Immigration.....	110	35	0	0	343	
Justice.....	20	122	0	0	258	
Labour.....	21	24	0	0	60	
Mines.....	1	37	0	0	103	
N.W. Mounted Police (outside service)	124	138	103	10	527	
" " " " (inside service)	0	1	0	0	3	
Public Works (inside service).....	4	24	0	0	125	
" " (outside service).....	507	701	0	0	1877	
Public Printing & Stationery.....	20	46	0	0	287	
Railways & Canals (inside service).....	1	14	0	0	55	28 permanent 27 temporary
Intercolonial Railway.....	363	769	0	0	2076	
Transcontinental Railway.....	301	241	0	0	200	
Rideau Canal.....	3	22	0	0	59	
Trent Canal.....	5	11	0	0	9	
Welland Canal.....	10	32	0	0	225	
Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....	18	9	0	0	30	
Quebec Canals.....	10	8	0	0	26	
Ontario & St. Lawrence Canals.....	79	8	0	0	128	
St. Peters Canal.....	10	0	0	0	10	
Secretary of State.....	0	1	0	0	27	12 permanent, 15 temporary
Trade & Commerce.....	13	41	0	0	49	
Archives.....	0	3	0	0	17	The above from Sessional Papers No. 85
Supt.-General of Insurances.....	0	3	0	0	0	
Post Office:--						
" " Civil Servants.....	166	606	0	0	3312	} From Sessional Papers No. 85A
" " Postmasters.....	1341	3254	0	0	6591	
" " temporary (short period)					868	
Marine Dept.....	464	340	0	0	1608	From Sessional Papers No. 85B
Naval Service.....	484	624	258	21	1782	} From Sessional Papers No. 85C
Fisheries Branch.....	184	19	0	0	265	
Totals.....	5099	7994	373	31	25613	

WHITEWASHING THE BAD BOOTS.

Majority (Tory) Report Excuses the Government—Minority Report Quotes Evidence Proving Boots were Utterly Bad and Unsuitable.

AFTER holding 51 sittings, examining some 87 witnesses, and inspecting and dissecting hundreds of pairs of boots made for Canadian soldiers, the special committee appointed by the Borden Government to find out all there was to find about the boots, reported to Parliament on April 9th. Quite as was expected, there were two reports. The majority report, signed by four dutiful Tories, proved to be nothing more nor less than a careful "whitewash" which asserted that the boots were not so bad after all and that if there was anything wrong with them it could be excused because the haste was such that the Government had no time to do any better. That was the reason there was not better inspection. Also, there was bad weather to blame. But the dutiful Tories found no negligence, no graft, no middlemen, no bad leather, no undue profits. And this in spite of the sworn evidence of dozens of competent witnesses who proved these very things.

The Minority Report.

The minority report, signed by the three Liberal members of the committee, Mr. E. M. Macdonald (Pictou), Hon. Chas. Murphy (Russell) and Mr. E. W. Nesbitt (North Oxford), finds:

That the evidence, on which the minority report is strictly based, shows negligence and want of care on the part of the Government and the Militia department in the whole business of supplying boots to the soldiers of Canada.

That, in the first place, the boots supplied were certainly not suited for men going on active service.

That poor materials, poor workmanship, poor inspection, poor specifications, and the undue influence of middlemen, injured efficiency and health among the troops.

That the evidence of the men who wore the boots, as testified at numerous regimental Boards of Enquiry, amounts to a wholesale condemnation of the boots.

That the contractors making the boots were supplied with samples to be copied which were inferior to the standard "sealed" sample of the Militia Department.

That **no specifications** were furnished to the contractors and no conditions as to details of manufacture were imposed.

That there was no proper or strict inspection of boots before delivery, and that 13,926 pairs were sent to Valcartier and accepted **without inspection of any kind.**

That Alfred Minister, a manufacturer of Toronto, with his name on the Tory patronage list, told officials of the Militia Department that he would not manufacture, **at any price**, boots like the sample issued from the Militia Department, because "he did not want to make money out of a man's life."

That other manufacturers and contractors had protested against the style of boot called for and declared them "ridiculous boots to put on a soldier."

That the Government must have been fully aware that the boot would not stand hard wear, and that it was utterly unsuitable for active service.

That in spite of this knowledge and in spite of all the facts brought to their attention, the Government went on to order the same kind of boot, giving a second order for 30,000 pairs in October, after the boots supplied in September had been found unsuitable.

That the Government received "grave complaints" from the men on active service as to the failure of the boots supplied them, "which caused illness among the men, prevented them from performing their proper training, and occasioned much discomfort and difficulty to them."

That over 70 Regimental Boards of Enquiry, held in all parts of Canada, examined 11,054 pairs of boots, and condemned and discarded 7,807 pairs.

That commanding officers of different battalions comprising the Overseas Expeditionary Forces gave evidence before the Committee and had unanimously condemned the boots supplied by the Government.

That General Alderson, the British General in command of the first Canadian Contingent now in Northern France, cabled a protest as to the boots with which the men were supplied.

That Boards of Enquiry held in England had found the boots unsuitable, following which the Canadians were supplied with British made boots.

That in spite of these protests and findings in England, more Canadian troops were sent to England outfitted with the same unsatisfactory boots.

The Military Evidence.

The report summarizes the evidence taken by the military inquiry as follows:

"That the boot was of unsuitable shape and make, and that the leather contains no water-resisting medium.

"That the heels and soles are unprotected, and sole fitting is often of poor quality.

"That the boot was unsuitable for the soldiers, and for the particular work for which they were provided, because—

"(a) The shape is such that the average foot has not room for free movement of the toes, and is thus not suitable for marching.

"(b) The leather is dry, containing no grease, and consequently quickly absorbs the water.

"(c) Soles and heels not being reinforced with metal, soon wear down, especially when wet."

The Minority Finding.

