

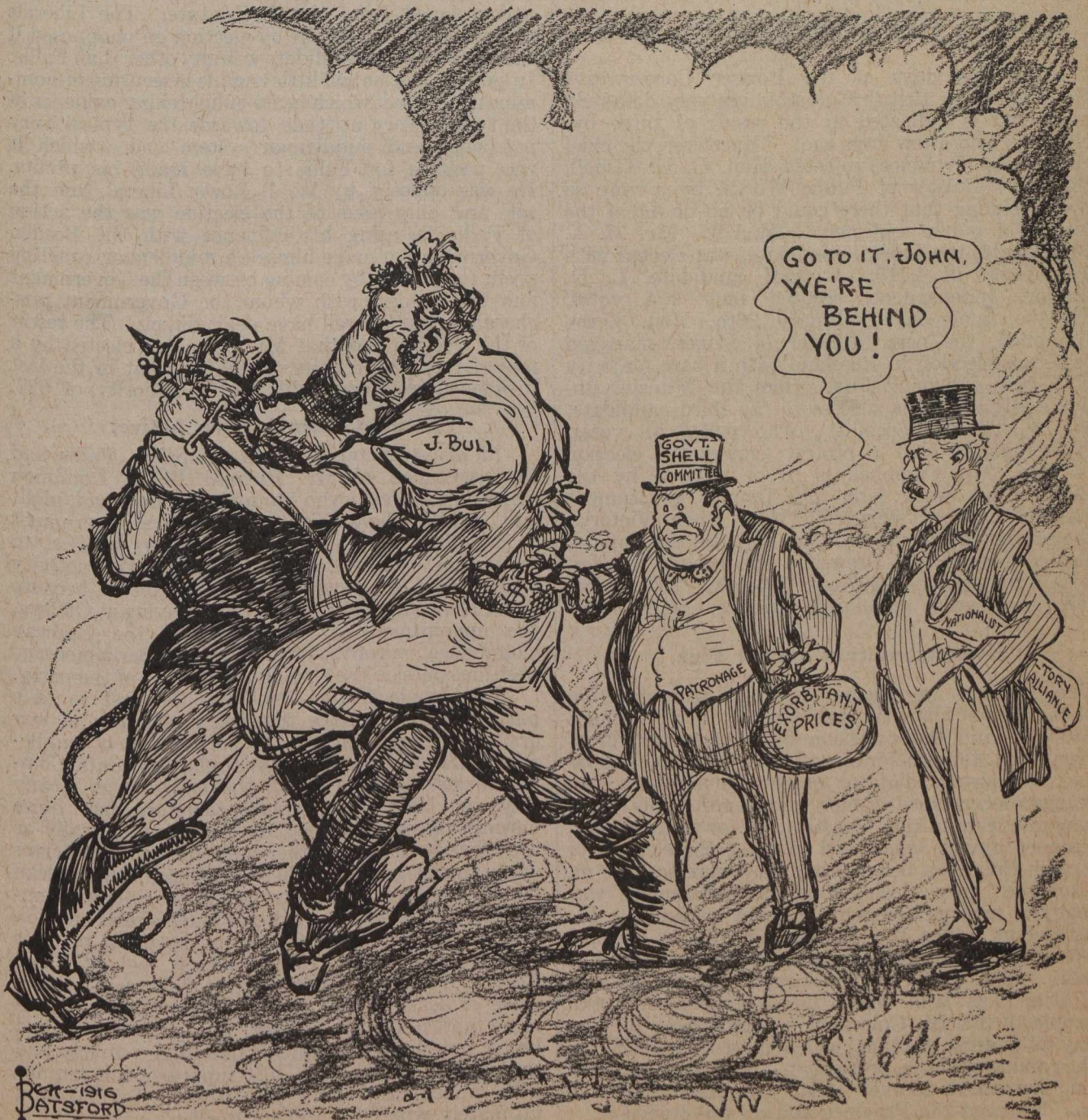
# THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

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Two Cents

## "BORDEN BACKS BRITAIN"





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## TURNING TIDE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

That the days of the Bowser Conservative Government in British Columbia are very definitely numbered is indicated in the result of three by-elections held a few days ago. Vancouver, the chief city of the Province, rejected Hon. C. E. Tisdall, the new Minister of Public Works, by a vote so overwhelming that there could be no doubt of the weight of public sentiment behind it. Mr. M. A. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate, was elected with a majority of 4,116. A third candidate, L. D. Taylor, Independent, secured only 194 votes. On the same day, February 26th, Hon. Lorne Campbell, the new Minister of Mines, managed to secure election in Rossland with a bare majority of 9 over Mayor Wilson. Here the Minister undoubtedly owed his success to the third candidate, W. W. Lefaux (Socialist), who polled 49 votes. It is reported that a protest against the election of Hon. Mr. Campbell is to be entered by the Liberals. A week later the Bowser government suffered another staggering blow when Victoria, the second city of the Province and also the Capital, elected Mr. H. C. Brewster, the Liberal Leader, with a majority of 2,397 over Hon. A. C. Flummerfelt, the newly appointed Minister of Finance.

## Reconstruction a Poor Plea.

The elections were caused by the reconstruction of the cabinet following the retirement of Sir Richard McBride and the accession to the premiership of Hon. W. J. Bowser, for many years Attorney General and the virtual dictator of the Government. In reconstructing his cabinet and sending his three new ministers to their constituents for endorsement, Premier Bowser tried hard to make the electors of British Columbia believe that they were to have an altogether "new deal," that the government was really a new government and not responsible for its doings under the Premiership of Sir Richard McBride. How signally Mr. Bowser has failed is plain. The votes in Vancouver, Victoria and in Rossland as well, have demonstrated that the people of British Columbia are impatient for the day of general election, which must come early in the coming summer, probably in June, that they may rid themselves forever of an administration that has disgraced the Province and all but ruined it.

## THE ANSWER FROM PEEL.

The provincial by-election in the County of Peel, Ontario, on February 24th, resulting in the signal defeat of J. R. Fallis, the former Conservative member, is very properly regarded as one of the most important and significant political events since the outbreak of the War. Fallis resigned his seat because evidence given before the Davidson Commission showed that he had succeeded in erecting for his own benefit a "toll gate" between the Dominion Government and the farmers of his county in the purchase by the government of horses for war purposes. In the face of the storm of public opinion, Fallis turned over to the funds of a local regiment some \$1,800 of his questionable profits and resigned from the Legislature. The Liberals of Peel offered to let the by-election go unopposed if the Conservative candidate was any other than Fallis. In spite of this, he had little trouble in securing re-nomination, a fact which bears enlightening evidence of the typical Tory attitude towards the typical Tory patronage and middleman system under which it was possible for Fallis to have made his profits. He was opposed by W. J. Lowe, Liberal, and the sole and only issue of the election was the action of Fallis in using his influence with the Borden Government to make himself a middleman, exacting profit for himself by coming between the Government and the farmers with whom the Government purchasers might as well have dealt direct. The result of the election was that Mr. Lowe was elected by a majority of 329 in spite of the fact that in the last Provincial elections Fallis had a majority of 627.

## Federal Member was Active.

In his strenuous election campaign, Fallis had the assistance of Mr. Richard Blain, Dominion member for Peel, who campaigned day and night and used the whole weight of the Federal government in an effort to force the free electors of Peel to "vindicate" Fallis and his methods. The activity of Mr. Blain is of more than usual interest, because he went into the fight fresh from receiving at Ottawa, the appointment as Chairman of the Railway Committee, one of the most important parliamentary positions outside the Cabinet, in the gift of the party.

