

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, with drawings to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. \$21

F. W. DeMILLE, MANAGER FREDERICTON BRANCH

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S ASSERTIONS DISPROVED

Public Expenditures Has Enormously Increased Under Tory Rule—Thousand of New Officials Appointed—Surplus in Postal Department Has Been Wiped Out

(Toronto Globe.)

The Hon. W. T. White has been explaining why the public expenditure of Canada is increasing, and why in a country like Canada "it always will increase." He asserts that by far the greater part of the increase in recent years has been due to the policy of wasteful extravagance of the late government in enterprise such as the National Transcontinental, which "as a revenue-producing asset can be written off the books of the Dominion." The war seems to be regarded as the other contributing cause of importance to the extraordinary tax burden placed by Mr. White and his colleagues upon the shoulders of the Canadian people.

The Globe does not suggest that the Minister of Finance is deliberately falsifying the record, but it does affirm that in his Durham speech he made assertions which are absolutely disproved by the records compiled in his own department, and with which he ought to be acquainted. Mr. White knows that before the war was thought of the Public Accounts for the year ending March 1914, indicated on the part of the minister and his colleagues a degree of financial recklessness without precedent in Canadian history. In the twelve months ending March 1911, the last complete year of the Laurier Government, the total expenditure of Canada chargeable to Consolidated Fund or current account was \$87,774,000. Three years of Mr. White's management resulted in an increase in the running expenses of Canada to \$127,384,000—an addition of forty million dollars to the annual cost of government.

Mr. White suggests that the reckless capital expenditure of the Laurier Government got him "into the hole in which he flounders around." Yet his own records show that in the year ending March 1914, when these "reckless expenditures" were practically all translated into capital charges, the interest on the debt of the Dominion had increased only from \$12,535,000 in 1911 to \$12,893,000 in 1914. Laurier's recklessness had added in those three years \$358,000 to the national expenditure in the form of interest, or less than five cents per head of the population, while the careful Minister of Finance and his colleagues had added in current expenditure forty millions, or five dollars per head of the population. No wonder that Mr. White, seeing the follies of 1912-13-14 in the light of today's huge demand upon the public purse, tries to put some of the blame on the shoulders

of Mr. Fielding, a Finance Minister who never had a deficit.

THIRSTY GROUND

There is no mystery at all as to the particular patch of thirsty ground on which the present Minister of Finance spilled a large part of the money collected from the people. His former business associates fared well at his hands. The Public Accounts of the year ending March, 1914, show on page twenty that in the three years of 1912-1914 the Borden Government in railway subsidies—chiefly to MacKenzie and Mann for one or other of their building railway building projects—\$24,831,000. During the entire period of the Laurier Administration, from 1897 to 1911, when Canada was building railways at an unprecedented rate, the Government spent \$25,139,000 on railway subsidies. In the three years during which Mr. White stood guard over the Treasury his favorite railway builders got away with more public money than they had secured in fifteen years under the reckless Fielding.

That is but one illustration of what was happening in every other department of public affairs. Mr. White told his hearers in Durham that during his term of office the Borden Government had increased the expenditure upon such services as postoffices, rural mail delivery, and parcel post. The figures for 1914, which contain only one month's operation of the parcel post system, show that in three years Mr. White and his friends had practically destroyed the postoffice surplus, by wasteful administration rather than by the improvement of the service. Between 1902 and 1911 the postoffice, under Sir William Mulock and Mr. Lemieux, yielded a surplus of almost eight million dollars. Before the Laurier Government went out a good beginning had been made in rural mail delivery, which has been extended materially since 1911, but not to such a degree as to wipe out the postoffice surplus had the administration been in careful hands. The following table shows how in three years a Liberal surplus of over a million had been reduced to \$132,898 under Conservative rule:

LIBERAL RULE		
	Revenue	Expenditure
1902-1911	\$7,950,000	\$7,215,000
1910-1911	9,146,888	7,954,000
CONSERVATIVE RULE		
1911-1912	\$10,492,000	9,172,000
1912-13	12,051,000	10,882,000
1913-1914	12,954,000	12,822,000

The Globe ventures the assertion that but for the war-stamp idea the postoffice would today fail to balance its accounts, and would be in a charge upon the taxpayers instead of a source of revenue. It will take a good many speeches from the Minister of Finance to convince the people that the thousands of new officials added to the Dominion payroll since the glorious victory of 1911—officials whose salaries aggregate millions of dollars—were required for the efficient carrying on of the country's business. They have entered into their reward. The taxpayers provides it.

The women who like embroidery has more chance this summer than she has had for several years of making dainty things to wear. For once more hand embroidery enters into wearing apparel. Besides that, there are many very attractive household articles that may be embroidered, and then there are things for balls that always come in desirably for gifts.

WHAT'S WRONG UP IN AROOSTOOK?

(Bangor News.)

A prominent Aroostook resident who was in Bangor on business, Thursday, in discussing the situation in Aroostook, said:

The population of New York state and New England combined approximates 16 million and the potato crop this year 100 million bushels. This would give a little rising six bushels per capita or more than the usual consumption, or in other words, the potato crop of New England and New York state combined was double the needs of the section it served. This is the reason why prices are low and large quantities are being forced into the starch factories who are reluctant to make them into starch because the greater part of last year's make of starch is still unsold and the usual fall make near at hand. However this is one of the ups and downs incident to the potato gamble as it is played in Aroostook.