Taking all this unquestioned evidence together, the minority report arrives at the only possible conclusion. It finds that—

The Government should have, without much trouble or delay, provided a proper boot suitable for soldiers on active service, and that failure to do so constitutes grave and serious negligence on their part. It also points out that the excuse of haste in sending the first contingent to England cannot possibly be accepted as applying in the case of the second and third contingents, which are still in Canada.

THE WAR CONTRACT 'SCANDALS.

THE outstanding feature of the session of Parliament which closed on April 15, was the probe of the Public Accounts Committee into contracts for war supplies.

Astounding Disclosures Every Day.

Astounding disclosures of carefully planned grafting in war contracts of all kinds came practically every day the committee sat, and it was proved beyond the possibility of question that in every case the grafters were aided, abetted and protected by the infamous system of party patronage as it has been practised by the Nationalist-Conservative government since 1911. So strong was the proof of graft and so clear the proof that the Government and the party were responsible, that Sir Robert Borden, on the last day of the session, was forced to admit publicly from his place in the House that the case had been proven; was forced in self-defence to practically "read out" of the party two Conservative members, Mr. Foster of King's and Mr. Garland of Carleton; and was forced to proclaim that he was taking steps to ensure that the \$100,000,000 voted for war purposes at this session would be spent more carefully than was the \$50,000,000 voted at the special war session last August.

Borden Admits Government Incapacity.

And, finally, Sir Robert Borden admitted his own inability and the incapacity of his Ministers to properly handle the business of the country. He admitted this by announcing that he had decided to turn the whole business of War Supplies over to one "capable" business man or three "capable" business men. What he himself and his colleagues are unable to do, he expects "capable" business to do—and knows they can do it.

Bandages and Field Dressings.

First, there was the proof of graft in the purchase of bandages and field dressings for the wounded soldiers. In this case a young drug clerk, an employee of the drug company controlled by W. F. Garland, Conservative member for Carleton, was introduced to the department by Mr. Garland and his profits in a couple of months amounted to \$9,000 in spite of the fact that the supplies could have been bought direct from the manufacturers at the same price as Powell was paying. Speaking of Garland's action, Sir Robert Borden said "I cannot give my sanction to conduct of that character", an admission that meant nothing but that he did not believe that the profit was to go to Powell. The mere fact that some \$6,000 of the money has been given back to the Government does not alter the case. It was forced back by the disclosures in the committee.

Traffic in Binoculars.

Then came the proof of the infamous trafficking in binoculars for the officers, proof that party heelers who knew nothing of binoculars were given contracts, that reputable dealers were refused contracts because they were not on the patronage list, that prices beyond anything ever known in the trade were paid for good glasses and that hundreds of

inferior and utterly useless glasses were accepted, allowed to pass inspection and were paid for at the highest prices. It was proved that glasses costing \$15 in New York were accepted at \$62, while Toronto experts specially engaged by the Minister of Militia were passing the glasses and were receiving from the department a fee equal to 10% of the purchase price.

Bicycles, Horses and Drugs.

Then it was proved that bicycles for the soldiers were bought at prices ranging about 30% higher than the regular trade price, and that firms that were willing to sell equally good bicycles at 30% less were refused a chance to do business.

Then there was the absolute proof of the infamous horse-buying transactions in King's County, under the supervision of A. DeWitt Foster, the Conservative member. Fancy prices were paid for absolutely useless horses, the spavined, knee-sprung, heaved and decrepit old nags of the whole county, some so old that they were refused as too old in the days of the South African war. But worse than this was the proof that there was no record of the horses purchased or the amounts paid for them, and no receipts to show how or where the money had gone. It was this evidence which forced Sir Robert Borden to say "I am bound to say that his (Mr. Foster's) explanation, if it could be called an explanation, of his failure to supervise the expenditure of money, must be regarded as far from satisfactory."

Again there were painful disclosures of utterly unreasonable profits made in supplying drugs for the soldiers at Valcartier, the contractor being a Quebec lady, the sister of the Deputy Speaker of the House. The evidence of an independent and qualified druggist, familiar with trade prices, showed that the prices paid were in many cases out of all reason, in most cases the profit being over 100 per cent, while there were items showing profits of 200, 300 and even 1,200 per cent.

Investigation Justified Liberal Attitude.

The results of the investigations of the Committee have thoroughly justified the patriotic and statesmanlike attitude adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in behalf of the Liberal Opposition at the outset of the session. The Liberal Leader announced that the Opposition would vote without question or delay every dollar of money the Government might ask for the purposes of the War, but he expressly reserved the right to investigate and criticise the spending of the money so voted. His stand was that the Opposition would be remiss in its duty to the country if it did otherwise. The sickening disclosures of the past two months have been the best proof of the absolute need of such an investigation, and are sad commentary on the attitude of Conservative members who actually complained in the House that by insisting on these investigations, the Liberals were "breaking the truce" and showing disloyalty. It is to the Liberals who forced the investigations that the country owes every cent that may be saved in the future if the infamous traffic in war contract "blood money" is stopped.

THEIR LAST REFUGE.

“Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.”

AND,

Flag-waving is the last refuge of a discredited Government.

LESS than four years in office, the Borden Nationalist - Conservative Government is seeking excuse for an election. What is its record? Extravagance, inefficiency, debauching of the civil service under the patronage system, increasing taxes and falling revenues with greater expenditures than ever, war contract scandals revealing hopeless inefficiency and deliberate graft to benefit party friends.

NOTHING LEFT
FOR AN
ELECTION APPEAL

NOTHING BUT
The Old Flag

Here is the first effort of the flag-flapping brigade, otherwise known as the Bad-Boots Brigade. It is a photographic facsimile of a leaflet issued by the official press bureau of the official Nationalist-Conservative party.