The by-election in Peel was the first to take place in Canada since the first revelations of war graft and the workings of the Tory system of middlemen were made before the Public Accounts Committee last year, in which the matter was in any way an issue. The result therefore has quite naturally been construed by the press generally as the "handwriting on the wall" for all politicians who can not go before their constituents with clean hands, whether they may be active sinners themselves or have only used their influence and position to manipulate war contracts for the profit of their "friends" or their own political benefit. The Toronto Telegram (Conservative) reads such a lesson when it declares that "Peel County Conservatives serve notice on Sir Robert Borden that he had better investigate the Shell Committee publicly and thoroughly. . . . The suppression of enquiry will immediately hurt Sir Robert Borden and ultimately wreck Sir Robert Borden's party."



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN PARLIAMENT.**

**Canvas Shoes for Soldiers.—**

February 7.—Sir Sam Hughes told Hon. Frank Oliver, that since August 4, 1914, the Government has bought 485,000 pairs of canvas shoes for Canadian Soldiers; that these shoes are used for rest shoes for use on shipboard, in billets, or in camp.

February 10.—Sir Sam Hughes told Hon. Frank Oliver, that the prices paid for canvas shoes were from \$1.50 to \$2.00, or an average price of \$1.70; that all units sent overseas were supplied with one pair per man; 116,000 sent overseas; 50,000 issued in Canada.

**Manufacture of Time Fuses.—**

February 7.—Sir Robert Borden told Hon. Chas. Marcil that the Imperial Munitions Board proposed to erect a factory for the loading of time fuses at Verdun (Montreal); that the factory will be operated by a Company specially formed for the purpose, the entire cost of which is assumed by the Board; that all expenditures for factory and equipment will be provided by the Board through the above Company, and that the cost for site and factory will probably be \$300,000 to \$325,000.

**Cost of Censorship.—**

February 9.—Sir Sam Hughes told Mr. J. H. Sinclair, M.P. (Guysborough) that during the year 1915, 65 censors and 49 decoders were employed by the Department of Militia at a cost of \$138,400.

**Overshoes for Soldiers.—**

February 10.—Sir Sam Hughes told Hon. Frank Oliver, that 124,000 pairs of overshoes had been purchased for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces; the prices paid were from \$1.67½ to \$1.96, or an average price of \$1.86½, and that about 118,000 pairs of these overshoes have been issued.

February 17.—Sir Sam Hughes told Hon. Mr. Oliver, that 18,000 pairs of overshoes have been issued to men in service overseas.

**Ballots for Overseas Soldiers.—**

February 10.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, (Solicitor-General) told Mr. A. K. Maclean (Halifax), that on the 20th of April, 1915, 70,000 ballots were sent by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to the Secretary of the High Commission for Canada in London, and that the ballots are still in his custody.

**Purchase of War Horses in Canada.—**

February 14.—Sir Robert Borden told Mr. J. J. Hughes, (Kings, P.E.I.), that both the British and French Governments have purchased horses in Canada for Army purposes since the War began, and that the French Government is buying horses in Canada at the present time; that the British Government has not been purchasing horses since about November, 1915; that he did not feel at liberty to give information as to the number of horses

purchased as it would be against the policy which the British Government has pursued in such matters; that the Canadian Government has not bought horses for use overseas since August, 1915, because an arrangement has been made during the past summer by which the British Government would purchase whatever horses might be necessary for both the British Forces and the Canadian Forces as well; that representations were made to the British Government with regard to the number of horses obtainable in Canada; and that in August last an arrangement was made between the British Government and the French Government, by which the French Government should be permitted to purchase horses in Canada. Sir Robert Borden also stated that the Canadian Government is not aware whether the British and French Governments are purchasing horses in the United States.

**British Columbia Indian Commission.—**

February 16.—Hon. W. J. Roche told Hon. Frank Oliver that the commission appointed in 1912 to investigate Indian Reserves in British Columbia is expected to complete its work at the end of the present fiscal year, and that the cost of the commission to date has been \$154,469.

**Halifax Ocean Terminals.—**

February 17.—The Minister of Railways and Canals told Mr. A. W. Chisholm (Inverness) that the expenditure on the Halifax Ocean Terminals to December 31st, 1915 was \$4,745,632, and that as detailed plans for these works have not been completed it is impossible yet to estimate the amount required to finish the work.

**T. R. Ferguson's Investigation.—**

February 17.—Hon. W. J. Roche told Mr. W. Chisholm (Antigonish) that for the investigation conducted by T. R. Ferguson into the affairs of the Department of the Interior prior to 1911, Mr. Ferguson was paid in salary \$27,800 in addition to expenses of the commission amounting to \$36,957.

**Members of Parliament in Military Service.—**

February 21.—Sir Sam Hughes told Mr. J. J. Hughes (King's, P.E.I.) that Members of Parliament on appointment as officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are entitled to the pay and allowance of their rank, but that many of them do not draw pay and others contribute it to various patriotic and Red Cross funds, but that is according to their personal wishes.

**CANADA'S PUBLIC DEBT.**

Total Net Debt, September, 1911.....	\$323,938,768.74
“ “ “ September, 1915.....	484,841,633.73
“ “ “ October, 1915.....	492,528,492.09
“ “ “ November, 1915.....	501,668,167.71
“ “ “ December, 1915.....	515,144,019.37
“ “ “ January, 1916.....	527,488,999.94
“ “ “ February, 1916.....	537,530,696.21



## SHELL CONTRACTS IN CANADA

Extracts from a speech delivered by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., in the House of Commons on March 7th, 1916.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER moved:

"That a special committee of members of this House be appointed to inquire into all purchases of shells or other munitions or goods by the Shell Committee formed by the Minister of Militia, as stated to this House by the Prime Minister on the 15th April, 1915, together with all contracts made or orders given by the said committee for any shells or other munitions or goods, with authority to the said committee to examine witnesses under oath and to require the production of any documents, books, letters or papers; and that such special committee be directed to report from time to time to this House in such manner as it may think advisable."

### CONSERVATIVE PRESS DEMANDS INVESTIGATION.

He said:—"Mr. Speaker, the reasons which have prompted me to move this motion are well known to the House—well known, I may say, even before I state them. For months past those reasons have been set forth in ever-growing emphasis by the press of the country of all political shades and colors. And, speaking of the press, I may eliminate on the present occasion the Liberal press, and confine myself, and the authority upon which I rely, entirely to the press which supports the Government, and especially those newspapers which, while strong in their devotion to the party in office, are perhaps yet stronger in their antagonism to the party out of office, I repeat—and nobody I am sure will contradict what I now say—that the press of all shades of politics mentioned, have for months past been urging that the Government should probe, and probe to the bottom, the transactions of the Shell Committee, as a duty which the Government owed not only to the country, but to itself."

### RETREAT DUE TO LACK OF MUNITIONS.

"The only cause which has prompted the attitude of the press is the conviction, early forced upon the Allied nations as the first lesson of this War, that, if they are to win, they must have without any delay whatever, three things: munitions, more munitions, and still more munitions. No one can forget the agony of suspense through which we on this side of the Atlantic passed when the sound of the first shock of battle reached our ears from across the ocean, and when day after day and week after week the bulletins told us the same sad story, that the forces of the Allies were being compelled to retreat from Belgium into France and from the borders of France far into the interior, until at last the German army had reached almost within sight of the steeples of Paris."

