

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

VOL. IV. No. 2.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER, 1916.

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CANADA'S NEED.

Unless all signs and portents fail the Liberal party will, at no great distance of time, be called upon to administer the affairs of the country, and it will then be faced with the greatest responsibility ever placed upon any political party in the history of Canada. The best brains of the party, irrespective of race, religion, personality, service, clique or favor will then be necessary for the salvation of the country, and Heaven grant that they may be forthcoming. Canada has suffered too long from the mediocrities generally comprising the Borden government to be tolerant, or even patient, if afflicted with a Liberal Cabinet of no better general calibre. The Liberal party in 1896 rescued the country from the slough of stagnation and despair through the efforts of the strongest Cabinet formed since Confederation, and it has within its ranks to-day the brains, the experience, the initiative and the courage to repeat the performance in the face of immensely greater difficulties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier the great Chieftain of the party can always be relied upon for the highest efficiency and the most profound wisdom in leadership, but no one man, great though he may be, can cope with the exceedingly difficult situation. He must be supported in Council by a band of the highest grade lieutenants. If a sufficient number of the necessary, able and clean men are not to-day in public life, they ought to be, and they can, and must be, obtained. The party must put its best foot forward so that it may measure well up to the tremendous responsibilities facing it.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LLOYD GEORGE

Every time that really wonderful man, Lloyd George, sounds a bugle call he sends the blood tingling through our veins and makes us rear our heads in joyous pride of our British ancestry. No one quite so aptly expresses the real spirit of his race. His recent talk with an American correspondent is a masterly summarization of the War situation ringing with the unflinching determination of the British people never to stop until future immunity for civilization against the madness of Prussianism is beyond all question secured.

Probably no one man has done more to help the cause of the Allies than this master-mind and practical genius. Politically and by instinct a lover of peace, he has stood head and shoulders above nearly all English public men in the prosecution of the War, by virtue of his wonderfully clear, broad and long vision, his intensely practical mind, his enormous capacity for work that counts, his bull-dog courage and his almost Divine gift of lucid speech.

THE WAR LOAN.

The Canadian people are to be congratulated upon their splendid response to the War Loan, and Sir Thomas White is deserving of commendation for his wisdom in advertising it extensively—a factor which we believe contributed greatly towards its success.

Apropos of the Rogers-Galt episode, may we remark that weak men usually show up badly in a crisis. Neither thought sanely, and consequently, one talked, and the other acted, foolishly.

What is the matter with the Hon. Robert Rogers? Does he inwardly realize that he is fighting with his back to the wall? If not, why was he so bitter to Judge Galt? Why did he lose his *savoir faire*, which is his main redeeming feature.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY AVAILABLE.

The Third Volume of the bound copies of the Canadian Liberal Monthly has just been issued and is a splendid book of reference for any person who desires to study political and other questions which have arisen in the past year.

The price is 50 cents for the paper-covered volume and 60 cents for the card-board-covered copies.

The Central Liberal Information Office have on hand a few bound copies of Vols. 1, 2 and 3, which will be supplied for \$1.50 for the three volumes. Anyone taking an interest in public affairs should secure one of these complete sets. Apply—

THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY,
Ottawa, Canada.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S SPEECH

ST. JOSEPH BOULEVARD, MAISONNEUVE, QUEBEC

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1916

"I WANT TO FIGHT FOR ENGLAND AND ALSO FOR FRANCE. TO THOSE WHO DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT FOR EITHER ENGLAND OR FRANCE I WOULD SAY: WOULD YOU FIGHT FOR YOURSELVES?"

"AFTER THE WAR A NEW PAGE WILL BE OPEN TO OUR HISTORY AND WHAT WILL THAT PAGE BE?"

"WHAT I WAS IN THE PAST I STILL AM TO-DAY; I ALWAYS WAS ANTI-MILITARIST, AND I AM ANTI-MILITARIST TO-DAY. I AM ANTI-MILITARIST LIKE LLOYD-GEORGE, LIKE HENDERSON, LIKE THE RADICALS OF FRANCE, LIKE THE CLERICALS OF FRANCE WHO ENTERED THIS WAR TO SAVE THE LIFE OF FRANCE."

Sir Wilfrid's solutions of the economical problems were outlined under the following headings:—

Employment—Instead of the violence of strikes, the application of conciliation and arbitration.

Aid for the aged, the incapacitated, and suffering families, including insurance against accident, sickness, and a system of old age pensions;

Provision for returned soldiers;

Improvement in agriculture and technical education, immigration.

The question of rural credit for farmers; the question of finance.

The following extracts are quoted from the speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid.

Canada and the War.

"There are people who say we will not fight for England; will you then fight for France? Ah, gentlemen, remember that it is not on England that Germany throws her forces, it is on France and on Belgium. If England had refused to give her aid, those who say we should not fight for England would be the first to accuse England.

"I speak to you of French origin; if I were young like you and had the same health in my youth that I enjoy to-day, I would join those brave Canadians fighting to-day for the liberation of French territory. (Greet Cheering.) I would not have it said that the French-Canadians do less for the liberation of France than the citizens of British origin. I ask this, that for the honor of the French name, it may not be said that the Canadians of French origin have less courage than those of British origin.

"For my part, I want to fight for England and also for France. To those who do not want to fight either for England or for France, I say: Will you fight for yourselves? (Applause.)

"Canada is a free country; we have complete freedom, nothing obliges us to take part in Britain's war. Still there is no doubt that when Great Britain is at war we are at war.

"Because our country is subject to the attack of the enemy, and evidently when a country is attacked it is the duty of all citizens to defend it, not in virtue of the Constitution but in virtue of that primordial law, to fight aggression of one's country.

"If we were not obliged, was it wise to take part in the war? There are three theories advanced: First, there are those who wish without any question that Canada

should take part in all of Britain's wars; second, there are the Nationalists, also blind, who say without discussion or argument that Canada must not take part. The third theory, the one that I have always defended, is that Canada is a free country and it is for the Parliament, representing the people, to determine whether or not we shall take part in England's wars.

"I did not hesitate to say that we should take part in this war."

Militarism must not be permitted to invade Canada.

"There is another movement to draw Canada into this. It is not a new movement, it has existed for years, but it is more accentuated than ever. I always fought against this policy and I fight against it still. (Applause.) I have been accused of being unfaithful to my policy when I agreed to the participation of Canada in this war, but it is one thing to fight in defence of civilization and another thing to go into militarism.

"What I was in the past I still am to-day; I always was anti-militarist, and I am anti-militarist to-day. I am anti-militarist like Lloyd George, like Henderson, like the Radicals of France, like the Clericals of France who entered this war to save the life of France. (Applause.)