And on top of it all--

**BORDEN BACKS BRITAIN WITH A 5 PER CENT. INCREASE
IN THE TAX ON BRITISH GOODS COMING INTO CANADA.**

LAURIER AND QUEBEC

Sir Wilfrid Laurier once declared that if the Empire was ever in peril he would be “the first to stump Quebec.”

Well, the Empire was in peril—the greatest peril it has ever faced.

Did he stump Quebec?

Did he Call for French Canadian Recruits?

NOT A BIT OF IT.

His lips were sealed in so far as any appeal to his fellow-countrymen was concerned.

WHY?

Because Laurier, now as ever, cares not a whit for the Empire.

Vote Conservative

for

BORDEN BACKS BRITAIN

Published by the Federal Press Agency, 47 Slater Street, Ottawa, Can. Central Publication and Distribution office of the Conservative Party of Canada.

HOW DOES BORDEN BACK BRITAIN?

By sending soldiers with Bad Boots.

By sending horses aged, spavined, decrepit.

By giving officers low-grade Binoculars at highest-grade prices.

By sending automobiles and trucks which had to be left behind in England.

By outfitting soldiers with Oliver valise equipment that Kitchener would not let them use.

By sending “shield shovels,” without handles, now dumped on the junk pile in England.

By sending bicycles that cost a third more than regular prices—middlemen’s profits.

By sending bandages and salves for the wounded, medicine and drugs for the sick—all cursed with the blood toll of the patronage middleman.

"MALIGNANT LIBEL AND SLANDER"

A Tory Election Lie—and some illuminating truth from Major-General Hughes.

A FAIR idea of the sort of campaign to be waged by the Nationalist-Conservative party under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden when it goes to the country in the hope that a "khaki" election may give it a fresh lease of power is afforded in the infamous Tory pamphlet reproduced on another page. It goes on record as the most scurrilous and most gratuitously offensive bit of partisan literature seen in Canada, and roundly earns Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal denunciation in the Commons as a "falsehood and a malignant libel and slander."

Sir Wilfrid's Denunciation.

In the House, on April 8th, immediately the pamphlet had been brought to his notice, Sir Wilfrid said: "I rise to a question of privilege. A leaflet has been placed in my hands which purports on the face of it to be published by the Federal Press Agency, 47 Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada, the central publication and distribution office of the Conservative party of Canada.

"It is very seldom, Mr. Speaker, that I trouble the House with anything which concerns myself personally, with anything relating to opinions, speeches, actions, or omissions on my part, but the statement contained in this leaflet is so absolutely contrary to facts that I think I am justified in calling the attention of the House and of the country to it. The question is asked:

Did he call for French-Canadian recruits? Not a bit of it.

"As to my action in that regard, I have only to call to witness my hon. friend the Postmaster General (Mr. Casgrain). I attended a meeting in the city of Montreal with my hon. friend who was then a private citizen, but who, I understand, came, directed by the Government, just for the purpose of asking French-Canadians to recruit. I addressed other public meetings in Montreal on the same line, and on every occasion I gave evidence that my heart was very much in this fight in which England is now engaged. I have addressed meetings wherever there was occasion to do so and I would have done more if more had been needed; but I had the testimony of the Prime Minister himself and of the Minister of Militia that French Canadians had answered nobly to the appeal, and that they had done as much as any of their fellow countrymen, of English or of other origin. This morning I have a letter stating that French Canadians are crowding the recruiting offices and are being refused because, for some reason, no more are needed. In the face of this I characterize this leaflet as a falsehood and a malignant libel and slander."

Major-Gen. Hughes Tells Truth.

In the House of Commons, on March 24th, Mr. Edmond Proulx, M.P. for Prescott, put questions to Major General Hughes which resulted in the Minister of Militia making statements which should forever clear up any questions as to how French-Canadians have responded to the call of the Empire.

Mr. Proulx said he wished to ask the Minister of Militia if Dr. Mignault of Montreal and officers of the 65th Regiment had asked permission to organize a French-Canadian contingent, and if he had refused the request.

Major General Hughes replied: "I have great pleasure in correcting my hon. friend. There was an offer on behalf of a number of French-Canadian gentlemen for a hospital corps, which we transmitted to the War Office which has charge of all these matters. The War Office cheerfully granted that request, and the corps is now formed. I do not know who is at the head of it, but it is entrusted to the distinguished gentlemen of French-Canadian nationality, who are connected with the medical profession in Montreal. That hospital corps will soon be organized and ready for the front. As far as the French-Canadian regiment is concerned, Dr. Mignault was active in organizing it; but like an old war-horse, he fell back to his old profession and went into the medical service instead of the combatant service. He has done splendid work in organizing a hospital corps, giving of his time and of his money."

"Gave Splendid Service."

Answering further questions as to whether application had not been made by leading French-Canadians for permission to organize a brigade, Major General Hughes went on to say:

"Our French-Canadian fellow-countrymen gave splendid service in the first contingent. The Maritime Provinces Regiment, the Quebec corps, the Montreal corps, the Northwest corps and some of the Ontario corps have a number of our French-Canadian fellow-countrymen with them giving good service. Colonel Meighen speaks of them in high terms. Colonel Farquhar spoke in the highest terms of Lieut. Papineau. Those who have written home from the front all speak in the highest terms of the French-Canadian boys. We have the 22nd Regiment; we have another regiment organized under Colonel Archambault, who was given command some days ago. Colonel Gaudet is forming another one. It will be only a few days until it is formed. That will make **three regiments** composed solely of French-Canadians. I venture to predict that they will do splendid service at the front."

Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P. for Carleton—"I am very glad to hear the Minister make that statement, because there has been a campaign carried on in certain portions of Canada for the last six months alleging that the French-Canadians have not done their duty in this War."

Major General Hughes—"And the English-Canadians too."

Mr. Carvell rejoined that he had heard it dozens of times, especially in newspapers in the Maritime Provinces friendly to the Government, and it had been the one unpleasant aspect of the discussion of this War in the public press of Canada. He hoped that when the War was over, no more would be heard in Canada about the French-Canadians not having done their duty.