### ALLIES REQUIRED MUNITIONS, MORE MUNITIONS, AND STILL MORE MUNITIONS.

"We did not know then, but we know now that the

Allied nations were forced to retreat, not so much because they had to face an enemy immeasurably superior in numbers as because they were outmatched in guns, shells, shrapnel and explosives of all kinds. And when at last the day came with the cheerful news that the Allied army had taken the offensive; that they had thrown themselves upon the right wing of the German army and had forced it back in confusion from the Marne to the Aisne, great was the hope entertained by every one on this side of the Atlantic that the retrograde

movement of the German army would be compelled to continue from the Aisne to the Rhine. This hope, however was doomed to disappointment, the reason—which we did not know then but which we know now—being that the supply of ammunition had failed the Allies at the critical moment. We have since learned that amongst those victorious troops there were tears of rage in thousands of eyes because they were forced, at a moment when victory was almost within their grasp, to abandon their forward movement and were not permitted to drive back the German army from the soil of France and Belgium on to the soil of Germany."

### THE CANADIAN SHELL COMMITTEE.

"In Canada what happened? We learn now that the Government of Canada undertook to supply the Imperial authorities with shells; that the Minister of Militia was entrusted with

the task, and that he called to his aid a committee known as the Shell Committee, whose especial duty it was to provide for the prompt manufacture and delivery of munitions of war. Sir, I place myself in the judgment of every man within the sound of my voice when I say that this committee never measured up to the expectations of the Canadian people, who followed its movements carefully, and who felt that it would promptly deliver the munitions which the Imperial authorities so much needed. The Shell Committee, however, accomplished practically nothing, and great, and keen, and universal was the disappointment amongst the people."

### GOVERNMENT REMAINED DEAF.

"Up to this date attention has been paid to this matter by only two ministers, the Minister of Militia (Sir Sam Hughes), who spoke in the debate on the Address, and again some days ago in regard to the matter, and the Solicitor General (Mr. Meighen). I will refer only to the first speech of the Minister of Militia, in which he simply discarded, with a lordly wave of the hand, all the accusations brought against the Shell Committee. He ignored those charges, but to ignore charges is not to dispose of them, and although the minister has spoken, there has been no abatement in the demand for an investigation."

### SOLICITOR GENERAL DISOWNS SHELL COMMITTEE.

"The Attitude of the Solicitor General was altogether

### THE BASIS OF THE DEMAND FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

"One thing that is indisputable, and that is only too true, is: that if money has not been lost owing to the work of the Shell Committee, time has been lost, and loss of time is ten times more criminal than loss of money. We can pay for shells in money, but we have to pay for the lack of shells in blood; and I say that, owing to dereliction of duty on the part of the Shell Committee time has been lost, and, owing to that time so lost, battles have been lost, thousands of lives have been sacrificed, victories have not been carried to a final issue, the enemy has not been pursued as he retreated, and the War has thus been prolonged. It is upon those facts with their terrible consequences that, from my seat in Parliament, I to-day arraign the Shell Committee, that I hold the Government responsible, and that I ask for an investigation."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier House of Commons, March 7th, 1916.



different. He did not gloss over the accusations which had been made; he did not ignore them altogether; but took the attitude that whether the committee had acted rightly or wrongly, it was no concern of his, nor of the Canadian Government, and that the Government were absolutely not responsible for the actions of the Shell Committee."

Here Sir Wilfrid Laurier went on to show how Hon. Mr. Meighen had claimed in his speech that the investigation now asked for was in exact parallel to the motion made by Mr. Monk in 1903, which from the following it will be noted was not a resolution at all but a motion for a return of papers. Sir Wilfrid stated as follows:—

"Before going further, I must refer to the motion made by Mr. Monk in 1903, after the South African War, which was:

For a return showing:

1. The total amount paid by the Government of

Canada for hay and oats, purchased for the Imperial Government, for shipment to South Africa, during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902.

2. The names of the parties from whom hay and oats were so purchased.

3. The prices at which the said hay and oats were so furnished during the said periods, from each of the said parties.

4. The total amount paid to each of the said parties, both for hay and oats.

This motion was refused by the Government of that day, it was pressed by the Opposition of that day, and it was defeated by the vote of the House. The Solicitor General now cites this as a precedent, but I say that there is no parallel between the two cases. This motion presented by Mr. Monk was a motion merely for the production of papers, while the motion now presented to the House is for an investigation for cause shown."

IN 1903 MR. MONK WAS FOR A RETURN; TO-DAY WE ARE ASKING FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

"I go further and say that the case of 1903 as cited is not at all a precedent, as is contended by the Solicitor General. There is all the difference in the world between that case and this. I turn again to this motion made by Mr. Monk. It was presented as a motion for the production of papers, and it was moved without reason given, just like many others that are carried by this House every session. Mr. Monk, I say, made his motion without a word of explanation."

Sir Wilfrid then read an extract from Hon. Mr. Meighen's speech wherein the Solicitor General quoted from a speech which the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made in 1903 as follows:—

"The motion, however, was pressed, and the late Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) himself took a part in the discussion. Here I shall quote the words of the late Prime Minister:

"I believe that everything in this matter was done fairly and well. We have no complaint from the British Government, and I therefore see no reason why the House should inquire into the expenditure of money which does not concern it.

Mr. Borden: I would like to know whether the right hon. gentleman is willing or not to have these purchases ventilated in the Committee of Public Accounts, as they might be if they were the ex-

penditure of this country.

The Prime Minister: Certainly not.

MR. MEIGHEN GARBLED SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH.

Sir Wilfrid added:

"There my friend the Solicitor General stopped—but I said more, and this is what I said:

The Prime Minister: Certainly not; my hon. friend has no reason to speak in that way. The Committee of Public Accounts are bound to investigate the expenditure of the money of the Canadian people, not the expenditure of money by the Imperial Government. But if my hon. friend or any one else has any charges to make that the Government has behaved in the manner suggested, he can have all the investigation he desires.

He could have had all the investigations which he desired. But no desire for investigation was ever expressed, no charge was made, no investigation was asked, and that is the difference between that day and this. To-day charges have been made, and I rise in my place as a member of Parliament to ask for an investigation."

### DISOWNED



But Sir Sam Hughes says "It is my baby, I am the father of the Concern."

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHELL COMMITTEE WHICH REPORTED MONTHLY OR OFTENER TO THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then quoted extracts from statements which the Right Hon. Mr. Borden made to the House on the 15th April, 1915 in regard to the Canadian Shell Committee.

"A committee was formed by the Minister of Militia in the early stages of the War, consisting at that time of Col. A Bertram, Chairman; Thos. Cantley, Esq.; Geo. W. Watts,

Esq.; E. Carnegie, Esq., representing the manufacturers; Col. T. Benson, Master General of Ordnance; Col. Greville Harston, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition; and Lt.-Col. F. D. Lafferty, R.C.A., Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, representing the Department of Militia and Defence.

I have asked the chairman of that committee to prepare a report of their work for the purpose of showing what can be done by a business organization of this character, through the co-operation of business men in this country."

"The executive work of the committee has been very wisely entrusted to the chairman, Colonel Bertram, who reports weekly to the Minister of Militia and also to the committee when it meets (which is usually monthly) or more often at the call of the minister."