"After the war if there are men who wish to draw us into militarism, I shall not be one of them, and I shall fight them in the future as I fought them in the past. It is not to that that we Liberals wish to direct our forces."

Laws Are Unjust to Some.

"To-day the relations between the workingman and his employer have not attained that degree of perfection we hope for.

"Sometimes strikes are the last means left for the workingmen to get justice. To me strikes are always deplorable. If they are the last means of getting justice, they accuse the laws of the country, because there should be other means of getting justice."

His Best Title is Friend of the Poor.

"If in England and in France I received honors and titles, God is my witness that when I go down to the tomb I wish no better epitaph on my tombstone than, as Mr. Rodier said, the title of protector of the weak and poor, the old and the orphans.

New Problems to Meet.

"Gentlemen, we must now ask ourselves what will happen after the war, after the victory."

"A new page will open in our history, but what will that page be? Shall we go ahead, or shall we lose the fruit of four or five centuries of liberty? I don't know, but whatever direction we take there is bound to be a

tremendous reaction. In England at present they are preparing a movement to impose on the British people the most extreme militarist policy. Up to this, England was the least military of any country in Europe. At the beginning of the war they had a little army of 150,000 at most; to-day, in face of the peril to civilization, to come to the aid of France, they have raised an army of more than five million men, and when the war is over the military party wants to continue the military organization in peace on a war footing.

"There are many other problems to which up to the present we have not given much attention. There is the case of the aged, those incapacitated, where great suffering exists in families did not attract much attention because we were a new country, but after the war there is going to be a revolution of thought, and this question will be imposed upon us.

"I am no longer Prime Minister, but I am still recognized as the chief of the Liberal party in Canada. (Applause.) Some time ago I was asked how long I would remain chief, and I replied: 'As long as God gives me health, as long as you give me your confidence, count on me.' (Applause.) I would not be worthy of the position I hold if these problems, which will come to the attention of the country, did not attract my attention.

"Last year I appointed a committee of the leading Liberals to study all the new problems the war will bring up. After the war we will have an enormous debt amounting to more than a billion dollars; we will have problems of immigration, problems of education and lots of other questions will have to be decided. When this committee was organized, these are the questions given them, and which are now being studied by the Liberal committee; The financial question; provision for the returned soldiers; technical education; improvement in agriculture; social questions; insurance against accident, sickness and a system of pensions for the aged. This is the programme the Liberals are

studying. At this time all these questions are engaging the attention of the Liberal party, and I invite you, the workingmen, who are interested, to give us the benefit of your opinions and experience. Take the question of unemployment; we wish to help those who are unfortunate, those who have come to old age and are in want. There are no more important problems than these."

Conciliation Needed.

"There is another question which is just as important; it is the future of our country from the point of view of the different elements composing our population. After the rebellion of 1837 there was a man who, by his wisdom and moderation, his tact and judgment, was the saviour not only of his race, but of the whole country; that man was Louis Lafontaine.

"It was he who saved the situation and also won the esteem of all his contemporaries.

"Lafontaine brought about the reforms and got his country out of the position it was in at that time through co-operation with the Liberals and with all. If Lafontaine had said: 'No conciliation,' what could have happened? We would not now be the free race we are to-day.

"If instead he had taken the position of 'No conciliation, no alliance,' what would have happened? We have had the proof in recent events. If my compatriots of the French language, if the minority take for their motto, 'No conciliation, all or nothing,' the result will always be nothing, nothing, nothing. (Applause.)

"That is the lesson we must take from Lafontaine. Let us follow that lesson; Let us remember that the rights of all are limited to the rights of others."

"For forty years I have been in politics, and this is the motto I learned from the man I consider to be the greatest of Canadians, and the task I have taken I shall accomplish to the end, to the end. (Applause.)"

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA VICTORY.

MUCH might be written and many morals drawn from the results of the recent general election held in the Province of British Columbia. Suffice is to say that the Conservative government of that Province, which under the banner of Sir Richard McBride was returned to power on March 28th, 1912, without a single Liberal member as an Opposition; went down to complete and ignominious defeat at the hands of the followers of Hon. H. C. Brewster, the Liberal leader.

A few months before the election Sir Richard McBride retired to a self-made (\$15,000 per year) position in London, England, and was succeeded by Hon. W. J. Bowser.

Out of a representation of 47, the government cannot claim a dozen seats, and every minister (including the premier himself) with the possible exception of Hon. W. R. Ross failed to secure the renewed confidence of his electorate.

The soldiers' vote, taken in Canada and abroad, will not be counted until Oct. 12th. But so decisive has been the Liberal victory that it is safe to predict at the present time of writing that the result will be little changed. In fact even assuming that the soldiers' vote should go solidly for the government's candidates it would not save that government from utter defeat.

He who runs may read the lesson and the moral of this remarkable election.

ELECTION IN CARLETON. N.B.

THE government of New Brunswick has at last succeeded in securing a Minister of Public Works. Following the defeat of their candidate in Westmoreland by a heavy Liberal majority, Hon. B. Frank Smith was appointed Minister, and stood for re-election in Carleton County, in conjunction with W. S. Sutton. Smith had succeeded ex-premier Fleming in the bye-election of Feb. 19th, 1915, which was made necessary by the resignation of the premier following his conviction on charges of corruption.

The following comment from the Chatham World, (Independent Conservative) printed on Sept. 25th, four days after the election is significant:—

"The political atmosphere of New Brunswick is getting putrid. Scandal follows scandal, and charges are made against men who have hitherto been looked upon as honest men. The exposure of Flemming's assessment of \$100,000 on the Crown land leases, and the discovery that the Concrete Construction Co. paid for its gilt-edged street bridge contract by giving stock to the Minister's secretary and son, with other minor revelations of wickedness in high places, are followed by the charge that is made by Harry Blair that railway contractors had to pay government heelers blood money before they could collect the money that was due them on the Valley Railway contracts. The charge is supported by the affidavit of one of the contractors who says that Premier Clarke knew all about it, and by photographs of a cheque that was given to J. H. Crockett of the Fredericton Gleaner, as the affidavit alleges, for his influence in securing payment from the government. Mr. Blair also says that he has acted since 1912 as agent of others and has paid large sums to members of the legislature to influence their vote on certain measures."

The Vagaries of a Philanthropist or How Carter Got The Increase.



