MONDAY MORNING

JANUARY 29 1917

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEEDED IN CANADA TO WIN THE WAR

Speech of W. F. Maclean in the Canadian Com-mons—A Peace-Time Government Should Give Place To a War Cabinet—Our People of All Not Dissension—The Politicians Must Not Block the Way.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—In the house of com-mons this afterneon the debate on the address was continued. Below is the official report of the speech of W. F. In favor of a national governtenn in favor of a national governnt a war cabinet, for the more sucful accomplishment of Canada's part a the great war.

If Joint Action for House Work Why Not for War? W. F. Maclean (South York): Mr.

saker, I should not want a better setfor the few remarks I have to adto the house today than the incithat have taken place. We have rd in the opening proceedings here inister of Canada (Sir Robert Borden) the house and country that he is preared to accept the offer of the right the leader of the opposition (Sir stifrid Laurier) for joint action for to be regulation of the conduct and business of this house, When he said that, I think

good for both parties in this house to of the house, then the time has come for both partics and all parties and all clizens of this country to join hand to hand for the successful accomplish-ment of this war. Then if I wanted an-wher setting for what I have to say to-day, would it not be found in the speech of the hon. member for Bona-venture (Mr. March) just delivered to the house? I do not agree with all he says I regret much of what he has said here totay, because it went to show that there was a most regrettable diverg-ence of cgimion between the twy ground provinces of Onfario and Quebec in re-sard to the conduct of the war, and also to show that in term is a great divergence of feeling, that there is a great divergence of feeling, that there is almost. I shall not say hostility of race, but a strong feeling based more or lees on race in bound to be. Something ought to be done to bring about absolute unity in this country for the winning of this war. ne for both parties and all parties and

-\$2,460,006.62 \$4,601,525.67

country.

-\$8,342,816.92

\$15,404,349.21 AL. al Manager.

antee

Meeting

ockholders of at the Com

Manager was

nnual Finan-

-\$1,840,661.23

-\$4,601,525.67

-\$8,342,816.92

\$15,404,349.21

619,345.39

1917.

1916.

6

rs, the Advisory for their efficient

onto; W. D. Bell. ford: A. F. Mac-

try, and I am not afraid to say that if the situation becomes any more critical and the liberties of the world become more endangered. I am ready for conscription. If we are to have conscription we ought to have behind us, supporting it, a united people, a united partiement and a united government. To my mind the situation is even more serious than I have indi-cated. The war has been going on now for over two and a-half years, and victory is not yet in sight. The struggle may be ex-tended, and may run into another year.

tended, and may run into another year. We all hope that it will end this year, but that have taken place. We have in the cpening proceedings here the announcement of the prima ter of Canada (Sir Robert Bordon) Party politics are all right; they have been at the bottom of our constitutional system for many and many years. But when a supreme struggle comes there has to be a different attrude in the matter. am not quite prepared to say that be-cause a government is the outcome of a peace election that government is the best possible government for the conduct of a war. A war cabinet has to be forged out of a different material from that out of which a neace government is formed. of a different material from that out of which a peace government is formed. I do not say that there is better material in the other party; not for a moment do I say that the material is better in the one party or the other. I believe that the best material for winning the war is to be found in both parties, and that a union of both parties in order to get a really strong war cabinet is the only wery in which Canada can successfully play her part in the conduct of this war.

How National Government Must Be Worked Out.