MEMBER OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAYS CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR SHELL COMMITTEE.

"But that is not all. Let me now see how the matter was viewed in Great Britain. I have the statement made by Lord Curzon, a member of the Imperial Government, upon this very point—upon the working of the committee and the working of the Canadian Government. These are the words spoken by Lord Curzon on June 23rd last:

In Canada the system adopted by the War Office



"has been this. They have made their orders from an early date, through the Canadian Government, treating the Canadian Government, in fact, as their agents for the supply of munitions of war. Any requirements from the War Office here are communicated by letter or telegram to the Canadian Government, or rather, to the Minister of Militia there. This officer constituted quite early in the day the Shells Committee to which the noble Lord referred. That is a body presided over by a gentleman whose name is mentioned, a General Bertram, and upon it are representatives of the various manufacturing interests in the Dominion, and the function of the committee is to advise the minister as to the contracts which, on behalf of the Imperial Government, he shall conclude. All applications are made to him. They go before the committee, who examine and adjudicate between the claims or the different parties; then the contract is concluded over there, and finally the Canadian Government assume the responsibility of inspecting the munitions for us when they have been produced."

"Is it not perfectly clear that it is an abuse of words to tell us to-day that the Shell Committee was responsible simply to the Imperial authorities. The Imperial authorities tell us, by the words of Lord Curzon, that the Imperial authorities did not know the Shell Committee—that the only party they knew was the Minister of Militia, and it was with him that they transacted the business."

#### CANADA PAYS HER SHARE FOR MUNITIONS.

"My hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Pugsley) asked the hon. Minister of Finance, during the course of the debate on the Address, the following question:

That means, of course, all the ammunition, all the guns, all the boots and shoes, and all the clothing used by the Canadian soldiers at the front?

Sir Thomas White: Our understanding is that

the Canadian Government will pay all, but that an adjustment is necessary and will have to take place later.

Here we have conclusive evidence that in this matter we have to look to the Canadian Government and the Canadian Government, of course, is responsible to the people. We have the facts clearly established that the Shell Committee was appointed by the Canadian Government, that it acted under the Minister of Militia, that it reported to the Department of Militia and Defence, that the Minister of Militia had the calling of it whenever he chose, and that it is the money of the Canadian people that is used to pay for the shells ordered by the committee. We have it also in evidence that the Minister of Militia was the author of the committee."

#### MEMBERS OF THE SHELL COMMITTEE WERE SELLERS AND PURCHASERS.

"Who were selected as members of the committee? They were manufacturers actually engaged in business. It would have been the part of wisdom to have done then, what was done later on in the formation of the committee; that is, to select men who were not engaged in that line of business. But I have to charge against this Government, that every one of the members of this committee was a manufacturer actually engaged in the business of manufacturing shells for the Government. The incongruity of the thing is apparent to everybody. General Bertram was a member of the committee, Mr. Carnegie was a member of the committee, Mr. Watts was a member of the committee, and we find these gentlemen contracting with themselves both as sellers and purchasers; or rather not themselves personally but with their firms which were engaged in the making of shells. As for one of them, if he was not actually connected with the manufacture of shells, he was connected with the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which supplied steel and iron."

#### GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

	Month of February, 1915.	Total, 11 Months to 28th Feb., 1915.	Month of February, 1916.	Total, 11 Months to 29th Feb., 1916.
<b>REVENUE:</b>				
Customs.....	\$ 6,805,683 53	\$ 68,412,839 85	\$ 8,979,079 62	\$ 87,975,980 93
Excise.....	2,003,862 33	19,859,030 70	1,905,478 18	20,109,148 44
Post Office.....	1,025,000 00	11,596,215 99	1,500,000 00	15,671,339 91
Public Works, including Railways and Canals.....	702,030 57	11,841,767 91	614,214 83	20,013,312 65
Miscellaneous.....	-13,231 72	8,347,097 74	1,800,123 56	10,579,027 54
Total.....	10,523,344 71	120,056,952 19	14,798,896 19	154,348,809 47
<b>EXPENDITURE, Ordinary.....</b>	7,644,331 52	109,600,697 72	8,588,237 63	98,807,910 52
<b>Expenditure, Capital Account</b>				
War.....	7,158,186 42	38,079,429 01	12,631,656 84	110,618,343 50
Public Works account.....	1,554,416 34	34,331,850 71	3,179,028 04	31,313,978 63
Railway Subsidies.....	654,348 75	4,630,273 69	182,260 71	1,400,171 42
Total.....	9,366,951 51	77,041,553 41	15,992,945 59	143,332,493 55



## HAY CONTRACTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

How the Department of Agriculture, administered by Hon. Martin Burrell, manipulated the purchase of hay for the Imperial Government.

**G**RAVE and positive charges of manipulation for the benefit of party friends who were awarded contracts for hay purchased by the Borden Government (through the Department of Agriculture), for the British Government, were made in the House of Commons on January 25th by Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P. for Carleton, N.B. He charged flatly that the manipulation was with the knowledge of the Minister of Marine & Fisheries, (Hon. J. D. Hazen), and that the favored political friends were "placed in a position to filch \$45,000," either from the moneys of the Imperial Government or from the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick. To this day the charges have not been answered and the demand for an investigation has been ignored.

### First Contract at \$24.00; Others at \$21.50.

The story of this typical piece of Tory manipulation is here summarized from Mr. Carvell's speech. He related that in 1914, shortly after the War broke out, the Atlantic Hay Company was given a large contract for hay for the Imperial Government. This contract was let at \$24.00 per ton, compressed and delivered at St. John, N.B. A little later in the same Fall, three other contracts were let, not at \$24.00 compressed and delivered at St. John, but at \$21.00. He charged that these three later contracts were let, not to bona fide hay dealers but to Tory middlemen, who then sublet their contracts to regular dealers (who happened to be Liberals). The contracts were sublet at \$20.50 a ton, allowing the Tory middlemen a straight rake-off of \$1.00 a ton. This was the condition of affairs in 1914.

It is thus plain that the Atlantic Hay Company, the first of the favored political "friends," had a clear advantage of \$3.50 per ton over the men who actually bought the hay and did the pressing on the other contracts.

The three bona fide hay companies which accepted the contracts from Tory middlemen at \$20.50 a ton found that they were able to pay the farmers from \$11 to \$12 a ton, loose in the farmers' barns, which is the way hay is usually sold by the farmers of New Brunswick.

### Company of Defeated Conservative Candidate Given Monopoly in 1915.

In 1915 the Department of Agriculture had further contracts to let in New Brunswick, and once more it was the Atlantic Hay Company, the political "friend," which was favored. This company was given a contract for 15,000 tons of hay at \$23, compressed and delivered at West St. John. Every other bona fide hay-pressing company in New Brunswick was overlooked. And just here it should be explained that the reason for the favoritism shown the Atlantic Hay Company is quite plain—a leading member of this company is B. F. Smith, twice the defeated Conservative candidate in Carleton County.

Then the Department of Agriculture prohibited the export of hay from New Brunswick, except to

the Allies. The Atlantic Hay Company was thus given a complete monopoly of the hay business of the province—no one else could ship hay out of New Brunswick, therefore no one else could buy hay and the farmer had no choice but to accept any price offered him by this "friend" of the Government.