"Nothing Whatever in the Stories."

Major General Hughes responded readily: "I can point to many French-Canadians and British-Canadians who have done splendid service. I just want to say that **there is nothing whatever in the stories that have been sent out.** Every Canadian, whether British or French, has done his duty splendidly."

Thus did Major General Hughes, Minister of Militia in the cabinet of Sir Robert Borden, give the lie direct to the infamous aspersions on French-Canadians. And thus did he set at naught, by the simple telling of the truth, the foul Tory plot to discredit Sir Wilfrid Laurier. For this was the sole object of the carefully concocted lying aspersions on the loyalty of French-Canadians; that the aspersions should, by inference, rest on the greatest living Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

But Major General Hughes went even further, when pressed for further particulars by Hon. Charles Marcell, member for Bonaventure. Asked as to how many men the three regiments would represent, the Major General said: "**That would mean 3,000 men besides those who went with the First Contingent or with the various Artillery Corps, the Medical Corps, the Army Service Corps—Oh, they (the French-Canadians) have done splendidly!**"

Hon. Mr. Marcell suggested that taking them all in all, close upon 10,000 French-Canadians must have enlisted for the War.

Major General Hughes—"I could not give the figures, but there are 3,000 infantry men, and 4,000 or 5,000 others, and probably more."

"FLAG FLAPDOODLE."

THE Ottawa Citizen, which supported the Conservative party in 1911, offers some pertinent remarks on the subject of flag-flapping by the professional Tory patronage politicians, remarks which are uncommonly pat just at the moment when literature from the official press bureau of the Borden Nationalist-Conservatives has bared the intention of the Government to trust everything to a frantic campaign of loyalty shouting. In an editorial on April 10th, the Citizen said:

"Some bad breaks have been made during the present War by the professional patriotic politicians: from the increased tax against British trade down to cavalry horse thieving and profiteering on rotten boots and bandages for the wounded soldiers. But through it all the patronage gang has continued to wave the flag and pretend to be saving the Empire. At this moment they are jockeying in the House of Pretence to work up a patriotic cry over the soldiers' votes. . . . A few decoy ducks and stool pigeons well placed in the public service and regular attenders at the patriotic club meetings and loyal orders are invaluable to the Tammany scheme of things political in Canada: particularly serviceable will be the demagogue endowed with the gift of platform flap-doodle. Given a few such traitors to British freedom and progress, and the Tammany politician in Canada is free to wallow up to the armpits in patronage and the spoils of office: free even to knife British trade by tariff taxation and to fatten on rotten boots and the field dressings for the Empire's wounded soldiers."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Canvas Shoes for Soldiers.

March 8.—Hon. Mr. Hazen, answering for Major-General Hughes, told Hon. Mr. Murphy that 75,000 pairs of canvas shoes were bought for the 1st Canadian Contingent at a cost of \$2.00 per pair, and supplied to the non-commissioned officers and men; also that 45,000 pairs additional were bought at the same price, some of which were sent to Salisbury and the balance are held in Ordnance Stores.

The Post Office Axe.

March 8.—Hon. T. C. Casgrain informed Mr. W. A. Buchanan, M.P., (Medicine Hat) that since October 11th, 1911, thirteen postmasters have been removed from office in the electoral constituency of Medicine Hat.

Pensions to Retired Judges.

March 8.—Hon. W. T. White, answering Mr. Edmond Proulx, M.P., (Prescott) submitted a statement showing that the amounts paid yearly to retired judges for pensions or retiring allowances amounted to \$145,464 in 1912, \$173,866 in 1913 and \$175,668 in 1914.

Post Offices Closed.

March 10.—Hon. T. C. Casgrain told Mr. J. H. Sinclair, M.P., (Guysborough) that 1,255 post offices have been closed in Canada since January 1st, 1914, of which 35 were closed because of decrease in business in the offices.

Military Bicycles.

March 15.—Major General Hughes told Mr. W. M. German, M.P., (Welland), that since August 1, 1914, the Militia Department has purchased 1,220 bicycles, 450 at \$62 each and 770 at \$55 each.

Motor Trucks from U.S.

March 18.—Major General Hughes told Mr. M. S. Delisle, M.P., (Portneuf) that 150 motor trucks for the second contingent were bought from the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co., Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A., at \$2550 each, less \$259.32 for tires and tools which are being purchased in Canada.

Canada's Gift of Flour.

March 29.—Sir George Foster told Mr. J. A. Robb, M.P., (Huntingdon) that the cost of the 1,000,000 bags of flour, the gift of the people of Canada to the British Government, was \$2.80 per bag.

Valise Equipment.

April 5.—Major General Hughes told Mr. E. M. Macdonald, (Pictou) that the first Canadian Expeditionary Force sent to England was supplied with 13,920 sets of "Oliver" pattern valise equipment, and in answer to the question "Were they discarded in England as unnecessary or useless?" answered "It is reported that the Oliver equipment was withdrawn and the division completed with Webb equipment from the British Ordnance". A return tabled in the Commons, dated March 17, 1915, showed that from July 1, 1914 to the date of the return, 96,700 sets of Oliver equipment, similar to that supplied to the First Contingent, had been ordered and received from 23 contractors varying from \$6.75 to \$7.25 per set.

THE PATRONAGE MAGGOT.

The Ottawa Citizen scores the "Patriots" who wax fat at the expense of soldier and tax-payer.