READ THE DATES AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

- July 18, 1911. Carter, Hall & Aldinger, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, tendered for Power House, Agricultural College at \$60,229.
- July 26, 1911. Tender accepted, Contract signed and executed.
- Aug. 8, 1911. Carter started work.
- Aug. 16-24—(Read Carter's Evidence.)
 "Sometime between these two dates Mr. Rogers, who was then Minister of Public Works called me up over the 'phone and says: 'Mr. Carter, wasn't that tender on the Power House low,' and I naturally

- said 'Yes,' 'Well,' he said, 'I think the government will help you out.' Tender was changed and raised to \$68,929.
- Aug. 24, 1911. Hon. Robert Rogers as Minister of Public Works made recommendation to Council that Carter's tender for \$68,929 be accepted
- Sept. 18, 1911. D. E. Sprague, election campaigner, called on Carter's firm and received a cheque for \$5,000.
- Sept. 20, 1911. Sprague received another cheque for \$2,500 from Carter's firm for campaign purposes.
- Sept. 21, 1911. General election for Dominion of Canada.

And on September 12, 1916, before a Royal Commission in Winnipeg, Carter swore that he was content with the figures of the original tender, had never complained that it was too low, had never asked for any increase, and never thought of any increase until the Hon. Robert Rogers suggested it.

THE RECORD OF THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT.

THE government of Sir Robert Borden has now been in office a full five years, which is the constitutional term, and, therefore, the moment is opportune to review its course.

The events leading to the advent of the Tories to power are still fresh in the public mind. The main issue at the election, it will be remembered, was Reciprocity between the United States and Canada. An arrangement had been made by the Liberal government which meant complete freedom of trade in a very wide range of natural products. Prior to that time both political parties had committed themselves to the opportunity of Reciprocity in trade with our neighbors, and both had repeatedly tried to secure it. It seemed on the surface, therefore, that the arrangement was the consummation of a thing devoutly wished for; in fact it seemed almost too good to be true. But the unexpected happened. The Liberals made the mistake of not appealing immediately to the country for approval of the pact, and this gave the mischief-makers, and the monied interests, who like to control elections, their opportunity. There is no use mincing words: certain powerful financial interests in the Country were in trouble through their unreasoning optimism and greed, and they thought it necessary for their salvation that a new government, which would be more sympathetic to them, should be created. Laboring men are often accused of hanging together unfairly in trade unions, but their attitude is moderate compared to the close sympathy which unites capitalists. It was a comparatively easy matter, therefore, for the troubled financiers to line up the monied interests of the Country in their support. The sequel to that was that, with an abundance of money and other potent resources, the people of the Country were stampeded. Mr. Borden, unwilling at first and apparently unable to take the view that opposition to Reciprocity would prevail, finally gave way—rumour says under pressure—and the Conservative party, backed and supported by these financial magnates, many of whom made their riches through the progressive policy of the Liberals, started the silly slogan "No Truck or Trade with the Yankees." Unfortunately for the country the slogan carried the day, and Torism became ascendent.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Borden government rode into office under auspices which certainly did not auger well for the common people.

The Formation of the Cabinet.

Let us see how Sir Robert and his government have comported themselves. Take the Cabinet he surrounded himself with. It was the **weakest since Confederation**; worse than that it contained men whose political careers gave no assurance that the best interests of the people would be concerned. Men like Pelletier, Rogers and Reid, to say nothing of others who might be specified, are certainly not "uplifting forces." As to the appointment of Hughes, Sir Robert must have thought he was running a circus and needed an Harlequin. **The inclusion of three Nationalists in the Cabinet**

was a distinct shock to the whole country. The Nationalist creed is "Not a dollar, Not a man to help the Empire;" the Tory political slogan is "Loyalty to the Hilt," yet by the decree of Borden the two were united in the Cabinet, and even Foster, who weeps loyalty, embraced his brother Blondin, who boasted that his forebears had to "shoot holes through the British Flag to breathe the air of liberty."

What could the common people expect from such an ill-assorted Cabinet? Just what they got, nothing. You will search in vain through the records of the Borden government for one single act tending to benefit the masses of the people; on the contrary you will find the kindest treatment meted out to the financial magnates, the wildest kind of extravagance, the prostitution of politics for party purposes, the demoralization of the Civil Service, looting of the British Treasury and the creation of new lists of wealthy privileged classes.

The Naval Question.

The first important matter the Government has to deal with was the Naval Question. In Opposition Sir Robert had declared in favor of the construction of a Canadian Navy, and afterwards advocated the policy of contributing moneys to the British Treasury to build dreadnoughts. He then warned the Country that the thunder was then already booming on the horizon and that the Empire might be rent asunder; there was not a moment to lose, he said, in taking action. Well then what did he do, when he had the power, and when did he do it? **Fifteen long months passed after he took office before he introduced** a bill providing for giving three Dreadnoughts to the British Government. The Liberals favored assistance to the Empire by strengthening and enlarging the Canadian Navy so as to make it comprise two fleet units. Sir Robert's bill passed the House of Commons, but the Senate declined to assent thereto until it had been submitted to the give judgment of the country. **At the same time the its Senate pointed out that under the Canadian Naval Act of 1910 any number of ships or kind of ships could be built, not necessarily in Canada, and paid for in the usual way, by Parliamentary appropriation.** The Borden plan provided for giving three Dreadnoughts, built in Great Britain, to be kept overseas and used by His Majesty. The Senate's plan provided for the ships being built in Great Britain, if they could not be built in Canada, and put under the control of the Canadian Government, with the exception that in case of an emergency they would be at the disposal of the King. **Sir Robert Borden had two courses to consider, one to appeal from Parliament to the Country, as he had solemnly pledged himself to do, and the other to adopt the suggestion of the Senate. What did he do? Nothing.** He renounced his promises. Ever since 1909 when the Naval Question first entered politics, he had preached the gospel of assistance to the Empire, had harrowed the feelings of the multitudes by declaring in the most serious and solemn manner that the Empire was in

the greatest possible danger, yet when he had the power to help the Empire he flunked most miserably, and refused to allow the people to decide the question at issue. His loyalty was made subservient to his love of Office.

Extravagance.

One of the most important functions of a Government is to administer the Nation's finances wisely and with due regard to economy. In regard to this Sir Robert when in Opposition denounced the Liberals in unmeasured terms, "The increase," he said, "in what is known as ordinary control of expenditure from \$36,000,000 in 1896, to \$79,000,000 in 1911 is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defence." He further designated it as prima facie evidence of corruption, and pledged himself to better things if returned to power. What then is his record? It is amazing, yet true, **that in the very first fiscal year of his government the ordinary expenditure increased from \$98,000,000 to \$112,000,000, the next year from \$112,000,000 to \$127,000,000 and the third year ending March 31st, 1915, it went up to \$140,000,000, not including war expenditures.** Bear well in mind, too, that these astounding increases were made at a time when the country was practically standing still. Worse than that the tide of prosperity had turned. The winter of 1913-14 was one of the worst ever experienced by the working classes, there being an army of unemployed in our cities and towns.