### Specific Charges of Manipulation.

Mr. Carvell then summarized his allegations against the Government and the Department of Agriculture in the following specific and precise accusations:

"I here publicly accuse the Department of Agriculture of having during the year 1914 deliberately, and with the knowledge of the Minister of Marine & Fisheries, so manipulated the contracts for hay in the Province of New Brunswick that his political friends were placed in a position to filch \$45,000 either out of the money which this Government is handling as a sacred trust on behalf of the British Government, or from the pockets of the farmers of the Province of New Brunswick.

"I go further: I here publicly accuse the Minister of Agriculture of so allowing the contracts to be manipulated for the present year, with the knowledge and consent of the Minister of Marine & Fisheries, that the Atlantic Hay Company will filch about \$35,000 either from the funds held in trust for the British Government or from the pockets of the farmers of my constituency and the rest of New Brunswick."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Carvell read several letters which he had addressed at various times to the Department of Agriculture, showing that he had appealed to the Minister to open up competition for hay contracts, that he had shown that the contracts could be let at lower prices and that the farmers of the Province would get at least \$2 if not \$3 a ton more for their hay. He showed that the McCain Produce Company, which owned a hay-compressing plant, offered in writing on December 24, 1915, to furnish from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of hay for the same price of \$23 as was paid the Atlantic Hay Company, and they guaranteed to pay the farmers \$15 a ton for the loose hay in their barns.

### Following Mr. Carvell's charges the government backed down and gave another contract.

As was stated at the outset of this article, the charges made by Mr. Carvell have not been answered in any particular. On the other hand, the revelations made by Mr. Carvell have not been without result as the Department of Agriculture has since been obliged to let a new contract for 1,000 tons or more to a new company composed of Conservatives, of which H. H. Hatfield of Hartland, N.B., is the leading member. (This new company has actually bought the compressing plant of the McCain Produce Company, the latter people being Liberals and unable therefore to get any chance at a contract.)



## PURCHASE OF REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS

Militia Department paid \$18.50, or \$4.00 higher than same arm is sold regularly to retail merchants in Canada, and \$4.50 higher than was paid by New York State Government.

### WHY THIS EXHORBITANT PRICE? WHY WAS THERE A MIDDLEMAN? WHY SUCH CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS MADE UNDER OATH?

ON Jan. 3rd Mr. John Fraser, I.S.O., Auditor-General for the Dominion of Canada, brought to the attention of the Davidson Commission the matter of the purchase of revolvers and pistols by the Department of Militia. He stated that his information was that the identical Colts Automatic pistol which the Colts Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford, Conn., were selling to the Canadian Government at \$18.50, were sold to the New York State Government for about \$14.00.

The Auditor-General also stated that to the trade in Canada the price of these pistols was \$18.50 less a trade discount of 10%, 5% and 2½% for cash.

On January 5th, the Davidson Commission subpoenaed two retail merchants from the City of Ottawa, Mr. T. M. Birkett and Mr. Geo. Easdale, manager of the Ketchum Co., and each corroborated what the Auditor-General had stated, that they had paid for this identical pistol from the Colts Patent Fire Arms Company, \$18.50 less 10%, 5% and 2½% trade discount.

#### Purchases made through J. Wesley Allison.

Mr. H. W. Brown, the Director of Contracts for the Department of Militia and Defence, before the Davidson Commission, Jan. 5th, 1916, stated in reply to Mr. John Thompson, K.C., Counsel for the Commission as follows:—

Q.—What orders were given for automatic pistols?

A.—The first order is one for 1,000 automatic pistols given on the 5th of September to Colonel J. W. Allison, by authority of an Order-in-Council of that date. I have the Order-in-Council here before me.

Sir Charles Davidson:—You might read that.

The Witness:—The Order-in-Council is as follows:—

“The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th September, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that he be given authority to purchase for the Canadian military forces, 1,000 Automatic Pistols, 45 calibre, at a price not exceeding \$18.50 each; and 10,000 rounds of ammunition therefor, at a price not exceeding \$40.00 per 1,000 rounds.

“The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted accordingly.

“(Sgd.) Rodolphe Boudreau,  
“Clerk of the Privy Council.”

“In accordance with that Order-in-Council, and in accordance with verbal instructions which I got from the Deputy Minister of Militia, I wrote Colonel J. Wesley Allison, Morrisburg, Ont., the same day, namely, the 5th of September, as follows:—

“Ottawa, Sept. 5th, 1914.

“Sir,—

“I am directed to request you to be good enough to procure and supply to this Department, at as early a date as possible, 1,000 Automatic Pistols, 45 calibre, at a price not exceeding \$18.50 each; and 10,000 rounds of ammunition therefor, at a price not exceeding \$40.00 per 1,000 rounds; subject to any instructions, verbal or otherwise, which you may have already received. Shipping instructions will be furnished later on. The invoice, in triplicate, should be sent to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) H. W. BROWN,  
“Director of Contracts.

“This was signed by me and the same day it was handed to Colonel Allison, I think the same day as the recommendation to Council and the Order-in-Council.”

Thus we find that the Minister of Militia gave directions that these pistols should not be ordered direct from the manufacturers but that the order be given to Col. J. Wesley Allison of Morrisburg. There is a strong suspicion that there was a reason for this and the following extracts from the evidence taken before Sir Charles Davidson in regard to this point may be of interest:

#### Allison Says that Neither Directly or Indirectly Did He Receive Any Commission.

Before the Davidson Commission on Monday January 3rd, 1916, Mr. Allison being duly sworn was examined by Mr. John Thompson, K.C., Counsel for the Davidson Commission, as follows:—

Q.—Did you sell any revolvers to the Canadian Government? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or pistols? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you the agent of any person who sold revolvers or pistols to the Canadian Government? A.—No.

Q.—Or are you the agent of any Company who sold any revolvers or pistols to the Canadian Government? A.—No.

Q.—Did you profit by way of commission on any revolvers or pistols that were sold to the Canadian Government or to the Department of Militia and Defence? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Not in any way? A.—No.



Q.—Neither directly nor indirectly? A.—No.

**Major General Sir Sam Hughes States Col. Allison Never Charged One Cent. His Work was a Labor of Love**

On the same date, January 3rd, 1916, Major General Sir Sam Hughes appeared before the Davidson Commission and the following is an extract from the statement which he gave to the Commission on that occasion:

"I may say that the British Government, and the Canadian Government as well, are in every sense under a deep obligation to Colonel Allison for his services. He never charged one cent yet for the transfer of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars worth of stuff across the river. I do not know how he did it, but I know that it was done, and he has never rendered his bill yet, so that anything he had done has been a labour of love."

**Another Side to the Story—Is a Gift a Commission?**

There was, however, another side to the story and on Sunday, Feb. 13th, 1916, Sir Charles Davidson, the royal Commissioner, hearing that Mr. Samuel M. Stone, Vice-President, of the Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., was in the city of Ottawa, requested Mr. Stone to appear before him to answer some questions in connection with the purchase of the pistols above referred to.

The following is an extract of the evidence taken on that occasion with reference as to whether J. W. Allison was paid anything for his services in connection with the sale of these pistols to the Canadian Government.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—Do you know of any commission having been paid by your Company in connection with these Canadian Government orders?

**Mr. Stone:**—Not a direct commission applying to the Canadian Government orders alone.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—What do you mean by a direct commission?