UNDER the heading "Where Are the Loyal Orders," the Ottawa Citizen, a newspaper which loyally supported the Conservative party in the last election, printed on March 24th, an editorial which has commanded unusual attention wherever it has been read. The amazing and disgusting disclosures of the workings of the Tory patronage system, with its blood toll of stolen profits for middlemen who were thus bought to be useful on election day, were coming daily from the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee and the Boot Enquiry Committee. The editorial brings home in striking fashion the hideous iniquity and the brazen shamelessness of the patronage system which is a regular and acknowledged part of the Nationalist-Conservative political machine; a system for which every member of the Government from Sir Robert Borden down, is responsible because every one knew of it and every one of them condoned its rottenness by recommending their own special friends for reserved places at the reeking trough. The editorial has a message which should be read and pondered by every citizen of Canada. It is reproduced herewith in full:

Where Are the Loyal Orders?

There is a maggot eating at the heart of Canadian national life; and independent citizens of this country are standing by in silence, witnessing the work of the greedy maggot without a murmur. Materialism has burrowed into the body politic so deep that even things most dear to the honor of a nation do not escape it. Young men, young soldiers, are voluntarily giving their all, their lives, in defence of British freedom, British honor and British tradition; and the political maggot is eating into the health of the citizen army through the soles of its rotten boots.

Having eaten into the health of the soldiers who were strong and well, the maggot is now fattening on the sick and wounded, broken in the Empire's war. Field dressings, even the salve and balm and bandages, for the poor broken limbs and shattered bodies of Canada's wounded men and boys, have been made a medium for the cursed maggot to ply its loathesome business. Where are the upholders of British tradition, the loyal orders, the sons of England and the sons of honor in Canada? Must they remain for ever silent while such damnable maggotry is being laid bare?

Here it has been demonstrated and confessed before a committee of members of Parliament that a junior clerk in the Carleton Drug Company—of which William F. Garland, M.P. for Carleton, is principal owner—has made a profit of \$9,000 on an order for forty thousand dollars worth of field dressings and other necessities intended for the brave men at the firing line. The drug clerk, a mere inexperienced youth, paid about \$15 a week, is introduced to the militia department under the scoundrelly

political patronage system tolerated by the pinch-beck political practise of this country.

It is pretended that the junior clerk of the Carleton Drug Company is allowed to appropriate this patronage-begotten \$9,000 of public money without hint or interference regarding its disposal by his political masters. Taking the pack of patronage middlemen at their political word, and assuming that the \$9,000 of profit on the field dressings and necessities for wounded men is to be disposed as pretended, is it not enough to bring tears of shame and indignation to the eyes of every lover of Canada and British honor?

The Red Cross fund is having to appeal for more help; and many good people are giving of their scant earnings to do what little they can for the tender nursing of the Empire's broken men. For the sum of \$9,000 eighteen trained nurses could have been sent from Canada and maintained at the saving line for a whole year—perhaps till the end of the War—to wash the wounds and soothe the pain-racked bodies of Canada's injured soldiers. One hundred and eighty Red Cross beds could have been sent to the saving line to lay weary, shell-torn and shattered men upon, in cleanliness and comfort, so far as comfort is possible. But the \$9,000—just one instance of the work of the maggot eating at the heart of Canada—is now deposited to the account of a junior clerk of the firm of the Carleton Drug Company, of which William F. Garland, M.P., is principal owner.

And the political colleagues of the honorable member for Carleton gloss over the work of the maggot by asking smooth questions. Field dressings and first aid necessities for the wounded are made to yield up a profit of 28 per cent—\$9,000 of public money—to a politically appointed agent; and Mr. Blain of Peel glibly asks, "Is that regarded as high in your business?" And Mr. Fripp of Ottawa says to the Carleton Drug Company's junior clerk, "You do not have to account to anyone for the amount?" The clerk answers, "No." Says Mr. Fripp, honorable member for this Capital and royal city, "You are going through college and this will help you?" And the obedient clerk answers, "Yes." And the loyal citizens of Canada are quite calm and unmoved about it!

Within a few weeks the political packs will have scattered across the country, and if the ring-leaders have their way Canada will be plunged into the swirl and swill of a general election. Such patriot gentry as the head of the Carleton Drug Company, and the sophist members of the committee investigating the profits over the bodies of wounded soldiers, will be expanding themselves upon political platforms and appealing for the support of the loyal orders and believers in British tradition and honor! They will vow themselves to be the saviors of the Empire. What will the loyal orders and independent citizens say? Britain would surely abhor and repudiate such professed aid. Will it seem well in the sight of the Great Architect of the Universe?

THE "WAR" TAXES.

Points from the Speech of Mr. A. K. Maclean, M.P., Feb. 23, 1915.

(Continued from March number.)

Deficit was not Necessary.

THE Government estimates the ordinary expenditure for the year 1914-15 at \$140,000,000, and proposes that ordinary expenditure for the year 1915-16 should be about the same amount, \$140,000,000. Will any man seriously argue that ordinary expenditure for the year 1915-16 could not well have been kept within the amount of expenditures for the years 1912 and 1914 when they were in round figures respectively ninety-eight millions and one hundred and twelve millions of dollars? Why should not our ordinary expenditures this year have been within the 100-million dollar mark, and why should not the proposed expenditure for the next fiscal year be within the same amount? In the fiscal year 1910-11, which was a fairly prosperous year, so prosperous that during the election campaign Conservatives argued that the future was so well assured that they wanted to "let well enough alone" and argued against a tariff alliance with our neighbors, in the year 1910-11, our ordinary expenditures were eighty-seven million dollars. Under a careful administration of the public services during the present fiscal year and next, there need not have been any substantial deficit, if any, in respect to capital and ordinary expenditures over revenue.

Could Reduce Expenditure by \$50,000,000.

Consider our declining revenue, trade and immigration, the cessation of railway construction, that our borrowings from abroad have ceased, that the public debt interest account rose during the present year by nearly nine million dollars, that we face a probable annual pension charge of ten million dollars, that the world's capital is being dissipated by the great war now in progress—in view of all these and other circumstances prevailing during the past year and likely to continue during the next, can it be seriously contended that our current expenditure for 1914-15, and the proposed current expenditure for 1915-16 are justified? A reduction of fifty million dollars and more in ordinary expenditures for 1915-16 would easily be possible if honorable gentlemen opposite were attempting to administer the country's business solely for the country's good. They could easily have avoided this fresh taxation but they have made not a single effort to do so.