"Right at the present minute even to the most casual observer market-

ing conditions are radically wrong. The same methods are in vogue today that were used ten years ago when the crop was one third of the present proportions. While some may question this statement, there is no doubt but what the dealers as a whole are honestly endeavoring to serve the needs of the section. There is however lack of close co-operation between the grower and the dealer and the farmer at times very bitterly complains that he is not receiving fair usage. There is great need of a strong concerted movement to market Aroostook's great crops. During the years of short crop the present system is sufficient; years when there are large crops however there is a great waste which should be avoided."

There is but little incentive for increased acreage and increased production and the farmer must be shown the reason why when he has a large crop that he must lose money on his years' work and with a small crop make a profit. Looking at it from today's view there is something very radically wrong with the marketing of Aroostook's crop for the price of 25¢ per barrel of 2 3/4 bushels is not in keeping with the price of any standard article."

From The Poets

THE LARK IN THE SKY.

(Not long since, in the trenches, during stern fighting in Flanders, the men were moved most deeply by hearing the larks singing in the heavens overhead.)

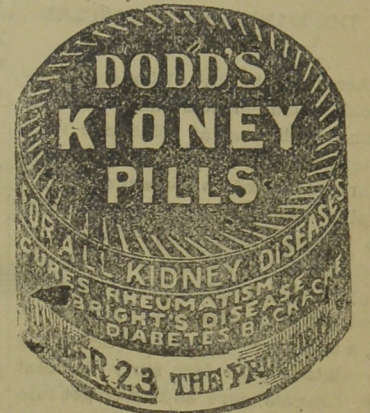
In the mire of the Valley of Shadow,
The Shadow of Pain,
We stood in the wearisome trenches,
The terrible trenches,
In battle's red rain.

The heavens were watched above us;
Within us was gloom,
For the rifles rasped hideous laughter
Hell's horrible laughter,
The laughter of doom.

But sudden, our hearts leapt within us,
And woke with a cry,
For a marvel dropt down from the cloud-land,
Like a star from the cloud-land—
'Twas a lark in the sky!

Our souls sought the hills and the meadows
Afar o'er the foam;
As through mist we beheld the long

ridges,
The green and grey ridges,
The dear fields of home.
And we babbled old words in our longing,
And our lips tried to pray—
"O God, bring us safe to the homeland,
To the hearts in the homeland
We love, far away!"
And we saw, as in dream, the dear faces,
As in moments gone by;
Then we turned us again to our vigil,
Made strong for our vigil,
By that lark in the sky!
—Lauchlan MacLean Watt in The British Weekly.



Who Will Enlist In the 55th Battalion?

THE PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT is for the duration of the war between Great Britain and Germany and six months after if required.

THE RATE OF PAY. For Private \$1 per day, also 10 cents field pay for seven days a week, equal to \$33 per month and found; for Corporal \$1.10 per day, also 10 cents field pay; for Sergeant \$1.35 per day, also 10 cents per day; and additional pay for special employment as cooks, etc.

A SEPARATION ALLOWANCE. \$20 per month will be paid to the wife of every soldier or to his widowed mother if he is her sole support.

ASSIGNED PAY. Every soldier whose wife or mother receives the separation allowance must assign one-half his pay which will be paid direct to his wife or mother. More than one-half may be assigned.

PENSIONS. If rendered "totally incapable," \$264 a year; if "incapable," \$192 a year; if "materially incapable," \$132 a year; if "in a small degree incapable," \$75 per year. If sergeant these amounts will be increased to \$336, \$252, \$168, \$100 respectively. To widows of privates \$22 per month and \$5 per month for each child. To widows of sergeants \$28 per month and \$5 per month for each child. Widowed mothers whose son was sole support, on same basis. For orphans the rate may be doubled.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS. 5 ft. 3 ins. tall, (without boots); 33 in. chest, good eyes, heart, and generally fit.

CONSENTS. If you are married, you must have wife's written consent; if under 21 years, must have mother's consent; if she is dead, the consent of father if living.

ORGANIZATION CENTRES have been established at the following points under the following Recruiting Officers:

ST. JOHN, Lieut.-Col. B. R. Armstrong and Capt. J. R. Miller. FREDERICTON, Major W. H. Gray. MONCTON, Capt. F. R. Sumner. SACKVILLE, Lieut. Bert-ram Smith. CHATHAM, Lieut.-Col. Howard Irving. NEWCASTLE, Lieut.-Col. Maltby and Lieut. Murray. CAMPBELLTON, Lieut. O. J. Larsen. EDMUNSTON, Lieut. A. L. Rice. WOODSTOCK, Lieut. W. H. A. Hamilton. ST. STEPHEN, Major W. H. Laughlin. SUMMERSIDE, Capt. F. A. McNutt.

Recruits will report to the nearest organization centre or to the Camp Grounds at Sussex to be examined and enrolled. Tickets from the organization centres to Sussex will be furnished by the Recruiting Officers.



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