**Mr. Stone:**—I mean that we have in our employment men who negotiate Government business for us, and who are working to secure Government business, year in and year out, in various territories. We have one man who has done a great deal of business for us in continental Europe, during the last two years, looking to the securing of contracts from three or four governments there. That man was very instrumental in assisting the Canadian Government in the securing of these arms, and to him we have given what I may call a present, or paid him an amount of money which is in return for general services rendered, or in negotiating or securing business at large, and trying to get business which he sometimes does not get. So that it may, in a sense, be called a present; whatever we consider a man of that kind to have been worth to us we give him a payment for it.

And following:

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—I want to put the question blunter, in view of statements that have been made; has Colonel Allison derived any benefit from these purchases, or will he?

**Mr. Stone:**—Colonel Allison it is to whom I have referred, that the Company has presented money to, for his general services to us.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—He is the one you had in mind?

**Mr. Stone:**—Yes, anticipating your question. I may say that was for general services in Europe. Colonel Allison was with our President in London, and he went to France and spent a considerable time and a great deal of money over there in endeavouring to secure orders.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—In connection with Canadian contracts?

**Mr. Stone:**—No, sir.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—In connection specifically with these purchases?

**Mr. Stone:**—We have given to Colonel Allison sums of money for his general services.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—In connection with government work?

**Mr. Stone:**—In connection with government work at large.

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—Define what you mean by the words "at large?"

**Mr. Stone:**—Throughout Europe and this continent.

Later on Sir Charles Davidson asked:

**Sir Charles Davidson:**—Had he (Colonel Allison) anything to do with securing for your Company these contracts with the Canadian Government?

**Mr. Stone:**—As I explained at the outset, Colonel Allison was used largely by the Canadian Government as a means of assisting them in getting arms. COLONEL ALLISON WAS SUGGESTED TO US FOR THAT PURPOSE AT THE OUT-START.

See pages 22-23-24 & 25 Official evidence taken before the Davidson Commission on February 12, 1916.

**Who Suggested Colonel Allison?**

Sir Charles Davidson asked Mr. Stone various questions in regard to how the Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company came to deal with J. Wesley Allison and Mr. Stone explained to Sir Charles Davidson that Col. Skinner, First Vice-President and Chairman of the Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing people had been in communication with Col. Allison.

The following is an extract from the evidence.

**Sir Charles Davidson:** Where was that order (for revolvers), given as between Colonel Skinner and Colonel Allison?

**Mr. Stone:** Either at Waddington or at Malone, N.Y., either at Colonel Allison's headquarters at Waddington, or Colonel Skinner's home in Malone, N.Y., which of the two places I cannot state. Colonel Skinner returned to New York after a conference with Colonel Allison and General Hughes, and the order was given at that conference. I am informed that the order was given at a place called Moira, where General Hughes was present.



## NOTES OF THE MONTH

### Public Works Extravagance.—

It was not long after the outbreak of the War that the Borden Government started to preach to the people of Canada the necessity of business retrenchment and the most careful of management as an absolutely necessary measure to combat the certain results of war. How far the Borden Government applied this doctrine to itself is nicely illustrated in the annual report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year 1914-15, which included just eight months of War. Expenditures on public works in Canada for that year were just \$1,291,979 greater than in the previous year. For the year 1913-14 expenditures in this department totalled \$27,991,336; for the year 1914-15, expenditures amounted to \$29,283,316. Just here it is worth recalling that for the year 1910-11, the last complete year of the late Liberal administration, public works expenditure amounted to \$11,807,035, not much more than one-third of the expenditure in the past fiscal year. The favorite Borden Government excuse that these large expenditures were to complete large undertakings necessary for the public welfare fails utterly in view of the fact that the report shows that on these large works, including Quebec Harbor, Courtenay Bay, Vancouver Harbor, Victoria Harbor, Toronto Harbor, etc., less than six million dollars was spent in the year 1914-15. Something much nearer the real reason is to be found in the report that 101 public buildings were under contract during the year. Most of these buildings, many of them absolutely unnecessary, were undertaken for political purposes only, their chief value to the Government lying in the expectation that they would make doubtful constituencies "solid" for the Nationalist-Conservative government when election time might come.

### Pap for Tory Newspapers.—

The annual report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year 1914-15, tabled in the House of Commons on February 8, shows how well the most faithful of the newspapers supporting the Borden Government were "looked after" in the disbursement of public money during the year. Among the papers which received large sums were the Montreal Gazette, which got \$105,076 for printing and \$5,824 for advertising; LaPatrie of Montreal, \$29,634 for printing and \$5,959 for advertising; L'Evenment of Quebec, \$28,986 for printing and \$6,834 for advertising; Winnipeg Telegram, \$17,094 for printing and \$4,967 for advertising; the Moncton Times, \$20,225 for printing and \$1,045 for advertising; the Halifax Herald, \$18,868 for printing and \$3,857 for advertising; the St. John Standard, \$11,702 for printing and \$3,431 for advertising; the Quebec Chronicle, \$7,387 for printing and \$6,191 for advertising. For advertising alone the Toronto Mail & Empire got \$6,871; the Toronto News got \$6,268; the Toronto World got \$4,638; the Toronto Telegram got \$5,701 and the Montreal Star \$4,260.

### A Tory M.P. on Middlemen.—

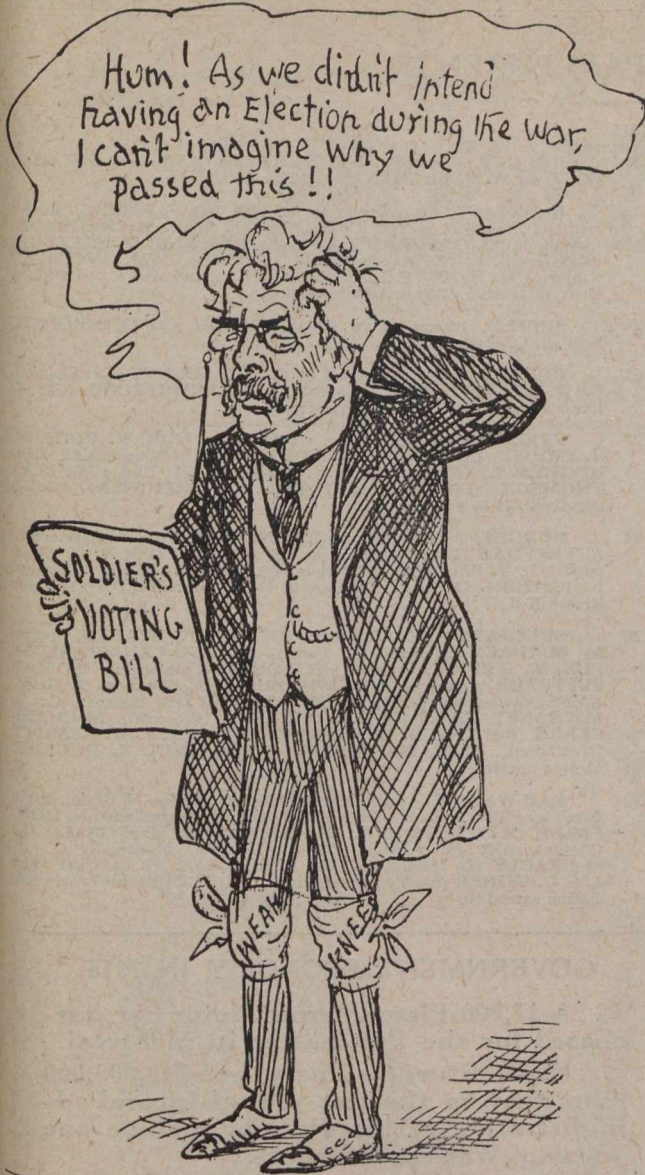
William Smith, Conservative member for South

