



Liberal Weekly



VOL. I. No. 4.

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 30th, 1917.

TWO CENTS

THE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, discloses number of Canadian Forces.

Canada's new War Minister, at a meeting on behalf of the Victory Loan held in Ottawa on November 14th, gave the following statistics, as of date Nov. 14th, 1917, as reported in the Morning Citizen, regarding the distribution of Canada's forces:

IN FRANCE.....	143,000
IN ENGLAND.....	116,000
IN CANADA.....	35,000
TOTAL CASUALTIES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.....	126,580

The figures speak for themselves particularly the 116,000 in England and 35,000 in Canada.

LANARK, ONTARIO, FARMERS PROTEST AGAINST WORK OF TRIBUNALS.

On November 15th under the auspices of the Farmers Club of Perth (Lanark County, Ontario) five hundred farmers paraded the streets of the town to protest against the Military Service Tribunals in depleting their farms of labourers.

The following resolution addressed to the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, was passed unanimously:

"We, the united farmers of the County of Lanark surrounding the town of Perth, wish to protest against the manner in which the local tribunals are interpreting the Military Service Act, having regard to your recent speech in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, before the live stock breeders' conference, in which you declared that men necessary for production would in no case be taken from the farms.

"Before the tribunal in Perth during the four days' sitting approximately one hundred applications for exemption have been considered. About twenty have

been ordered for immediate service and about eight have been granted exemption of varying periods of from one to six months. About 75 per cent of the total applicants are farmers' sons. In view of the acute shortage of farm labor which the farmers of this district have to contend with, this matter is of serious moment to them, and we would ask you to use your utmost endeavour to have most specific and more definite instructions made in regard to the drafting of farm labour forwarded to this and other tribunals. And we would further ask that applicants who have been refused exemption at this tribunal be granted a further hearing at another tribunal."

RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER WAS NOT ASKED TO CO-OPERATE IN VOLUNTARY RECRUITING.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier replies to the statement made at Sydney, N.S., on the evening of Saturday, November 17th, by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, when he stated that "on two occasions he had asked the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier to co-operate with him in regard to recruiting."

The matter being drawn to the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he directs that the following reply be made:—

Ottawa, November 21st, 1917.

"I have noticed in the press a statement made at Sydney, N.S., on Saturday Evening, November 17th, by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden to the effect that on two different occasions he had requested me to co-operate with him in connection with voluntary recruiting, and that I had refused. I wish to state in reply that I have no knowledge whatever of these invitations. I remember quite well that at the outbreak of war I directed a communication, of which the following is a copy, to Sir Robert Borden:

"Dear Sir Robert Borden:—

There is every probability that the War will be of long duration, and I understand that the Government is already contemplating the organization of a second contingent. May I suggest that as our population is composed of various ethnical elements it might be well to recognize the fact and to allow the formation of units out of these several elements.

"The War Office at all times has taken advantage of the force of race sentiment in the formation of the army. At all times it has counted purely Scotch regiments as well as purely Irish regiments, and we understand that Lord Kitchener has just authorized the recruiting of an exclusively Welsh force. The aim I have in view is in reference to the formation of a French-Canadian regiment. You are probably aware that a movement is on foot in Montreal and Quebec for the purpose of raising such a regiment.

"There is every reason to believe that if the formation of a French-Canadian unit were authorized, there would be a generous response.

"I offer these observations with the sole object of helping in the cause which we have all so much at heart. If you think well of my suggestion I will be happy to assist in any way that may be deemed advisable, and I will hold myself ready to meet you at your conference for a mutual exchange of views, both as to the object itself and the best means of attainment."

Yours sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

"While the proposals made in this communication were approved of by Sir Robert Borden, I cannot say that I have any recollection whatever of being asked to co-operate with the carrying out of them. It is true that in the Fall of 1916 I was asked to co-operate in the selection of a Parliamentary committee to serve under the National Service Board. The reasons why I declined are well known to everybody and I think events have proven that my action was justified in the matter. Further than that, no appeals were made to me, by Sir Robert Borden, or through me to any members of my party, to assist in the voluntary recruiting system of this country."

(Sgd.) WILFRID LAURIER.

NEWS PRINT AND HOW THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED THE PRICE.