I come to another phase of the matter, I annot come to this house and say that

the house can advise or tell the govern-

the house can advise or tell the govern-ment what to ado. The only thing that I can suggest, or that anybody in the coun-try can suggest, is that the prime minis-ter might see his way to approach the op-position to the end that there may be union of the two parties and of all classes in this country for the successful prose-cution of the two parties and of all classes in this country for the successful prose-ter's absolute right to do this. We in this house cannot tell him The initiative rests absolutely with him. He may think, as he has a right to think, that he should not intervene in this mat-ter. Then there is left the only other thing, the indirect drive of public opin-ion. And he does not need to respect that or obey it, but it might have some influence upon him, or rather upon the house and the course we have followed of following the course we have followed Countries Have Got Together. little that I have to say will be in The little that I have to say will be in this direction. I am not going to ap-peal to provincial views or to race views; or to dwell on divisions that may exist between our recepte; but I am trying to find out if there is not at this stage of the war-and now it is more serious than ever-an opportunity of in some way uniting the country and doing away with all this discussion about dif-terences between provinces and between avery with all this discussion about dif-ferences between provinces and between nices. Why should we not unite as they have united in every other country in the world for the successful accum-pisimment of the war? They have abso-inte unity today in France for the con-duct of the wer. There is no party spirit inte unity uoday in France for the con-duct of the war. There is no party spirit there. They have got together in Eng-time. They have got together in the other countries, and they are all united for the war. Yet here we have today in Canada to listen to the speech-and I am not condemning the speech. Bear in mind-made by the 'hon, member for Bonaventure, We have listened to this discussion today and have read of the other discussion that is going on in the county of Dorchester, and, in view of these discussions and of utterances of the press of the country today, I can-not see how we can have a successful participation by Canada in this war while these discussensions, or what appear to be dissensions, exist. Mr. W. H. Bennett: There are none em this side of the house. Mr. Maclean: I do not think I said there were any on this side of the house; there are dissensions in the coun-ty. Me Burgley: My hon, friends (the govhouse and the country, is that instead of following the course we have followed, resulting more or less in dissension and disagreement, and also in a manifesta-tion of disloyalty, we ought to try at this stage of the proceedings to follow the example of other countries and have a united party, a united people, and a united party, a united people, and a a united parliament to prosecute the war and to stop the blickering that we have seen in the press and that, I fear, we shall see hereafter to a greater extent.

A New Folitical Force in Canada. The greatest democratic force in Can-ada today is located in the Canadian west. They are men of progressive ideas, they have new ideas, they have ideas in regard to economic questions, they have strong ideas in regard to this war, and they constitute a powerful political element in this country which is bound to domi-nate the country in the next election and say how it is to be governed. That element chould have a voice in the mational government which. I hope, will be created forthwith. The support of that great and new democratic and modern element which has developed in the west would be the greatest backing that the prime minister could have in the successful carrying on of the war.

Labor Must Be in War Cabinet. The new war cabinet. which I hove we

The new war cabinet, which I hope we will have, will also find a place for a representative of labor in this country. What is the strength of the new war cabinet in Britain today? It is that it is headed by Lloyd George, who has the confidence of the labor mon of the mo-ther country and who has in his war cabinet the Right Hon. Arthur Hender-scn, offse of the ablest representatives of labor in the British Islands. The British Parliament today has in it not two or three dibor representatives, but it has a great number—I forget whether it is forky or fifty. For the first time labor there has a strong and absolute force in the conduct of the war; and labor in Canada, under the proposal I suggest, would be represented in this new cab-inet, and the working men, who are at times questioning what has been sug-gested to them in connection with the conduct of the war; would come in and would be a strong influence in alding the government. Would it not be a good thing if in some way we could find a way of uniting our people in accom-striving in this war? If we could have labor represented in the war cubinet, if we could have the farming element represented - and the great producing element today is the farming ele-ment, and they are all loyal and devoted to the cause—it would be a good thing because war.

to success.

Resources as Well as Men Must be Mobilized.

As this is a constitutional machine and works as a machine, a union of parties can be made only along political lines it cannot be done by sentiment. Woul the Conservative party or the Libera party be disgraced if they joined to gether on the conduct of this war? If they unite to work it out, they will be doing only their duty, and they will be voicing the views of their constituents and of the nation. country cannot be heard in parliament

of this country, and he heard in parliament country cannot be heard in parliament thru the action of the parties in parlia-ment, and especially thru the action of the government, the people may take the matter in their own hands, as was sug-gested by the hon. member for Edmon-ton (Mr. Oliver) the other day. Per-haps the best thing would be to have the free wind of a general election blow over the country and the people find out that where they are in regard to the war. But to my mind there is no necessity for that. This is not the time for an elec-tion appeal: this is not the time for party discussions; this is not the time for such a contest as is now going en in Dorchester. This is a time when ; il parties should get together and for a a war administration, so that we may have unity, and get the best ability in the country devoted to the war.