If the money had been spent wisely, we would have had less fault to find, but the truth is that much of it was simply squandered. Look around this Dominion and what do you find? Costly public buildings of splendid architecture are to be seen in small towns and villages all over the country. Tory Ridings, particularly throughout Ontario, are to be found dotted with armories which have been of comparatively little value, during the war.

Bob Rogers the boss spender and Sam Hughes the Bombastes Furios of the Cabinet were in control and they inaugurated a carnival of extravagance which was kept up with joyous and unabating vigor. Nobody tried to check them, or apparently cared to, not even Sir Robert Borden or Sir Thomas White.

The Civil Service has been overloaded in a shocking manner. In three years no less than 11,147 new and additional appointments were made.

The expenditure on the Post Office Department increased in four years from \$9,000,000 to \$16,000,000. Who would be so rash as to say that the countries' business expanded sufficiently in that time to justify that tremendous increase?

All the way through the same extravagance is to be found. In every Department the expenditures were increased, Borden's anti-election promises of economy to the contrary notwithstanding.

Gifts to Railway Promoters.

We have evidence in the treatment of the Canadian Northern Railway of the most extraordinary and unbusinesslike financing. In five years these railway promoters were handed actual gifts

of \$22,000,000, guarantees of principal and interest of their railway bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, and loans to the amount of \$25,000,000. And now, instead of five years ago, the Government have appointed a Royal Commission to find out what is wrong? Five years ago steps could have been taken to stop some of the C.N.R.'s construction based upon silly optimism (by way of illustration the construction of the C.N.R. through the mountains of British Columbia, which was like adding a fifth wheel to a coach), but instead of doing that the Borden government encouraged that foolishness by their lavish gifts and favors.

Maladministration of Militia Department.

The Government is undoubtedly entitled to a measure of credit for its attitude towards the prosecution of the War. In sober truth though it had no choice. The overwhelming sentiment of the Canadian people, Tory and Liberal alike, was to give our last man and our last dollar in support of the Empire. The Government merely interpreted correctly the wishes of the people. In war times most men's minds are in a state of chaos, and war business is usually transacted in a rush and hurry. Mistakes consequently are inevitable and likewise more or less extravagance. We are prepared therefore to overlook much so long as the general results are good, but it is asking too much to expect us to applaud the administration of the Militia Department by Sir Sam Hughes. There is an old saying, that one cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, nor can one expect good business administration from a mercurial ego who works like the proverbial bull in a china shop. **It is our firm belief that out of every three dollars which has been spent by Canada on the War, at least one dollar has been wasted.** Evidence in support of this is overwhelming, to wit: **The Ross Rifle** for which millions upon millions were spent has been discarded; **the Eaton Machine Gun Battery**, towards which the Government contributed a quarter of a million dollars, in addition to the private contributions, is quite useless and stands wrapped up in its tarpaulins not "somewhere in France" but in one of the English Camps; **the Oliver Equipment** bought by the hundreds of thousands is unfit for active service; and there is the case of the **rotten boots**, the graft in **binoculars, bandages, horses, and medicines.** There is also the silly, though perhaps sentimental thing like the **shield shovel** patented by Sir Sam's lady stenographer. **Camp Borden** and all its extravagance stares the country in the face as a huge blunder. The people of the country including a great many of the thinking followers of Sir Robert Borden will never forgive him for tolerating Hughes and keeping him in his Cabinet. The methods and manners, sayings and doings of this man have disgusted all right thinking Canadians.

Looting of British Treasury.

Time and again in these columns we have referred in condemnatory terms to the looting of the British Treasury, and we revert to it because we believe it cannot be impressed too strongly upon

the people that the prices paid by the British Government for Canadian-made ammunition for a long time after the War broke out, were nothing short of robbery. Hair-split Meighenize and theorize as they may, the Borden government cannot hide themselves behind the Shell Committee, a creature of their own. The moral responsibility was upon them to see that the British Government got a fair deal, and not only did they try to shirk that responsibility by concealing themselves behind the Shell Committee, but they were morally particeps criminis with that Committee in paying outrageous prices, which have resulted in the creation of a new and very large list of very wealthy men in this country. It is all nonsense to say that the prices were those fixed by the British Government. That Government was at first in the hands of the Armament ring which Canada was free from. **Shells could have been made and sold in Canada for at least 40% of the price charged the British people for over a year.** What a spectacle it is! Tom Brown, John Jones and Harry Smith of the common people give up their future prospects and offer their humble selves to the supreme sacrifice, for the sake of their country, while at home the British people are disgracefully robbed through the actions of tools of the Government, if not of the Government themselves. The British Government broke the armament ring by commandeering engineering and other kindred establishments to make munitions. The same action could have been taken in Canada, but the Borden government supinely stood aside and let the lotting go on. The magnificently equipped railway shops, of which there are quite a number, could have been utilized to keep prices down to a fair basis. Nothing, however was done. **As one Minister remarked, "that would be madness, as it would interfere with private enterprise."** The real truth is that it would interfere with private profiteering. Such are the shocking offences against decency, honesty and fair play that have been committed under the cloak of service and loyalty.

No Evidence of Progress.

When we search through the records of the Government for evidence of progress we go unrewarded. Nothing beyond a lot of talk from Sir George E. Forster has been done to extend Foreign trade. The Government should have had, almost from the beginning of the War, a number of the best minds of the country in London and Europe to study the conditions especially with a view to the after-war commercial developments. This war has convulsed commercial relations throughout the world and is bringing about an entirely new commercial and financial era. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that Canadian business men, through the Government, should be fully seized of the situation as it changes from time to time, so that the utmost advantage may be taken of the great opportunities that will present themselves for extending Canadian trade in other countries after the war. No one business man or group of business men can do this as efficiently as the Government, yet practically nothing has been done so far.

Be Generous to the Disabled Soldiers.

The greatest problem the country faces is that of caring for the returned soldiers and especially those who unfortunately have been wounded or maimed. Generous pensions are not enough for men who have been permanently disabled. Canadians will be lacking in gratitude if they do not tend them as carefully as they would their own immediate kith and kin, and do everything possible to make their future lot happy and comfortable. Nothing is too good for the men who have suffered bodily injury in fighting so that we, who necessarily stay at home, may be free from the yoke of tyranny. On principle we are against the creation of privileged classes, but we would heartily approve of our wounded and maimed soldiers being granted all the privileges that can in reason and just generosity be given to them. What is the Government doing in this important matter? Granting temporary assistance it may be, but no scheme of a permanent character has been worked out. The men who have suffered are now returning and soon, unfortunately, our cities and towns will be filled with them. Somebody must move quickly, and it is squarely up to the Government to do so.