Some months ago the newsprint manufacturers contemplated raising the price of news print about two hundred per cent. When this information reached the newspapers they went in a body to the Finance Minister. He listened to their side of the question and arranged a meeting between the paper-makers and its users, this meeting being held in his office in Ottawa. The newspapers were willing to have some addition made to the price of news print, but nothing approaching the price the manufacturers demanded.

The meeting ended by Sir Thomas threatening that if they did not sell news print at the price he was fixing he would prevent the export of all paper and pulp to the United States. This brought the paper makers to time and Sir Thomas appointed a commission to investigate the news print situation and report. This is the way

the matter stands now.

In other words he has his thumb on the safety valve which he can remove when he sees fit, and when he does half the papers in Canada will cease publication. Those that remain will have to be sold at double the price they are sold at to-day. This would cut their circulation probably fifty or sixty per cent and would reduce the amount received for advertising to the same extent. Thus the present government have brought the greatest of pressures—a most dangerous one for the country—to bear on the press of the Dominion.

One could not help noticing daily, for months past, the enormous advertisements the government they are also giving out to the press. Their newspaper advertising expenses running up into hundreds of thousands.

Is this not at least an attempt to threaten or cajole the newspapers of the Dominion?

THE MEN THE KAISER WOULD VOTE FOR.

The New Borden Government has adopted as one of its election slogans, the trenchant question: "How would the Kaiser vote?"

We would assume that the Kaiser if he were in Canada on December 17 next would vote:

1st.—For the government which represents, and is ruled by the Junker element of the Dominion—the privileged classes, the barons of high protection and the malefactors of great wealth.

2nd.—For the government which permitted Canadian nickel to be shipped to Germany, underseas on the Deutschland, to be manufactured into munitions for the destruction of young Canadian lives.

"Why, the German guns that fired shells at my soldiers and myself day after day, in Flanders, were made of Canadian nickel and chrome steel. The rifles they fired at us had barrels that were made out of Canadian nickel steel. Every one of them was stamped, 'Nickel steel,' but they should have borne the motto, 'Mined in Canada'."—Col. John A. Currie, Conservative M.P. for North Simcoe, speaking in the House of Commons, Feb. 22, 1916.

3rd.—For the government which sent Canadian soldiers to the battle front equipped with Ross rifles which jammed in their hands while the hordes of the Kaiser approached.

4th.—For the government which sent Canadian soldiers overseas equipped with rotten boots, unserviceable binoculars, and inefficient and useless equipment, and expected them to cope with the well-equipped legions of the Kaiser under such a handicap.

4th.—For the government which for three years of war permitted toll, in party patronage, to be exacted from every dollar contributed toward the war by a heavily taxed people, in the guise of "War Taxes."

6th.—For the government which permitted one of its friends to make profits aggregating 80 per cent on bacon supplied to the Allies, the enemies of the Kaiser; and which had knighthood conferred upon that gentleman for his "good services."

7th.—For the government which permitted that same man to sell salt and water to Great Britain for 28 cents a pound.

8th.—For the government which permitted the profiteer and the food-hog to wax rich on the life-blood of the men who fought against the Kaiser, while the relations of these latter were left inadequately provided for at home.

9th.—For the government which for three years of war neglected to mobilize the resources of the Dominion against the power of the Kaiser.

10th.—For the government which in the face of the submarine menace failed to take steps betimes to counteract the loss of shipping, by embarking upon a ship-building programme; and which by such neglect aided and abetted the campaign of frightfulness of the Kaiser.

11th.—For the government which failed to utilize the machine shops of the state for the manufacture of munitions for the destruction of the Kaiser's armies, but which preferred to turn the industry over to its friends, the munitioneers.

12th.—For the government which treated as a "scrap of paper" the solemn covenant entered into with a large body of its citizens of foreign birth, who came to Canada in good faith to escape Teutonic militarism; and which thereby relegated these men to their former status as men of German or Austrian citizenship.

13th.—For the government which aided the submarine by placing additional

tariff barriers against the entry of British goods into the Dominion.

14th.—For the government which by closure strove to degrade the free parliament of Canada to the level of the German Reichstag.

15th.—For the government which muzzled the press.