a war administration, so that we may have unity, and get the best ability in the country devoted to the war. Is how a United Government Here Would Affect the World. What would be the result? Is there any better news that we could send forth to the world towmorow, in view of the present severity of the war and its uncertainty, than this: that all Canada was united; that both political parties, were united for the successful accoun-a disciplinary effect on Germany which would be surprising. It would cheer the people in the old land, and put heart and hope, tho they are full of heart and hope yet, into our boys in the trenches, and at them in doing their best to win, Would not that be a great thing for Canada to give to the world tomorow? Would it not be a clear intimation to our neighbors to the south of us of what Canada really thinks of this war and ot

Canada really thinks of this war and of

Canada really thinks of this war and of the issues at stake? And the issues at stake, are they not the libertles and the freedom of the world? Would not Canada disappear from the map if Germany should succeed in her attack now on the libertles of the world, and would there not be a great German influx from the United States? But the thing to let the Huns know, and to let the mother country know, and our boys at the front, is that all Canada is united now, irrespective of party, for the successful accomplishment of the war.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



In January, 1916, Lynn J. Frazier was Dakota League captured 85 per cent. of fairly-well-to-do, fairly-well-educated the seats in the lower house. The fly in armer, entirely unknown outside the the ointment of the North Dakota farmer township in which he lived. In January, is a small reactionary majority against 1917, he was inaugurated as Governor of him in the state senate. But state sen-North Dakota. He was elected by the ators are elected for moderately short Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League, terms of service. The senate may do and he carried in with him the entire something to step down the enthusiasm of the lower house, but the general imstate tickets and a majority of the general assembly. Three supreme court pression seems to be that the Non-Parjudges were elected by the same league. tisan League will carry out its legislative The officials and legislators thus placed program, including some radical amendin power are pledged to establish state ments to the state constitution. The North Dakota political cyclone is

elevators, state flour mills, state packing houses, state hail insurance, a state rural credit system. The Farmers' Non-Partisan League

All Should Join Heart and Hand for Victory. having swept North Dakota, proposed to organize and carry Montana, South Da-I could go into details concerning the records of the different parties and of the two races, but I do not wish to widen the breach; I rather prefer to try to heal it in some way. I wish to im-press upon the house how necessary it is to consider the political union that can be accomplished here and that will assist in winning the war. Unless growt that kota, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, California. They will have a great deal to say about the membership of the next United States Congress to be elected, and they expect to bring about federal as well as state legislation to control the marketing of all food products, and public ownership of all industries affecting the same, including grain elevators, flour mills, abattoirs, cold-storage warehouses and transportation facilities by land and

water. At the state election in November sen-iment in favor of the Non-Partisan League swept over North Dakota like a scattered to the four winds. The Demo-cratic and Republican party organiza-tions, so far as state politics were con-cerned, fell to pieces in hopeless confu-tion. Yet the whole movement, we are fold, began with two men, who borrowed \$100 to hire an automobile, and then started out to personally see every farmer in North Dakota. The \$100 did not last long, but the farmers who joined the league put up \$9 apiece. By the time the

LAND CULTIVATION.