A Liberal Precedent.

The Government is apparently proceeding upon the theory that trade and revenue will suddenly resume its former proportions immediately after the end of the War. There is nothing to indicate that this will happen. Compare the course now being pursued by the present Minister of Finance with that of Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister in the

Laurier government in 1908 and 1909, when there was a slight falling off in trade. In 1909 Mr. Fielding reduced his ordinary expenditures by over five million dollars, just the amount of the decline in customs revenue that year. This was a small amount, it is true, but it was based upon an absolutely sound business principle and proves the sound principles on which the business of the country was administered by that government. In that year there was an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure of over twenty million dollars, but that did not alter Mr. Fielding in his decision to reduce expenditures below those of the previous year.

War not Alone Responsible for Decline.

I am of the opinion that our customs revenue will be found to have fallen but little this year as a result of the War. Imports were decreasing and consequently revenues were decreasing before the war. Our customs revenue for the year ending March 1914 was \$104,691,000; for the year ending March 1915, it is estimated by the Customs department at \$77,000,000, a decline of \$27,000,000. The figures month by month show that there was a tremendous decline prior to August, when the war broke out. For the eight months from January to August 1913, the total imports of dutiable goods were \$304,161,411; for the corresponding eight months in 1914, up to the outbreak of the war, imports amounted to \$222,699,782. Dutiable imports for the first eight months of 1914 were thus \$81,461,629 less than for the same period in 1913. Duties collected were of course correspondingly less, the net falling off in 1914 as compared with 1913 being \$18,293,263, or at the rate of \$2,285,000 a month, which would make a total of \$27,420,000 for the whole year of twelve months. The actual decline in customs revenue for the calendar year 1914, as compared with the year 1913 was \$32,109,927. It is thus fair to argue that the war can be held responsible for only \$5,000,000 or less, of the decline in customs revenue for the calendar year 1914.

Government Only is Responsible.

The proposed special taxes and increased customs taxation are caused solely by the fact that expenditures are and have been absurdly excessive. The Minister of Finance should have kept within his revenues and on the former basis of taxation. He can give no reason for not having done so. The government and not the War is clearly responsible for the proposed taxation.

Tariff for Protection, not for Revenue.

We have in Canada a tariff based on the Protective system. To raise the general tariff $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,

to increase the British preferential rates 5 per cent, and to say that it was done for purposes of revenue is a proposition to which I cannot subscribe. It is trifling with truth and facts. Additions to the tariff restrict trade and reduce revenue. The proposal to increase protective tariffs in war time is without parallel, I think. It does look as if under the banner of War, the Government has brought into the citadel a tariff for protection and not for revenue, and we are not even told how long the mis-named stranger is to be within our gates. It is, I predict, likely to continue in force as long as the present Conservative party remains in power.

The British Preferential Tariff.

The British preferential tariff was established to promote trade with the Mother Country. In that respect, since it was introduced by the Laurier Government, it has been successful. It has encouraged a preference in the British market for Canadian productions and has given an impetus to the investment of Canadian securities in Great Britain. But the general tariff as amended to-day is such as to diminish the value and destroy the purpose of the Preferential tariff to Great Britain. Further, when Britain is financing our war obligations, when her artisans are enduring fresh burdens, when labor is scarce for manufacturing purposes owing to the vast army of former artisans that are upon the battlefield, when ocean traffic and insurance rates alone minimize if not destroy the effect of the preference, what motive prompted a decrease of the preference to British importations? Surely in such a case, British connection should have counted for something. It cannot be shown that it was for the purpose of revenue. For patriotic and for business reasons, the preference to British imports might well have been increased, at least in many cases, and not decreased.

Not a Time for Added Burdens.

This is not a time for increased taxation which will be burdensome to the people. Economy and reduction in unproductive expenditure should have been the watchword of the Government. The country is looking to the Federal government for leadership in economies. The Government might have pursued that policy quite easily, and had they done so there would have been no special taxation measure this year. Additional taxation was not immediately needed for war purposes. But the Government having determined otherwise I submit that the taxation should have been for revenue purposes purely, and not for protective purposes, as the war itself works for the prohibition of international trade. It should not have added to the cost of the actual necessities of life, now extremely high, and in many instances with the supply already below the normal. It should not have been so designed as to tend to the contraction of trade. In taxing raw products and goods formerly free there should have been displayed some discrimination and discretion. The tariff taxation should have been of such a nature as to be easily remitted at the close of the war, and I do not believe that the major portion of it can or will

be remitted at the end of the war. The British Preference should not have been decreased, though its increase might be justified. The proposals are altogether unnecessary and unjust. They will not accomplish to any great extent the purposes of the Government, while they inflict unnecessary burdens upon the people, and put unnecessary obstacles in the way of the trade and commerce of the country.

LIBERAL CLUB FEDERATION OF ONTARIO.

News Notes.

Sir Wilfrid's visit.

It has been decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier who, as announced last month, is to be the guest of honor with Mr. Rowell at the annual meeting of the Liberal Club Federation of Ontario, will be entertained at a dinner to be given in the Ontario Club on the evening of the convention. The business meeting will be held in the afternoon. There will be a big demand for tickets for the dinner but first choice will be strictly reserved for Federation members. The date will be announced to the clubs and through the press. It will be about the first of May.

Federation Growth.

Three members and one ex-member of the Legislature and an ex-member of the Federal House formed a part of the speaking battery at the opening of the new Oshawa Club at the end of March. The Oshawa Club, under the presidency of Gordon Conant, is well established in first-class rooms and it gives promise of being one of the most energetic and well-managed clubs in the union.