16th.—For the government which through extravagance, graft, inefficiency and waste bids fair, if left alone, to run the Dominion into a condition of debt, which will paralyze her future war activities, and reduce her to impotence in the face of the Kaiser's power.

17th.—For the government which for three months held up the sending of the second Canadian division overseas, while it was haggling over a question of patronage in connection with motor trucks.

18th.—For the government which has always placed its own selfish party interests before the winning of the war.

A CORRECTION.

In the issue of the Liberal Weekly of November 23rd, 1917, figures were given in regard to the profits of the Wm. Davies Company, as taken from the Report of W. F. O'Connor, High Cost of Living Commissioner.

The figures as given were obviously incorrect as it would be impossible to have a profit of \$5.05 on one pound of bacon. The following is the correct

table:		
1913—85,000 at a margin of 3.63 per lb.....	\$	3 085
1914—14,000,000 at a margin of 3.06 per lb.....		428 400
1915—60,000,000 at a margin of 3.67 per lb.....		2 202 000
1916—100,000,000 at a margin of 5.05 per lb.....		5 050 000
	A total margin of	\$7 683 485

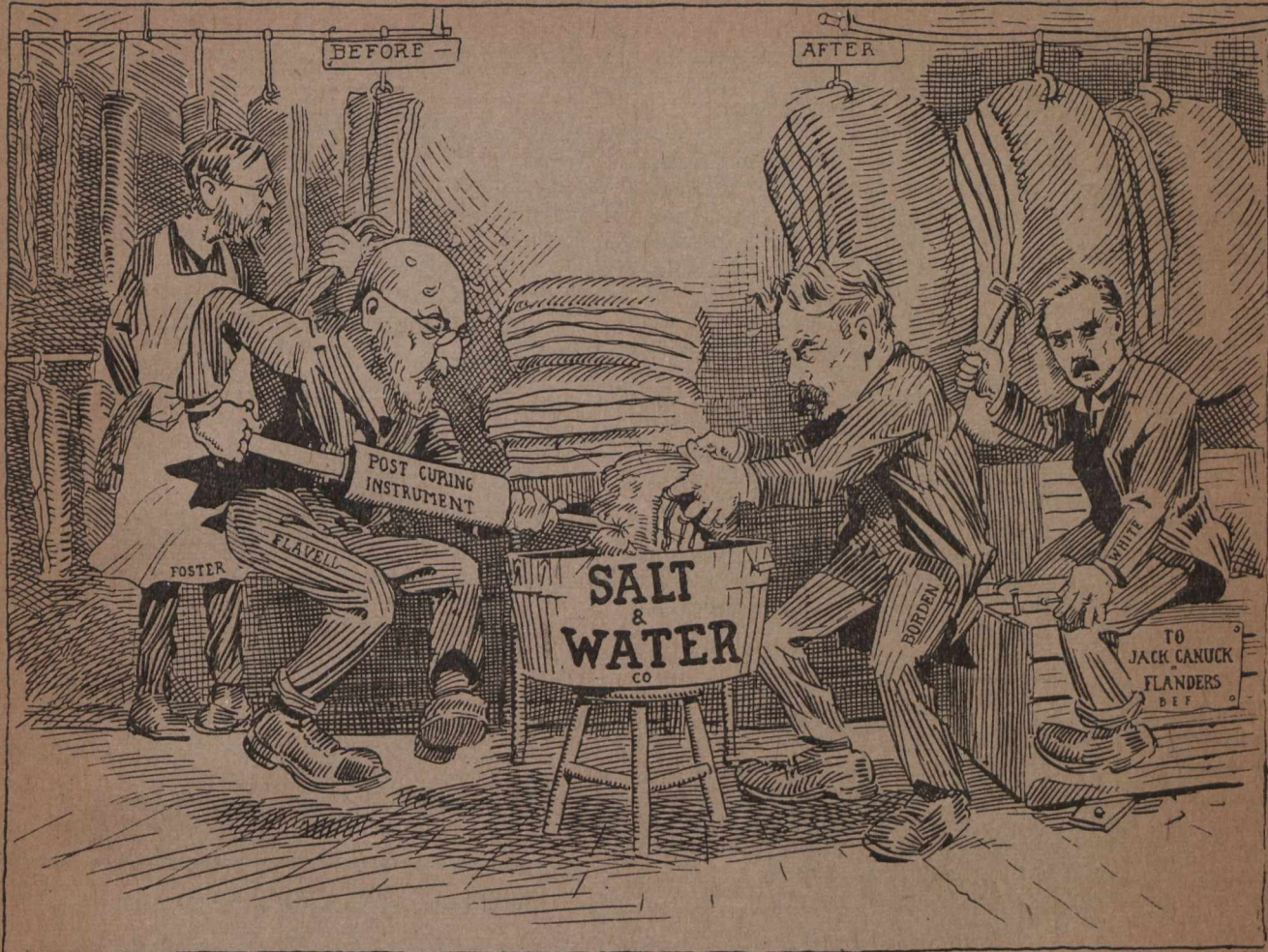
EXPENDITURE OF BORDEN GOVERNMENT SHOWS ALARMING INCREASE OVER EXPENDITURE OF 1910-11.