causing no little interest, confusion and uneasiness in Wall Street, and the east, and the New York papers have a great deal to say about it. They hope the farmers' movement will blow up, and that the farmers will go back to the old political parties. United, the farmers are irresistible, but they cut little figure in the country so long as they are divided against themselves, by camping out with the two old political parties. The New York 'Tribune's correspondent, who has been looking over the ground and visiting the old-time politicians in the cyclone cenars, has this to say about A. C. Towniey, the driving force benind the Farmers' Non-Partisan Fontical League :

started out to personally see every farmer in North Dakota. The \$100 did not last long, but the farmers who joined the league put up \$9 apiece. By the time the state campaign got fairly under way the league owned one hundred automobiles and had an organization in every town-ship. The North Dakota victory has had a marked and widespread influence in the neighboring states, and is leaving its im-press on the Province of Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan a non-partisan league along the lines of the North Dakota or-ganization has already been formed. Three thousand members, we are told, have been enrolled, and every member has con-tributed \$15 to the campaign fund. The Saskatchewan organization hopes to carry the very seat in the next legislature. This may be a big program, but the North

Ritchie, Akry ddy, Brantford; n, M.P., Almonte;

James J. Warren Presidents; E. B.

INTINUES NIAN FRONT

Carry Out Raid Bukovina.

ento World. erations are still Macedonian front torms making an estion. A French n on the opera-issued here to-

The snowstorm actions have och of Prilep, on na. The British Cagirmah, north-Some patrol en-ed in the region

IGHTING OF VERDUN

several French ch Disputed ail.

a Sayville.-The French att sitions on Hil positions on reported lementary state-ning by the Ger-taff. The statek of the Meuse

ks against height Zlota Lipa River roops repea acks."

SKS NT MEASURES

Government to n Blockading

1. 28 .- The presin. 28.—The pressure , Dr. Wenceslau a communication t. Dr. Sa Vianna, ent to en'arge its externa' politics externa! po measures against coast of Brazil e-man raiders. shin Floriano left no d naval divi-ne Brazilian neusts.

e Founders: Norwegian Port

he crew of thirty-narine, which foun-an coast, was land-mmerfest. Norway, boat, according to the Norvegian Min-nitted by the Reu-Christiania. As the orted on a neutral mated.

What Ontario Thinks About It.

The prime minister does not need to listen to any suggestion of this kind, bit if he will listen he will hear something Instant to any suggestion of this kind, bit if he will listen he will hear something in the country in the direction of what I am stating here icday. First of all I want to speak for, my own City of To-ronto; I want to speak for the Province of Ontario, and I believe I am voicing the views of the people of Toronto and of Ontario, when I say that they are in favor of uniting and solidifying the country for the winning of this war, ir-respective of party views or party for-tunes. They want to see the people of Canada united. In this connection I want to call the attention of the house to the bon entente banquet given in the City of Toronto, and attended by repre-sentative citizens of Quebec and Ontario. The big business nem and the bankers were there, and I never saw such a representative meeting in Toronto. If I gathered anything from that meeting it was that the people of Toronto, as represented by their leading citizens, try. Mr. Pugsley: My hon. friends (the gov-enment side) do not represent the whole The Greatest Battle Coming. Mr. Mclean: I think I will be able to two some reasons why there should be co-operation, but first I want to point out that the war situation today is more serious than it has ever been. Within a few weeks, there will probably be the greatest active line of battle ever known in history. All the battles of the past, all other struggles, will be mere ant-hill

represented by their leading citizens, were in favor of joining together the people of Ontario and the people of Que-bec, French-speaking and English-speaking, in the set and I in order to win the war. That is sentiment of the people of Ontario. I believe it is the sentiment of the people everywhere.

What Western Farmers Think.