Matters Left Undone.

A year or more ago a commission was appointed to report upon measures for the greater development of Canada. What has it done? Nothing so far as the public know, and if rumor speaks true, it never will report. With one or two notable exceptions it is composed of men utterly unfitted for the task, and the result has been chaos and confusion of thought.

Technical education is another big subject the Government should have tackled years ago. A splendid report of a Royal Commission was before it for action when it took office. What became of it? It still remains in the Government's pigeon-hole, and probably never will be resurrected.

Good roads was a Borden anti-election promise, yet we still have main roads which are a disgrace to civilization. The curious anomaly presents itself in Canada of unnecessary palaces in the shape of armories and public buildings in small places, while the roads to such places would put to shame uncivilized South American communities.

Before the election Mr. Borden promised to grant their natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. Such resources however are still vested in the Dominion Government.

The election law was to be amended and strengthened so as to prevent bribery and corruption, the Senate was to be reformed to make it more useful and representative, the public domain including great national franchises was to be managed and developed so that a reasonable proportion of the increment in value arising therefrom would inure to the people, the present Railway Commission was to be reorganized so as to give it powers over public utilities—these and a great many more reforms were promised by Mr. Borden, and are still in the promise stage.

Taxation of the Masses Increased.

Every change made in the Tariff by the Govern-

ment has meant an increase in taxation, direct and indirect, inspired evidently by a single eye to benefit only the interests. The war tax on imported goods gives quite unnecessary additional protection to the manufacturers, especially those producing food stuffs, and consequently bears heavily upon the masses without corresponding advantage to the National Treasury.

The Business Profits War Tax is unsound in principle and inequitable because it applies to businesses and not to the earning power of individuals. Moreover it does not sufficiently tax the war profiteers who have reaped enormous profits. In England and Australia these men are being taxed to the hilt, but here in Canada the Borden government treats them with great forbearance.

Since the War broke out the cost of food stuffs

in this country, which produces food stuffs in abundance, has increased by leaps and bounds out of all reason, without a move being made by the Government towards protecting the consumer. The Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, who knows not labor and cares less for it, has threatened several times to slap price boosters on the wrist, but that is the extent of his, or the Government's activities.

A positively alarming situation has developed in our Western country though a large exodus of our people to the United States, yet little, if any, Government attention is being paid to it.

To conclude whether judged by its acts of commission, of omission, the Borden government has sadly and lamentably failed.

"THRIFT" AS PRACTISED BY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

FINANCIAL manifestoes issued by the Government during the past year or so have made frequent reference to the policy of "rigid economy" being pursued by the Administration. It has been alleged that by virtue of this policy, coupled with gratifying increases in the revenues, the financial condition of the country, all things considered, is very satisfactory. For the increased revenues the Government can take little credit, beyond the fact that it has been responsible for increasing the average ad valorem rate of duty on all goods imported into Canada to 34 per cent; and for the imposition of stamp and industrial taxation measures. It is from the pockets of the people of Canada that the added revenue has come, and they haven't complained. For the so-called "policy of rigid economy" the Government should be entitled to credit. But unfortunately it is a myth.

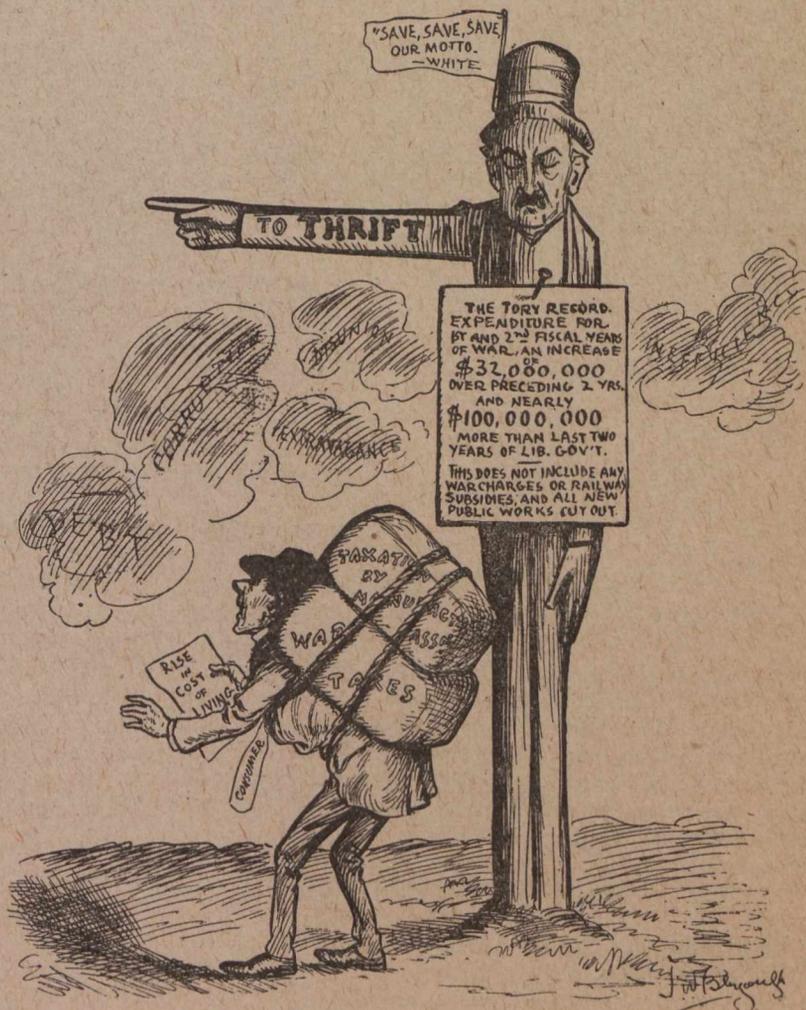
Those who have been deluded by Government manifestoes into the opinion that the Government has been exercising rigid economy in its domestic expenditure would do well to consult the pages of the Public Accounts. By doing so they will discover that instead of decreasing domestic expenditures since the war commenced they have actually increased them. And in spite of that fact they now propose to launch a campaign of "National Thrift" throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

A Poor Example.

It will be interesting to see what kind of an example they themselves have set.