Practically every Branch forging ahead at a time when strict economy should be practised.

Department of	1910-11	1915-16	Increase	Increase
Justice.....	\$ 1,292,401	\$ 1,477,238	\$ 184,837	14 per cent.
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	1,319,905	3,452,153	2,132,248	162 "
Civil Government.....	4,463,094	6,408,856	1,945,762	43 "
Fisheries.....	760,734	1,115,303	354,569	47 "
Mines (Geological Survey).....	244,274	462,787	218,513	89 "
Immigration.....	1,079,129	1,307,480	328,351	30 "
Indians.....	1,449,961	2,190,333	740,372	51 "
Mounted Police.....	713,813	1,395,022	681,209	95 "
Ocean & River Service.....	869,164	1,213,917	344,753	40 "
Penitentiaries.....	527,760	903,318	375,558	71 "
Police.....	64,484	116,664	52,180	81 "
Public Works (Consolidated Acct).....	8,621 431	12,039,252	3,417,821	40 "
Public Works Capital account.....	3,742,717	8,471,228	4,728,511	126 "
Public Works (Collection Revenue).....	594,868	857,877	263,009	44 "
Steamboat Inspection.....	42,818	64,884	22,066	52 "
Administration of Yukon Territory.....	303,674	344,575	40,901	13 "
Adulteration of Food.....	21,245	44,721	23,476	111 "
Customs.....	2,187,174	3,685,399	1,498,225	68 "
Dominion Lands.....	1,804,250	3,418,297	1,614,047	89 "
Excise.....	703,659	897,671	194,012	28 "
Post Office.....	7,954,222	16,009,138	8,054,916	101 "
Rys. & Canals (Collection of Revenue).....	11,123,250	20,777,829	9,654,579	87 "
Weights & Measures.....	105,865	305,215	199,350	188 "

The above figures were taken from the Public Accounts Blue Book issued by the Government.

WILL FEEDING SOLDIERS ON BACON INFLATED WITH 4 PER CENT "SALT & WATER" WIN THE WAR ?



SALT AND WATER FOR THE SOLDIERS AT TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS A POUND.

Even the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the investigation conducted by W. F. O'Connor, K.C., into the profits of cold storage companies was unable to find in favour of the William Davies Packing Company, whose head is Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board and director of a number of companies affiliated with that financial ring in Toronto which has for six years directed the action of the Government at Ottawa.

The Henderson-Brodie-Clarkson Commission has reported. With regard to the William Davies Company it finds that the net percentages of profit per annum made by the company on its invested capital were as follows:—

Year	Percentage of profit
1914 (before the war)	6.89
1915	43.82
1916	80.02

In other words, a company which was satisfied with a profit of about six per cent on its investment in times of war, when sacrifices might be expected, was permitted to and greedily took profits aggregating 80 per cent!

That the profits of the William Davies Company are simply exemplary of those permitted by the Borden Government to be made by many other profiteers cannot be doubted. Other profiteering

companies, manufacturing war supplies, have not been investigated—that is all.

But the full enormity of the Flavelle profits cannot be properly appreciated without taking into account one feature of the evidence given before the Commission. It was attested by several witnesses that in the "post-curing" process the raw bacon increased in weight from 3 to 7 per cent. In other words, the bacon sold and supplied to the soldiers contained from three to seven per cent of salt and water for which the Flavelle company secured pure "velvet" at bacon prices.