Tillsonburg, in Oxford County, is another new club in Oxford County. George Gibbons, candidate for London, and Mr. Claude Sanagan were the outside speakers at their inaugural. The President is W. C. Brown and the Secretary, R. M. Teall.

Mr. Arthur Roebuck, one of the members of the Federation Executive, has recently visited and addressed the clubs at Burlington, Aurora and Kettleby.

Mr. Main Johnson in the week of April 11, spoke to the new clubs being formed at Lansdowne, Mallorytown and Ameliasburg.

Other new clubs recently under way are at Kettleby, President James Archibald, and Secretary: W. T. Ramsden; Clinton, President Wm. McEwen, Secretary Thos. Hawkins; Sunderland, President Henry Glendinning, Secretary Geo. A. Heron; Maynard, President Jos. A. Barton, Secretary Judson Polite.

Other clubs in process of formation at the present time are at Gore Bay, Kenilworth, Otterville, Merrickville, Bishop's Mills, Trenton, Deseronto, Tyendinaga Township, Thurlow Township, Sydney Township, Lansdowne, Mallorytown, Uxbridge and Ameliasburg.

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

1915.
March.
- 1 Questions re **WAR SUPPLIES, VALCARTIER LAND CLAIMS, etc.** Debate on motion of W. F. Cockshutt, (Brantford) for **GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF FOOD EXPORTS.**
 - 2 **BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **HON. WM. PUGSLEY, J. E. ARMSTRONG (C)** (East Lambton), **L. J. CAUTHIER (L)** (St. Hyacinthe), **F. S. SCOTT (C)** (South Waterloo), **E. W. NESBITT (L)** (North Oxford), **H. H. STEVENS (C)** (Vancouver).
 - 3 **BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **H. H. STEVENS (C)** (Vancouver), **A. B. McCOIG (L)** (West Kent), **O. J. WILCOX (C)** (North Essex).
 - 4 Debate on **CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS**, (Statement of Dr. Adam Shortt).
 - 5 **BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **O. J. WILCOX (C)** (North Essex), **O. TURGEON (L)** (Gloucester, N.B.), **G. H. BRADBURY (C)** (Selkirk).
 - 8 Government announces tri-weekly **STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE**, arranged with British Admiralty for war supplies only.—**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL** passed.—**CANADIAN NORTHERN BILL** passed.
 - 9 **BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **G. H. BRADBURY (C)** (Selkirk), **THOS. MacNUTT (L)** (Saltcoats), **RICHARD BLAIN (C)** (Peel), **ROCH LANCTOT (L)** (La Prairie-Napierville), **M. A. BELLEMARE (C)** (Maskinonge), **LEVI THOMPSON (L)** (Qu Appelle), **J. H. FISHER (C)** (Brant), **B. B. LAW (L)** (Yarmouth), **H. B. TREMAIN (C)** (Hants).
 - 10 **BUDGET DEBATE—SIR WILFRID LAURIER MOVES AMENDMENT** re increase in tariff on British goods.—Debate continued by **HON. W. T. WHITE (C)**, **MICHAEL CLARK (L)** (Red Deer), **DONALD SUTHERLAND (C)** (South Oxford), **J. H. SINCLAIR (L)** (Guysborough).
 - 11 **G. W. KYTE (L)** (Richmond, N.S.), charges **UNSATISFACTORY POSTAL SERVICE** in Nova Scotia.—**BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **J. H. SINCLAIR (L)** (Guysborough), **S. F. GLASS (C)** (East Middlesex), **W. S. LOGGIE (L)** (Northumberland, N.B.), **JAMES BOWMAN (C)** (Huron East), **ARTHUR B. COPP (L)** (Westmoreland, N.B.).
 - 12 **INVESTIGATION OF WAR EXPENDITURES** by Public Accounts Committee ordered by House on motion of **A. K. MacLEAN (L)** (Halifax).—**BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **R. J. BALL (C)** (South Grey), **D. B. NEELY (L)** (Humboldt), **EUGENE PAQUET (C)** (L'Islet), **D. D. McKENZIE (L)** (Cape Breton North), **M. H. BOULAY (C)** (Rimouski), **W. F. CARROLL (L)** (Cape Breton South).
 - 15 **BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, W. F. CARROLL (L)** (South Cape Breton), **J. A. DES-CARRIES (C)** (Jacques Cartier), **J. J. HUGHES (L)** (Kings, P.E.I.), **J. E. MARCILE (L)** (Bagot), **D. A. LAFORTUNE (L)** (Montcalm).
 - 16 **BUDGET DEBATE** continued by **RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT BORDEN, F. B. CARVELL (L)** (Carleton, N.B.), **A. B. VERVILLE (Labor)** (Maisonneuve), **R. B. BENNETT (C)** (Calgary), **E. M. MacDONALD (L)** (Pictou, N.S.), **HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (C)** (Portage la Prairie), **HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM (L)** (South Renfrew).
 - 17 **ON DIVISION, LAURIER AMENDMENT DEFEATED 104 to 59.** **HON. W. T. WHITE** announces **CHANGES IN NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF**, providing for exemptions on several items.—**DEBATE** (Committee of the whole) **ON TARIFF RESOLUTION.**
 - 18 **TARIFF RESOLUTIONS** reported from Committee and bill introduced.
 - 19 **SUPPLY—Department of Marine, Department of Interior.**
 - 22 **SUPPLY—Mail and Steamship subsidies; Department of Interior—Indians.**
 - 23 Minister of Interior introduces bill for **RELIEF OF FARMERS IN WEST.—BANK ACT AMENDMENT** providing for loans for seed grain, passed.—**SUPPLY—Post Office Department.**
 - 24 **WAR CREDIT OF \$100,000,000**, resolution introduced by **SIR ROBERT BORDEN. SIR WILFRID LAURIER** responds "We have no objection to offer at all"—**NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL** passed.—**SUPPLY—Militia and Defence.**
 - 25 **SIR ROBERT BORDEN** introduces bill for **INCREASED SENATE REPRESENTATION. SUPPLY—Railways and Canals Department. Militia and Defence.**
 - 26 Bill for **RELIEF OF WESTERN FARMERS**, passed. **SUPPLY—Militia and Defence. Interior Department—Immigration. PREMIER BORDEN** introduces bill to ratify and authorize **OVER-ISSUE OF DOMINION NOTES**, \$10,000,000 to Canadian Northern, \$6,000,000 to Grand Trunk Pacific and \$10,000,000 for general government purposes.
 - 27 **SPECIAL WAR REVENUE BILL** (Stamp Taxes), passed. **SUPPLY—Department of Secretary of State, Printing, Mines and Geological Survey; Naval Service; Marine and Fisheries.**
 - 29 **DOMINION NOTES BILL**, ratifying over-issue without authority of Parliament, passed. **WAR APPROPRIATIONS BILL**, \$100,000,000, passed. **SUPPLY—Department of Railways and Canals.**
 - 30 **SUPPLY—Excise Department of Justice.—Debate on KINGSTON PENITENTIARY and PRISON REFORM. SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES** for 1915-1916 brought down.
 - 31 Debate in Committee on **AMENDMENT TO ADULTERATION ACT** respecting Maple Syrup and Sugar. Debate in Committee on proposal that **GOVERNMENT OPERATE LAKE SUPERIOR SECTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.**