The Government cannot be held altogether responsible for the enormous war expenditure of

THE GREAT WHITE WAY



A Guide-Post is a thing that Points the Road but dosen't go itself.

the Dominion. But it is in its hands, and in its hands alone to regulate the ordinary and capital expenditure of the Dominion, just as it is in the hands of any individual or firm to regulate their living expenses. In the comparisons which it is the purpose of this article to

make it must be distinctly understood that no item of war expenditure enters in. Neither are railway subsidies included. Only consolidated, or ordinary expenditure and capital expenditures will be dealt with.

It may, however, be contended that the war has affected consolidated expenditures in that there has been added to it increased interest charges on the National Debt due to war borrowing, and also pension charges. During the two years of the war it is true extra interest charges have totalled about nine millions, while pensions have approximated about a million and a half. But against this must be placed the turning over to war account during the two years of about ten million dollars which in pre-war years would have appeared in the Militia estimates. Moreover there has been a cessation in certain public works construction. So that altogether a comparison may be made on an absolutely fair basis between the consolidated and capital expenditures of the two fiscal war years, and the year preceding them.

Consolidated Expenditures.

The following tables give the ordinary expenditures for the first two fiscal war years, for the two ante-war years preceding, and for the two years which may be said to mark the high record of the late Liberal regime:—

*1911.....	\$ 87,774,198
*1912.....	98,161,440

Total for the two years.....	\$185,935,638
*1913.....	\$112,059,537
*1914.....	127,384,472

Total for the two years.....\$239,444,009

*1915.....	\$135,523,206
*1916.....	130,350,726

Total for the two years.....\$265,873,932

It will thus be seen that the Government's ordinary expenditure during the two fiscal war years exceeded that for the two ante-bellum years preceding by over 26 millions, or by ten per cent; and exceeded that for the two last fiscal years of Liberal rule by nearly eighty millions or by 42 per cent.

Capital Expenditure.

The following figures give the comparisons on capital account:—

*1911.....	\$ 30,852,963
*1912.....	30,939,575

Total for the two years.....\$ 61,792,538

*1913.....	\$ 27,206,046
*1914.....	37,180,175

Total for the two years.....\$ 64,386,221

*1915.....	\$ 41,447,320
*1916.....	36,566,950

Total for the two years.....\$ 80,014,270

It will thus be seen that the Government's expenditure on capital account for the two fiscal war years exceeded that for the two preceding years by over fifteen millions, or about 18 per cent; and that for the two last fiscal years for which the Liberals were responsible by over eighteen millions or about 22 per cent.

Total Domestic Expenditure.

Taking the total ordinary and capital expenditures for the years in question, the following tables are illuminative:—

*1911.....	\$118,627,161
*1912.....	129,101,015

Total for the two years.....\$247,728,176

*1913.....	\$139,265,583
*1914.....	164,564,047

Total for the two years.....\$303,830,230

*1915.....	\$176,970,526
*1916.....	168,917,676

Total for the two years.....\$345,888,202

It will thus be seen that during the two fiscal war years the Government spent (apart from war and railway subsidies) forty-two million dollars more than was spent during the two preceding ante-bellum years, and nearly a hundred million dollars more than was spent during the last fiscal years for which the Liberals were responsible.

When it is recalled that Sir Robert Borden in 1911 referred to Liberal expenditures as "criminally extravagant," and constituting prima facie evidence of graft and corruption, what is to be said of the record of Sir Robert Borden himself, who in times of war exceeded the highest mark set by the late government in prosperous times by over 40 per cent?

The government's "policy of rigid economy" in domestic expenditures is a myth.

**Fiscal year ending April 30th.*

We should imagine that the language of Sir Wm. Meredith when he read Rogers' denunciation of judges who take pay for sitting in Royal Commissions would scarcely be fit for any Sunday School publication. Sir Wm. Meredith benefitted to the tune of nearly \$10,000, in addition to his yearly salary, through his work on the Farmers' Bank and Allison charges commissions.

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ALLIED AGAINST SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

La Patrie



38e ANNEE—No 184—BEAU ET FRAIS

MONTRÉAL, LUNDI, 2 OCTOBRE 1916

LE NUMERO: UN CENTIN

AU CLUB CONSERVATEUR

LE GOUVERNEMENT A SAUVÉ L'AUTONOMIE DE NOTRE PROVINCE

Telle est la thèse qu'a développée dans un magistral discours, au sujet de la motion Lapointe, l'hon. M.T.-Chase Casgrain, samedi.—Une revue des cabinets de l'heure.

LE RESPECT DU FRANCAIS

L'honorable T.-C. Casgrain, ministre des Postes, a adressé la parole au club de l'honorable offert samedi soir par l'Association Libérale-Conservatrice de Montréal. M. Casgrain a expliqué d'abord que si les ministres ne parlent pas sans savoir que leurs actes le voudraient, il faut leur tenir compte de la guerre et de la limitation d'une succession difficile. De plus il ne croit pas que le temps soit encore venu de rétorquer à toutes les attaques dont il est l'objet, bien que la trêve occasionnée au début paraitrait compromise, mais il est bon de rappeler certains faits qui montrent que le silence des hommes responsables du pouvoir n'est pas de l'inaction. M. Casgrain fait ensuite une magistrale analyse de la politique du gouvernement depuis 1911. Il décrit la prospérité matérielle du pays, explique son attitude et celle de ses collègues au sujet de la motion Lapointe, détail notamment la position des Canadiens-français dont il traite très doctement la question de la participation du Canada dans la guerre actuelle. Le Meeting était présidé par M. Nicholas Leslie Boyd qui, en français, présenta l'honorable M. Casgrain. Les honorables M. Casgrain, Lacombe, Leclerc, Gagnon, Doherty, Patenaude, le sénateur Bonhomme, Sir L. O. Taillon, et



L'HON. M. T.-C. CASGRAIN, ministre des Postes, qui a fait un magistral exposé de la politique du gouvernement samedi.