One Million Pounds of Salt and Water as Food for the Soldiers.

In 1916 the Flavelle Company sold 100,000,000 lbs. of bacon at a margin of 5.05 cents per lb. Placing the average increase in weight from the post-curing process at 4 per cent, it is easy to estimate the amount of salt and water contained in the 100 million lbs. It would amount to exactly four million pounds.

Sir Joseph Flavelle got 28 cents a pound for his bacon including the salt and water. In other words, for the 4 million lbs. of salt and water he secured \$1,120,000. And this is placing the average increase in weight at a reasonably low percentage.

These are the men who want to "win the war"—but not too soon.

CANADIAN NORTHERN FAVOURS SIR THOMAS WHITE

When Sir Thomas White was nominated as Conservative Candidate for Leeds and Brockville a special C. N. R. train was run from Westport to Brockville.

On November 9th or shortly after Sir Thomas White's meeting Mr. A. C. Hardy, the Liberal Candidate for Leeds and Brockville, sent a communication to the C. N. R. asking them for a special train to be run Westport to Brockville for a meeting of Mr. Hardy's. It is very significant to note that this request was refused and that Mr. Hardy is unable to secure a special train from Westport to Brockville the same as Sir Thomas White did.

The reason given by the Railway Association is that "a burden of unprecedented magnitude in the movement of the country's food, munitions and armies", is so taxing the rolling stock of this company that the C. N. R. are unable to comply with this request.

Sir Thomas White is able to get special trains on the C. N. R. but Mr. Hardy the candidate Liberal is refused. It is worth something to be connected with the Toronto Interests.

One of the Big Financiers.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne has taken exception to some statements made on nomination day by Mr. A. R. McMaster, K. C., Liberal candidate for Brome Quebec to the effect that he, Mr. Ballantyne, was a War profiteer owing to the fact that he was connected with certain companies manufacturing war supplies.

We accept these statements from Mr. Ballantyne but in doing so we cannot but recall his attitude in 1911 when Reciprocity was being discussed in Canada. Mr. Ballantyne was against it.

We also recall the formation on June 9th, 1911 of one of the largest mergers consummated in Canada, when three paint concerns, the Sherwin Williams Company of Montreal, the Lewis Berger & Sons of London, England and the Canada Paint Company, were merged into one. The Capital originally involved was \$2,500,000 but the new merger, under the name of Sherwin Williams Company increased this to \$12,000,000 of which \$9,450,000 was at once issued. Mr. Ballantyne became Vice-President and Managing Director. We also recall that Mr. Ballantyne is an ex-President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and a Director of the Canada Cement Company, Canadian Explosives and of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In connection with "Canada Explosives", we recall a statement which appeared in the Montreal Star, (Conservative) on September 17th, when this paper stated that "Canada Explosives had got another big contract from Messrs Curtis and Harvey for several million dollars which would net them (Canada Explosives) correspondingly large profits." The Montreal Star further stated that "Canada Explosives" is quoted as having a capital of \$4,650,000 preferred 7% stock and \$3,404,000 of Common stock, and that in July 1917 they paid a cash dividend

of 200 per cent which is equal to a straight cash bonus of \$6,808,000 on \$3,404,000 worth of common stock.

And Mr. Ballantyne is a director of this Company.

THE ENUMERATORS THEIR WORK AND IMPORTANT DATES.

On December 2nd, 1917,

The enumerators will post up the lists they have made, and at the same time will give notice where they will sit from December 7th to December 16th for two hours daily (except Sunday), and all day Polling Day.

On December 11th,

The enumerators will complete the revision of the lists.

On December 12th,

The enumerators will certify the lists.

On December 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th,

The enumerators will sit to answer enquiries.

On December 17th,

Polling Day, the enumerators will sit all day to hear applications of those not on the lists and who claim the right to vote.

APPEALS.

December 6th,

Is the last day for giving Notice of appeals.

December 7th,

Will be devoted to hearing Appeals.