Ontario and President of the Horse Breeders' Association of Ontario spoke plainly at the annual meeting of the Toronto Exhibition on February 23rd, when he said "When the Government is purchasing horses, all that the Government buyers pay for them should go to the owners of the horses. **The farmers have not reaped what they should out of this business in connection with the War.**" Mr. Smith's remarks were even more significant when he said "I am a strong politician, as you know, and a supporter of the Government, but I felt that I owed a greater duty to my fellow-farmers than to the Party." Possibly still stronger was Mr. Smith's comment on the fact that when he asked for information in the House of Commons as to the number of horses bought in the United States and shipped through Canada, Premier Borden declared that such information could not be given out. Said Mr. Smith: "I am a good Conservative but I cannot for the life of me see why such information should not be given; it simply strengthened my impression that my misgivings were not misplaced." Referring to the attitude of the Government toward his criticisms, Mr. Smith said "I said some plain things when the horse breeders last met in Toronto, but found when I went to Ottawa that my remarks were not appreciated there."

### Buying Wheat for New Zealand.—

An interesting sidelight on the business methods of the Borden Government, the victim in this case being the New Zealand Government, was brought to the attention of the Commons on March 1st when Sir George Foster, answering Mr. Frank Carvell, M.P., told how his Department of Trade and Commerce undertook to purchase wheat for the New Zealand Government last June. Sir George said that 1,406,732 bushels were purchased, but that the amount sent to New Zealand was only 504,223 bushels. The balance, 902,509 bushels, was sold in Canada on January 10th last, at the request of the New Zealand Government. Back of this transaction is an interesting story indicating that New Zealand lost tens of thousands of dollars on the transaction as the wheat was bought when wheat prices were highest early last summer, and was sold again when prices were very low last January. The trouble is said to have been that instead of arranging for prompt delivery when the wheat was bought, Sir George and his department wasted so much time in correspondence by mail with New Zealand asking for detailed instructions as to shipping, sacking, etc., that the New Zealand Government finally got tired of the whole transaction and cut it short by giving an order that the balance unshipped should be sold. Heavy warehouse charges were incurred in the many months during which the wheat lay at Montreal before it was finally sold, which added materially to the loss the New Zealand Government was forced to face. The incident will hardly encourage trade with New Zealand.





**PADDING THE ESTIMATES—WHY?**

"He (the Minister of Finance) is asking for \$158,000,000 on Consolidated Fund Account. He has made the statement that he did not intend to expend between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 of that money. . . . I do not know whether this is constitutional or not. It seems to me to be trifling with Parliament. The first is that the Minister of Finance has lost control of his colleagues at the head of the large spending departments, if he ever had control, and he is obliged to come to Parliament and say that the Government intend to expend between \$23,000,000 and \$30,000,000 less than the Estimates, in order to protect himself from his colleagues. . . . Another reason that suggests itself is that when preparing these estimates the Government expected to have an election this year and they deliberately padded the estimates in order to deceive the public. If that is the case we have a degree of political obliquity which is a discredit to the Dominion."

Mr. J. J. Hughes, M.P. (Kings, P.E.I.)  
House of Commons, Feb. 25th, 1916.

**DAVIDSON INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.**

The Davidson Commission completed its work of taking evidence in connection with war contracts in Canada at the end of last Month, which serves as a reminder that although the Commission had been at work investigating almost continuously since last May, only one prosecution arising out of the investigation has been undertaken by the authorities. As the result of glaring revelations at Regina, in connection with the purchase of fodder for horses at the Regina remount station, one minor official was arrested and subsequently convicted and given sentence of imprisonment on charges of fraud, uttering forged documents, etc. It was on the 15th of April last, the concluding day of the last session of Parliament, that Sir Robert Borden, from his place in the House, declared in regard to any person who "commits any fraud or imposition on the Government and the people of this country" in connection with war contracts, that "there are courts of justice in this country and the doors of the penitentiary are yawning for every man who commits such an offence." Sir Robert at the same time declared that his Government proposed "to investigate every suspicious case, to exact restitution and punishment so far as the laws of this country will permit." It would appear that the doors of the penitentiaries are still yawning, and little has been heard to date of restitution.

**DIARY OF THE MONTH**

1916.  
February.

- 2 CAPE BRETON LIBERALS, annual meeting addressed by G. W. KYTE, M.P. (Richmond), W. F. CARROLL, M.P. (Cape Breton South) and others.
- SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE unanimously adopts resolution requesting transfer to province of School Lands and funds held by Federal Government.
- 6 HON. CHARLES MARCIL (Bonaventure) and DR. ALFRED THOMPSON (Yukon) at Patriotic Meeting, Renfrew, Ont.
- SIR WILFRID LAURIER at public meeting in aid of RED CROSS FUND, Ottawa.
- 8 WEST ELGIN (Ont.) LIBERALS, annual meeting at St. Thomas.
- 10 OPENING OF NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.  
Announcement of appointment to SENATE of W. H. SHARPE, (Former M.P., Lisgar, Man.), succeeding late Senator Kirchoffer, and J. S. McLENNAN of Sidney, N.S., succeeding late Senator McKay.
- NORTH WEST TORONTO LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, organization meeting, election of officers, etc.
- 12 SOUTH OXFORD (Ont.) LIBERALS, annual meeting at Ingersoll, addressed by W. M. MARTIN, M.P. (Regina), E. W. NESBITT, M.P. (N. Oxford), M. S. SCHELL, Liberal Candidate, and others.
- 13 HON. W. J. ROCHE at patriotic meeting, Brockville, Ont.
- 14 SIR SAM HUGHES, recruiting meetings at Bobcaygeon, etc.
- 15 SENATOR FINDLEY YOUNG died at Killarney, Man.
- 17 LENNOX (Lennox & Addington) CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting at Napanee.
- 18 Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, sworn in at Ottawa as member of Privy Council of Canada.
- 24 FRONTENAC (Ont.) CONSERVATIVES, annual meeting, addressed by J. E. EDWARDS, M.P.
- OPENING OF ALBERTA LEGISLATURE.  
PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTION in PEEL (Ont.), W. J. LOWE (L) elected over J. R. Fallis (C), majority 329.
- 25 HON. R. ROGERS and W. GRAY, M.P., (London) at patriotic meeting, London, Ont.
- 26 PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA; Vancouver, M. A. Macdonald (L) elected by majority of 4116 over Hon. C. E. Tisdall, Minister of Public Works and L. D. Taylor, Independent. In Rossland, Hon. Lorne Campbell, Minister of Mines, elected by majority of 9 over Mayor Wilson (L) and W. W. Lefaux (Socialist) the latter polling 49 votes.
- 27 GEO. H. BOIVIN, M.P. (Shefford, Que.) at recruiting meeting Massey Hall, Toronto.
- 28 KINGSTON (Ont.) LIBERAL CLUB, opening of new quarters, address by HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM and others.
- 29 OPENING OF ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.



## THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

1916.

February.