A BERTHIERVILLE

L'HON. E. L. PATENAUDE CROIT A LA VICTOIRE SAUS CONSCRIPTION

Quand 350,000 canadiens se battent par patriotisme, il ne peut être question de service obligatoire, dit le ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

DISCOURS DU SENATEUR BEAUBIEN

(De l'Université de la PATRIE) BERTHIERVILLE 2.—Plus de six mille personnes sont venues de toutes les paroisses de comté, des localités environnantes des villages de Borel, Joliette et de Montréal prendre part à la grande démonstration patriotique organisée par M. J. A. Barrette député de Berthier. De l'aveu de tout le monde, la population a vu hier après-midi l'une des réunions les plus importantes et les plus enthousiastes tenues depuis longtemps à Berthierville. L'assemblée était renouée par la présence de l'honorable M. E. L. Patenaude, ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur qui a prononcé un discours particulièrement éloquent. Le ministre du cabinet Borden a déclaré qu'il ne pouvait être question de conscription, « si nos jeunes gens n'ont pas le droit de choisir leur service » avait rétorqué l'Unioniste libéral et se battaient entre les armées de la France et les phalanges, saulaises. La réunion fut présidée par M. le docteur J. O. Gaudry, maire de Berthierville et ancien député de Berthier. Les orateurs de cette remarquable manifestation furent M. J. A. Barrette, M. P. l'honorable E. L. Patenaude, le sénateur Beaubien M. Aimé Chasné, président de l'Association de la Jeunesse Con-



L'HON. M. E. L. PATENAUDE, ministre du Revenu de l'Intérieur, qui a dénoncé les nationalistes à la grande réunion de Berthierville.

DIX ZEPPELINS ONT BOMBARDÉ

A NICOLET

SIR WILFRID LAURIER EST L'HOMME LE PLUS NEFASTES DU CANADA

M. Henri Bourassa a exprimé cette opinion, hier, et a déclaré : "Les Nationalistes sont les seuls qui ont gardé leur sang-froid depuis le commencement de la guerre"

LES ADIEUX DE M. LAMARCHE

(De l'Université de la PATRIE) NICOLET 2.—Les électeurs de Nicolet ont vu, hier, après-midi, l'honorable d'entreprendre leur dernier regard à la Chambre des Communes, M. Paul-Marie Lamarche. Bien que la rencontre n'ait duré que quelques minutes, elle a été très intéressante. M. Lamarche n'a pas manqué d'être très sympathique et a répondu à toutes les questions qui lui ont été posées. On estime qu'il était à 5,000 par la place publique. Il est applaudi vivement les déclarations d'indépendance et l'honneur de la délégué de M. Lamarche. C'est le chef nationaliste, M. Bourassa, qui a fait la séance du jour par sa violence antique contre Sir Wilfrid Laurier. L'allocution de M. Lamarche revêtait une forme des plus modernes. Dans un langage sobre, concis et dénué de toute personnalité, le député démissionnaire donna à ses auditeurs les raisons qu'il avançait à abandonner son siège à la Chambre des Communes. Le 21 septembre des Communes, il expose succinctement de la conduite qu'il tint, au cours des deux dernières années, qu'il passa au paiement fédéral. Les paroles de M. Lamarche furent très remarquées et furent appréciées par tous les assistants. M. Lamarche a été très applaudi.



M. HENRI BOURASSA, qui a déclaré hier que les nationalistes sont les seuls qui n'ont pas perdu leur sang-froid.

A ST-REMI NOUS DEVRIONS

A STE-GENEVIÈVE

L'HON. P. E. BLONDIN DIT: CANADA, C'EST LA VICTOIRE OU LA MORT!

"Il n'y a qu'une seule politique à l'heure actuelle", dit le secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, qui a offert ses services à l'armée dès le début de la guerre.

"POUR L'IMPUR, TOUT EST IMPUR!"

(Dépêche spéciale de la PATRIE) QUEBEC, 2.—L'aspect que présentait l'assemblée tenue hier à 8 heures 30 par l'hon. M. P. E. Blondin, secrétaire d'Etat, à Sainte-Genève de l'Union était brillant. La foule était immense et se composait de représentants venus, très nombreux de toutes les paroisses de comté; elle était enthousiaste et s'est prouvée que les électeurs s'attendent à de grands changements ministériels. Le temps était splendide et éclairé par les rayons attendus d'un beau soleil de prime automne. La place de l'église, où se tenait l'assemblée, présentait un très joli coup d'oeil. La réunion a été présidée par M. le notaire D. T. Trudel. L'hon. M. Blondin a parlé pendant plus de 2 heures, comme on le verra par le substantiel résumé que nous donnons de son discours, il fut d'importants déclarations. Le ministre a été précédé par la tribune par M. Lucien Ladouceur, avocat de Grand'Mare, un jeune orateur très brillant qui a fait sur l'auditoire une excellente impression; le superbe éloge qu'il a fait de l'hon. M. Blondin a reçu l'approbation de tout le monde. "C'est M. Jos Labossière ancien député de Champlain" qui a terminé l'assemblée par un très joli discours dans lequel il a exprimé ses vives sympathies



L'HON. M. P.-E. BLONDIN, secrétaire d'Etat, qui a demandé aux Canadiens-français de se mesurer dignes des héros de Châteauguay.

CONSERVATIVE-NATIONALIST ALLIANCE REVIVED.

"A vote for Laurier is a vote for Bourassa" . . . Toronto News.

"I do not hesitate to declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the most nefarious man that, not only the Province of Quebec, but Canada has ever had" . . . Henri Bourassa, speaking at Nicolet, on Sept, 30th, 1916.

In season and out of season the Toronto News, and the Conservative party in Ontario have charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with being anti-British, and with having designs upon the provincial rights of Ontario in favor of his French-Canadian patriots. At Montreal on Sept. 27th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made clear to all who wished to see his stand both upon the war and the language question. His sentiments in regard thereto may be found in another column of this publication.

But on the Sunday following Quebec Conservatives, and Nationalist forces, whose allied offensive against Sir Wilfrid in 1911 had been so successful, again joined in a frontal attack upon the Liberal chief. But they, while Ontario Conservatives accused him of being anti-British, and of having designs upon Ontario provincial rights, charged him with being too British, and with being recreant in his duty to his compatriots. The portraits of the men who took part in this attack are reproduced above from La Patrie of Montreal.

A glance at the portraits will show that the same men combined against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911.

Some may say that Mr. Casgrain, Postmaster-General should be excepted, but the public has the word of Mr. Bourassa on Sept. 30th, that Mr. Casgrain made to him in 1911 and advised him to oppose not only the Laurier Naval policy, but all participation in the empire's wars.

Messrs. Blondin and Patenaude were as anti-British as Bourassa and Lavergne in 1911. They are now members of the Borden cabinet.

Ontario Conservatives declare that Sir Wilfrid had designs upon provincial rights. What does Sir Robert's cabinet ministers in Quebec say? Speaking on the bilingual resolution Mr. Blondin said at Ste. Genevieve on Sept. 30th: "Sir Robert Borden declared that he stood ready to do his duty should the Imperial Privy Council decide against the legislation in Ontario. Should such a circumstance arise Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude would be—and I challenge him to deny it—that were Sir Robert Borden to bring in a remedial bill in accordance with the judgment, as Sir Charles Tupper did in 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party would stand for "Hands off Ontario," as they did for "Hands

off Manitoba" in 1896."