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



Alex. E. May
Liberal Candidate

Federal Riding of
East Edmonton

Honesty

Economy

Efficiency

FOOD CONTROLLER HANNA SAYS GERMAN INFLUENCES BEHIND CRITICISM OF HIS OFFICE.

From the office of the Food Controller in Ottawa, there is issued a fortnightly Bulletin. The last copy published, No. 4, is remarkable, due to the fact that the front page is entirely devoted to scolding the Canadian people for the criticisms aimed at the Food Controller's Office in Ottawa. It is "the organized effort of German agents" says Mr. Hanna, and then proceeds to complain that criticism of this kind "retards the organization and unification of the people."

In reply, we will inform Mr. Hanna and his high-salaried staff that there are thousands and thousands of good citizens in Canada adversely criticising his work who are not in the employ of German agents. We also warn Mr. Hanna that if his office continues to cast such serious reflections accuse him with being in league with the Conservative Political organization, whose stock-in-trade is to accuse the followers of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier with being in league with the Kaiser.

"WIN THE WAR" CANDIDATES.

The Borden Government secured its inspiration for its new Franchise Act from Prussia.

"The Union Government movement does not, in the eyes of sensible men, gain any strength from the announcements so often made nowadays that somebody has been or is to be nominated as a "Win the War candidate." The phrase is foolish, offensive, and grossly misleading. If the announcement of such nominations reach the German lines they will afford much aid and comfort to the enemy, for they clearly convey an intimation that the Canadian people are divided into two parties, one desiring to win the war and one desiring to lose it, a piece of news that may well be part of a situation that encourages the Kaiser and his advisers to persist in the conflict. It is a pity that what to so many people is a good cause has to be supported—if the word can be correctly used—by such foolish methods."

"There is no reason why any man should assume for himself and his political associates a monopoly of the patriotism of the country. Such action smacks too much of the flag-waving, "no truck or trade with the Yankees," policy of not very long ago. The candidates who to win votes resort to such clap-trap will not strengthen themselves among fair minded men."

QUEEN'S COUNTY, P. E. ISLAND

WIN-THE-WAR LIBERAL CANDIDATES

A. B. WARBURTON
JOHN E. SINCLAIR

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT QUEBEC ON FRIDAY NOVEMBER 9th, 1917.

"My Compatriots, men and women, the war is still going on. France is still under the heel of Germany. Britain is still heroically fighting, and fighting the foe on the soil of old France. What will we French-Canadians do? I come to speak to you frankly, with the same honesty as ever. I never deceived you and I have confidence in my compatriots. With pleasure or pain I always spoke the language of the truth. I shall do the same to-day.

We Must Serve.

"I believe that our first and pressing duty is to share in the fight. I believe that it is our immediate duty to help our armies who have covered themselves with glory. We must support them with men. We must feed them. We must serve. I stand for voluntary service, but I repeat with all earnestness, I stand for service.

"Despite the prejudice and the vicious campaign of 1911, I know my people. The remedy was not conscription, but an appeal to the patriotic and true sentiments of the people of this Province to the hearts of my Compatriots.

Respects His Foes.

"Men with whom I have fought for Liberal principles side by side for fifteen years have differed with me. They believe in conscription. I do not. But let us always be just. Many of them are just as sincere as I, and sincere convictions are entitled to respect. I have been forty years in political fights, but I never yet attacked a person. I believe my friends have made a grievous error, but I respect the honesty of their convictions. My friend Carvell has done great service for Canada in bringing profiteers to task, and fighting dishonesty and impropriety in public business.

"It was not the first time that Liberals had differed from the policy of their leader.

Women Should Have Been Given the Vote.

"It will be to the shame and the detriment of Canada for many years to come. In manufacturing a new electorate the Government gave the suffrage to women, but not to all. Had it been to all I would have had no objection, I would like to see all women treated alike. But it was only those who were fortunate enough to have relatives at the front who were given the vote, because the Government thinks they will vote for conscription.

"I did not wish to exert compulsion, even in the Liberal party. I have been forty years in politics and I have fought many fights. I have never attacked a person; I have only attacked acts. Of those who have left our party, I have only this to say—that I believe our friends made a great mistake. I have no doubt that when he was a simple member, Mr. Carvell rendered his country greater service in attacking the profiteers who were sapping the blood of the people than he did in joining this Government.