- 1 DEBATE on Address in reply to Speech from Throne, continued by LEVI THOMSON (L) (QuAppelle), W. F. MacLEAN (C) (South York), P. E. LAMARCHE (C) (Nicolet), HON. CHAS. MARCIL (L) (Bonaventure), HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM.
- 2 SEED GRAIN ADVANCES TO WESTERN FARMERS, W. E. KNOWLES (L) (Moose Jaw), SIR GEO. FOSTER, HON. W. J. ROCHE, HON. FRANK OLIVER, R. B. BENNETT (C) (Calgary), J. G. TURRIFF (L) (Assiniboia), W. M. MARTIN (L) (Regina), SIR THOS. WHITE and others. Discussion on TRAIN SERVICE IN WEST by J. G. TURRIFF and HON. J. D. REID. Debate on Address continued by HON. E. L. PATENAUDE, M. J. DEMERS (L) (St. Jean and Iberville). Debate concluded, address adopted.
- 3 E. N. RHODES (Cumberland) elected Chairman of Committees of Whole House (Deputy Speaker)—TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF FISH, discussion on motion for enquiry by CLARENCE JAMESON (C) (Digby), J. H. SINCLAIR (L) (Guysborough), F. B. McCURDY (C) (Shelburne and Queens), B. B. LAW (L) (Yarmouth), A. K. MacLEAN (L) (Halifax), D. D. McKENZIE (L) (Cape Breton North), W. S. LOGGIE (C) (Northumberland, N.B.). Debate interrupted at 9 P.M. by FIRE WHICH ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND SENATE BUILDINGS.
- 4 First sitting of Parliament at Victoria Memorial Museum—Speeches on FIRE by SIR ROBERT BORDEN and SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
- 7 Resolution on death of RT. HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, moved by SIR ROBERT BORDEN, seconded by SIR WILFRID LAURIER.—References to death of B. B. LAW, Member for Yarmouth, N.S. by E. M. MacDONALD (Pictou) and J. H. SINCLAIR (Guysborough)—Resolution re NATIONAL LABOR BUREAUS, moved by HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, seconded by HON. WM. PUGSLEY, discussion by HON. T. W. CROTHERS, A. VERVILLE (Labor) (Maisonneuve), J. H. BURNHAM (C) (W. Peterborough), W. M. MARTIN (L) (Regina), HON. R. ROGERS, A. K. MacLEAN (L) (Halifax), J. J. HUGHES (L) (Kings, P.E.I.), J. D. TAYLOR (C) (New Westminster, B.C.).
- 8 EXTENSION OF LIFE OF PARLIAMENT for one year, speech<sup>s</sup> by SIR ROBERT BORDEN and SIR WILFRID LAURIER; motion of Sir Robert Borden agreed to—OCEAN SHIPPING AND THE WAR, discussion by HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, SIR GEO. FOSTER and HON. WM. PUGSLEY.
- 9 PREFERENCE IN CIVIL SERVICE TO RETURNED SOLDIERS. Motion by W. S. MIDDLEBORO (C) (North Bay), discussion by HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM, HON. FRANK OLIVER, J. H. BURNHAM (C) (W. Peterborough), D. O. ALGUIRE (C) (Stormont), H. BOULAY (C) (Rimouski)—SUPPLY, General administration.
- 10 BANK ACT, Amendment re LOANS TO FARMERS, moved by SIR THOMAS WHITE—Statement by Hon. J. D. Hazen re Private Secretary Heidmann—SUPPLY, Royal North West Mounted Police; Marine Dept., Ocean & River Service; Discussion on SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING.
- 11 SUPPLY, Marine Dept., Ocean & River Service.
- 14 DIVORCE PROCEDURE REFORM, motion by W. B. NORTHROP (C) (E. Hastings), discussion by HON. R. LEMIEUX, W. F. CARROLL (Cape Breton South), HON. CHAS. MARCIL (Bonaventure), and others. Motion negatived, 39 to 24.—FREE WHEAT, motion by J. G. TURRIFF (L) (Assiniboia).
- 15 BUDGET, address by SIR THOS. WHITE, Minister of Finance—SUPPLY, Dept. of Interior, Dominion Lands and Parks.
- 16 FREE WHEAT, discussion continued by THOS. MacNUTT (L) (Saltcoats), SIR THOS. WHITE, HON. FRANK OLIVER, HON. R. ROGERS.

1916

February

- 17 BUDGET, debate by A. K. MacLEAN (L) (Halifax) SIR GEO. FOSTER, W. A. BUCHANAN (L) (Medicine Hat).
- 18 BANK ACT, amendment re LOANS TO FARMERS, second reading; discussion by SIR THOS. WHITE, G. E. McCRAINEY (L) (Saskatoon), J. G. TURRIFF (L) (Assiniboia), J. M. DOUGLAS (L) (Strathcona), E. M. MacDONALD (L) (Pictou), WM. SMITH (C) (Ontario), G. W. KYTE (L) (Richmond, N.S.), and others. SUPPLY, Dept. of Interior, Yukon Administration.
- 21 SUPPLY, discussion re office of HIGH COMMISSIONER, London; Civil Government.
- 22 BUDGET, debate continued by J. A. CURRIE (C) (N. Simcoe), E. W. NESBITT (L) (N. Oxford), J. E. ARMSTRONG (C) (E. Lambton), D. C. ROSS (L) (W. Middlesex).
- 23 FREE WHEAT—Discussion continued by HON. R. ROGERS, R. CRUISE (L) (Dauphin), A. MORRISON (C) (Macdonald), J. J. HUGHES (L) (Kings, P.E.I.), H. BOULAY (C) (Rimouski), LEVI THOMSON (L) (QuAppelle), HON. A. MEIGHEN. Motion negatived, 77 to 44.
- 24 BUDGET, debate continued by H. BOULAY (C) (Rimouski) A. VERVILLE (Labor) (Maisonneuve), A. L. DAVIDSON (C) (Annapolis), L. T. PACAUD (L) (Megantic), P. MICHAUD (L) (Victoria, N. B.), HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM, D. D. McKENZIE (L) (Cape Breton N.S.).
- 28 SUGGESTED DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, motion by MICHAEL STEELE (S. Perth)—FRENCH-CANADIANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE, motion by S. BOULAY (Rimouski)—WOMAN SUFFRAGE, motion by HON. WM. PUGSLEY, discussion by G. W. KYTE (Richmond, N.S.), W. H. BENNETT (E. Simcoe), G. E. McCRAINEY (Saskatoon), E. PROULX (Prescott), MICHAEL CLARK (Red Deer), J. G. TURRIFF (Assiniboia), E. W. NESBITT (N. Oxford), E. M. MacDONALD (Pictou), HON. R. ROGERS. Motion negatived.
- 29 RAILWAY ACT, amendment re Transportation of Grain, introduced by HON. J. D. HAZEN—BUDGET debate continued by HON. FRANK OLIVER, HON. A. MEIGHEN, E. M. MacDONALD (L) (Pictou), SIR H. AMES (C) (St. Antoine, Montreal), G. E. McCRAINEY (L) (Saskatoon), W. F. MacLEAN (C) (S. York) and J. A. C. ETHIER (L) (Two Mountains). BUDGET debate concluded, motion agreed to.

## GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IN 1915.

A \$7,000 Pierce-Arrow Motor Car purchased for the Postmaster in Montreal.

Expenditure (ordinary) was \$48,000,000 more than in the last year of Liberal administration. This did not include one dollar of War expenditure.

Post Office Department expenditure was 75 per cent. more than in 1912, and the deficit in this department was close to \$3,000,000 as compared with a surplus of \$1,310,912 in 1912.

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