And Mr. Casgrain said at Montreal on the same date, "Was it really the welfare of the holy cause of the French language that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Lapointe had at heart. How is it then that he did not at the same time rebuke the Liberal government of Manitoba which violated a solemn convention laying down forever the rights of the contracting parties?"

While the Ontario Conservatives declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is anti-British, and that a vote for him is a vote for Bourassa, this is what Mr. Bourassa himself (who helped the Conservative party to power in 1911) says about the matter:

"So long as the spoliation of countries, the fostering of race feuds and disregard of human rights shall serve her policy of plunder and rapacity, so long will Great Britain, as she did in the past,

find in Sir Wilfrid Laurier a slave and a valet, willing and ready to use the wonderful gifts with which providence has endowed him to drag the people of Canada deeper into the abyss opened up by the consequences of Britain's policy. I do not hesitate to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the most nefarious man that, not only the Province of Quebec but that Canada has ever had. Not only did he use his prestige and his talents to betray his own nationality but he also betrayed his mission—the bringing together of all races in mutual respect and justice and tolerance, and not by lowering the one in the eyes of the other."

Former allies have again joined forces in Quebec, and the old double game of 1911 is again apparently under way, by the Conservatives of that Province, and of the Province of Ontario.

The antics of some members of the Gorden government have seriously lowered the tone and the dignity of public life.

We refer particularly to the brazen and coarse insults thrown by Sir Sam Hughes in open Court at Mr. Fraser, the Auditor-General, who is the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." Mr. Fraser was told by the bombastic Minister of Militia that there was more honesty and honor in Allison's little finger than there was in his (Fraser's) whole carcass.

The bold Sir Sam also said at the Meredith-Duff Commission that he would sooner trust Allison than any man in the room which included lawyers and judges.

If well authenticated rumor be true even the Duke of Connaught has not been free from the

insolent impudence of the man who believes himself a second Napoleon.

Not to be outdone by his colleague, the Hon. Robert Rogers enters the lists and boldly stigmatizes as grafters all Judges who take public pay for sitting on Royal Commissions.

Whither are we drifting? The Tory party used to boast that they were the party of gentlemen, but antics such as we have mentioned might justify describing them in a far less complimentary way.

Cannot Sir Robert Borden who is a cultured gentleman himself, impress upon his obstreperous colleagues that men holding positions as Ministers of the Crown must at the very least outwardly appear as gentlemen.

DIARY OF THE MONTH.

September.

1916.

- 1 HON. C. J. DOHERTY at recruiting meeting, Montreal. Corner stone new Parliament Buildings laid by H.R.H. the Governor-General. Speeches by HON. ROBERT ROGERS and SIR ROBERT BORDEN.
- 2 Exhibition directors' luncheon at Toronto addressed by HON. ROBERT ROGERS.
- 3 HON. P. E. BLONDIN, Secretary of State, addressed Conservative Association at La Baie, Que.
- 4 Mass meeting at Papineauville, Que. addressed by SENATOR LANDRY and H. Bourassa.
- Opening new bridge at St. Johns, Que. Speeches by SIR LOMER GOUIN, SENATOR DANDURAND, J. DEMERS, M.P., and others. H. H. Miller, ex-M.P. died at Hanover, Ont.
- 5 SIR GEORGE PERLEY at Sherbrooke Fair.
- 6 Mount Royal Club, Montreal, addressed by SIR GEORGE PERLEY and HON. C. J. DOHERTY.
- 7 HON. E. L. PATENAUE addressed recruiting meeting, Montreal.
- 8 HON. J. D. HAZEN at Toronto. Speeches before Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Exhibition Directors.
- 10 Conservative meeting at Three Rivers, Que. addressed by HON. P. E. BLONDIN, J. H. RAINVILLE, M.P., A. BELLEMARE, M.P., and others.
- 11 SIR GEORGE FOSTER at Saskatoon—speech on the War.
- 12 SIR GEORGE FOSTER at Edmonton—speech on the War.
- 13 HON. G. P. GRAHAM at organization meeting new Federal constituency of North Grey at Meaford, Ont.
- 14 EAST PETERBORO (Ont.) Liberals annual meeting at Norwood.
- 15 HON. J. D. REID opened Ottawa Exhibition.
- 16 BRITISH COLUMBIA Provincial general elections—Big Liberal victory.
- 17 NIAGARA FALLS (Ont.) Liberals annual meeting Provincial Constituency.
- 18 Conservative rally at St. Martine, Que., addressed by HON. E. L. PATENAUE, J. MORRIS, M.P. (Chateauguay) and J. H. RAIN-

- VILLE, M.P. (Chambly-Vercheres).
- 19 INVERNESS (N.S.) Conservatives annual meeting at Port Hood.
- 20 SIR GEORGE FOSTER before Canadian Club and at public meeting, Victoria, B.C.
- 21 HON. T. C. CASGRAIN at recruiting meeting, Montreal. Provincial by-election in Carleton, N.B. Smith and Sutton (C) elected.
- 22 SIR GEORGE FOSTER at public meeting in Vancouver, B.C.
- 23 HON. MARTIN BURRELL addressed Canadian Club, Vancouver. Conservative rally at L'Epiphanie, Que., addressed by HON. E. L. PATENAUE and others.
- 24 SIR GEORGE FOSTER addresses public meeting at Vancouver, B.C.
- 25 HON. W. T. WHITE address at Delta, Ont. Fair.
- 26 SIR ROBERT BORDEN at presentation of colours to Nova Scotia Highlanders at Aldershot, N.S.
- 27 HON. T. W. CROTHERS at Trades and Labor Congress, Toronto.
- 28 HON. P. E. BLONDIN at opening of Fair at Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que.
- 29 Labor meeting at Montreal addressed by SIR WILFRID LAURIER and HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.
- 30 Recruiting meeting at St. Lambert, Que. addressed by JOS. RAINVILLE, M.P. (Chambly-Vercheres).
- 1 HON. T. W. CROTHERS at Labor banquet, Toronto.
- 2 NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION annual meeting at Halifax.
- 3 SENATOR the HON. JOHN COSTIGAN died at Ottawa.
- 4 Conservative Association of Montreal addressed by HON. T. C. CASGRAIN.
- 5 Junior Bar Association of Montreal addressed by HON. C. J. DOHERTY.
- 6 Reform Club of Montreal addressed by S. W. JACOBS K. C. of Montreal.