DIARY OF THE MONTH

1915.
March.
- 2 **SOUTH WATERLOO, (Ont.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Galt, nominate **JOHN BROWN** of Galt.
 - 4 **SALTCOATS, (Sask.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Melville, nominate the sitting member, **THOMAS MacNUTT** of Saltcoats.
 - 5 **QUEBEC LEGISLATURE PROROGUES. COMPTON, (Que.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Bury, nominate **A. B. HUNT**, Ex-M.P. and elect officers for year.
 - 6 **LINCOLN, (Ont.) CONSERVATIVES**, annual meeting at St. Catharines, election of officers, etc., passes resolution "paying tribute to the loyal support of the Liberal Opposition in the Dominion House in all War Measures."
 - 6 **CONSERVATIVE BANQUET** at Albany Club, Toronto, **HON. A. E. KEMP**, (Toronto East) says "There is no truce between the Liberal-Conservative party and any other, and never has been."
 - 9 **JAMES W. RICHARDS, M.P.**, Liberal Member for **PRINCE COUNTY, (P.E.I.)**, dies at Ottawa.
 - 11 **OPENING OF NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.**
 - 12 **OTTAWA CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION**, general meeting addressed by **HON. T. W. CROTHERS, A. E. FRIPP, M.P.**, **G. H. FOWLER, M.P.**, and others.
 - 13 **PEEL, (Ont.) LIBERALS**, annual meeting at Brampton, addressed by **DR. D. B. NEELY, M.P.**, (Humboldt, Sask.) and **MR. W. M. MARTIN, M.P.**, (Regina, Sask.).
 - 13 **WEST YORK, (Ont.) CONSERVATIVE**, annual meeting at Weston; election of Officers, addresses by **SENATOR RUFUS POPE, W. F. MacLEAN, M.P.**, **CAPT. TOM WALLACE, M.P.**, and others, predicting early Federal Election.
 - 15 **PROVINCIAL BYE-ELECTION, WHITFORD, (Sask.)** results in re-election of **ANDREW SHANDRO, (Liberal)**, unseated on petition, with increased majority of 250 over Roman Kramer, Conservative.
 - 16 **ST. LAWRENCE AND CARTIER CONSERVATIVE** association meeting in Montreal, discussed nomination of candidate for new Federal riding of **CARTIER, (Que.)**.
 - 16 **MACKENZIE, (Sask.) CONSERVATIVES**, annual meeting at Canora; election of officers, etc. Nomination of candidate deferred.
 - 18 **TORONTO CENTRAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION** meets to organize for nominating conventions.
 - 18 **HON. WALTER SCOTT, PREMIER OF SASKATCHEWAN**, announces at Oxbow, Sask., that his government has decided to **ABOLISH ALL BAR AND CLUB LICENSES** in Saskatchewan on July 1st, 1915 and Government will take over wholesale liquor business.
 - 19 **ASSINIBOIA, (Sask.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Estevan, nominate the sitting member, **J. C. TURRIFF, M.P.**
 - 20 **NORTH YORK, (Ont.) CONSERVATIVES**, annual meeting at Newmarket, addressed by **J. A. ARMSTRONG, M.P.**, gives warning of early election.
 - 20 **KENT, (Ont.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Chatham, nominate for new riding **A. B. McCOIG, M.P.**, sitting member for West Kent.
 - 20 **PRINCE EDWARD, (Ont.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Pictou, nominate **Herbert Horsey**.
 - 25 **COMPTON, (Que.) CONSERVATIVES**, annual meeting at Cookshire, election of officers, etc. Public meeting addressed by **HON. P. E. BLONDIN, R. B. BENNETT, (Calgary)** and others.
 - 26 **EDMONTON, (Alta.) LIBERALS**, annual meeting, election of officers, etc. Passed resolution advocating raising British Preference to 50 per cent.
 - 26 **QUEENS, (P.E.I.) CONSERVATIVES**, in convention at Charlottetown, **FAIL TO AGREE ON CANDIDATES.**
 - 28 **LENNOX, (Ont.) (Lennox and Addington) CONSERVATIVES**, annual meeting at Napanee.
 - 30 **WEST HASTINGS, (Ont.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Belleville, offer unanimous nomination to **Dr. E. A. Platt**.
 - 31 **CUMBERLAND, (N.S.) LIBERALS**, in convention at Amherst, nominate **H. J. LOGAN, K.C.**, former M.P.

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