"I know not, whether Providence will permit me to see the position justified, but I do not despair. We must never despair. We must always remain firm in the cause we believe to be right, not spoiled by victory or cast down by defeat.

"If defeat is to be my portion I will go on undismayed the day after, to follow my ideals and my convictions, to continue to do what I believe to be right. That is my course. Let it be your course, my compatriots. Time is with us. Time is ever with the right. We may have a check, but right and truth will prevail in the end."

FOOD OR MEN.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Borden Government speaking in Montreal on November 16th stated:

"There is plenty of food in England and France for the soldiers, what they want is men and more men."

Mr. Ballantyne may be sincere but we prefer accepting the word of such men as Lord Northcliffe the Agent of the British Government in United States, and of Lord Rhonnda, the British Food Controller.

Speaking in Toronto recently Lord Northcliffe said:

"The question of food supply of the army was, with the solitary exception of transatlantic shipping, the vital question of the war."

Lord Rhonnda the British Food Controller recently said:

"What we ask from the United States and Canada we cannot procure elsewhere. Unless the Allies in Europe are able to import the supplies necessary for feeding their armies and their civil population, victory may slip from our united grasp."

MORE POLITICS.

In last week's issue of the *Liberal Weekly* we gave the details of how an employee in the Separation and Assigned Pay Branch of the Militia Department had been dismissed by the Militia Department for refusing to compile a political list of the Soldiers' wives, assignees and dependents for the Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice. The list was entirely political, to be used by Mr. Doherty in his constituency and the employee felt that he was not called upon to do political work in the Department.

On November 14th, 1917, we were asked for a list of the Soldiers' wives, assignees and dependents and accordingly we wrote General Mewburn as follows:

"We have been asked for a copy of the names of the Soldiers' wives, assignees and dependents for the Electoral District of Temiskaming. Would it be possible to secure such a list from your Department."

His Private Secretary on November 15th:

"In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to the Honourable the Minister, I beg to advise that a statement such as you ask for is not available in this Department."

We leave it for our electors to judge whether politics have been eliminated from the Militia Department when an employee can be suspended because he refused to make up a list for a Conservative Minister, whereas when a good Liberal asks for the list he is told that such a list is not available.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

F. B. Carvell speaking in the House of Commons on May 23rd. (see Hansard, pages 1778 and 1779.)

"My hon. friend (Sir Thos. White) says: You cannot revise a tariff during the war; you have to have more money and you must raise it by means of a tariff. There never has been a time in the history of Canada when you can revise the tariff downward as well as you can to-day. There has never been a time when you can discuss the question of the tariff with the people of Canada as well as you can to-day. Down to the beginning of the war things had been going fairly well; the people were fairly prosperous; we did not have to raise very much money; our taxes were low; we did not know as much as the people of other countries do about raising money; and when you discussed the question of direct taxation, there is no doubt that a great outcry would be raised against it, but the people have learned that you cannot raise a very large revenue by means of a tariff, notwithstanding that my hon. friend says that a tariff must, for many years, be the great means by which revenue shall be raised. . . .

"There is, however, another side to this question which, in my judgment, the Minister of Finance fails to consider, and which I think, my hon. friends opposite fail to consider when they are discussing this question of tariff. They say: Oh, but if you reduce the tariff, you will not have any revenue; you have to have a revenue in order to carry on the war, and the only way to secure that revenue is to keep up the tariff. I want to tell my hon. friend in the first place, that that has not been the history of Canada, nor of any other country in the world. We know that in 1897 when the British preference was introduced in this country, which meant an enormous reduction in the tariff, the tariff revenue did not decrease, but went up by leaps and bounds at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year. It is all very simple. The moment you take the duty off any article—I do not ask that everything be put on the free list, but I say reduce the duty—the moment you reduce the duty on an article of ordinary consumption, that moment you make it cheaper, and you put the average consumer in a better position to purchase. If he purchases more, then more goods come into the country, and more revenue comes into the coffers of the Government; that is a general principle which I do not think anybody will dispute."

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."

R. R. HALL, Esq.,

Barrister,

Liberal Candidate for
West Peterborough.

The Liberal Weekly

\$1.00 a year

Canvassers Wanted