renous than it has ever year. which it is for weeks, there will probably be the pratest active line of battle ever known in history. All the battles of the past, all other struggles, will be mere ant-hill contests compared with what is now implement of Canada, and the safety of work how so of the post. As I believe she will do her part, we have to find a way, we ought to find a way, of uniting the ountry on the conduct of this war. We ought to find a way, of uniting the ountry on the conduct of this war. We ought to find a way, of uniting the ountry on the conduct of this war. We ought to find a way, of uniting the ountry on the conduct of this war. We ought to find a way, of uniting the ountry on the conduct of the war. We should not here at absolutely united government, a united mation, with a united people behind them for the uc complishment of the war. We should not here the discussions we have had, and are having now. These discussions divert and use up the energy of the people that should be directed to winding the war. Mistakes have been made, fould pass reflections on the Province of Quebec; I could pass reflections on other may have been derelations in bertain directions, but these are not things to take the remark on the face of this great strugge and in face of the Canadian people who are antions to see this war brought to a way will be any own province. There may have been derelations in bertain directions, but these are not things to take the remark of the shape of a national government, for the successful prosecution of the war. It is not a difficult thing to bring and where they had two or three adjuction government, or a nation government, or a national government, or a new party. Not the hon, gentlement would say that. I do not feel are they had two or three adjuctions would say that. I do not feel are they have been be during that the functions are thind poster. They have complished the functions are they and where the people, will be the judges are to that. The how may have to fail the s What Western Farmers Think. I think it is the sentiment of the great west, and I have had opportunities, directly and indirectly, of ascertaining what the people of the west are thinking upon this question. My summing up of it is that the people of the west are among the most loyal in all Canada and are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices in order to bring about the successful conclusion of this war. They have sent to the front their full quota of soldiers and are prepared to send others. I met farmers in the west within the last two or three weeks who, speaking on behalf of themselves and of their fellow-farmers, said: The overnment can have every bushel of wheat that is left in our barns—and they have immense stores yet—if they say hey want it for the winning of the war, they can have it, take it at their own price and we will hever object. That is the feeling of the west. I believe that he same feeling animates the whole of the people of Canada. There was a was not able to attend, but from what is the feeling which has been expressed by some of the Canadian Club of Ottawa. I wat need to this war. I know that is the feeling which has been expressed by some of the Canadian Club in the west, and that is the feeling which is to walt a time until they have had the oportunity of expressing their opinions, but the feeling of the people of Canada in Club of Winnipeg. We may have nadian Club of Winnipeg. We may have to wait a time until they have had the oportunity of expressing their opinions, but the feeling of the people of Canada in club of Winnipeg. They have had the oportunity of expressing their opinions, but the feeling of the beople of Canada in the discoursement of to wait a time until they have had the opportunity of expressing their opinions, but the feeling of the people of Canada is for union and the discouragement of any kind of dissension until the war is won.

A War Cabinet Wanted.

Conscription May Come. Mr. Maclean: How can this be done? If we can unite for the conduct of the business of this house, as has been shown here on many occasions, does not the sufety of the nation and the weifare of the conduct of business calls for union, both parties scen, willing to unite. All of us are doing our utmost for the war, and by union you will force Liberals and Conservatives to do all they can for the weak and other, you will get them to work for the successful prosecution of the war, that means something. There would be to dimensions in this country over re-mather the successful prosecution of the war. That means something. There would be to dimensions in this country over re-to dimensions in this country over re-to dimensions in this country over re-to dimensions in this country over re-mather the successful prosecution of the war. That means would be no dimensioned the people of the construct. There would be no dimensioned to the people of the converting. There would be to dimensions in this country over re-mather there would be no dimensioned to the people of the construct of a war. If you had a war cabinet to successful prosecution of the war. That means something. There would be to dimensions in this country over re-mather there would be the people of the country, but it is to be rememoered that t is six years apport the best poosition the dimensioned the people of the the size the people of the country but it is to be rememoered that the size the people of the size the size the people of the the size the size the people of the the size the size the people of the the size the size the size the people of the the size t ful prosecution of the war. is something. There would be ons in this country over re-K is six years since we had an election

gives him a low interest on mortgages and banking accommodation on live stock for long periods at low interest, that American farmer is going to draw a line of discrimination as between the United States and Canada. We must have progressive legislation in connec-tion with the regeneration of this coun-try after the war. They already have it in the United States, where it was worked out by that progressive demo-cratic element that we have in Canada today. The vietory of President Wilson was not the result of the votes of the people in the east; they voted against him. But for the first time in the his-tory of America—and I want to tell the same that all the progressive legislation to the voters in the United States happened to be lo-crated in the west, and it is from the the united fatters happened to be lo-crated in the west, and it is from the same kind of legislation here, and that will form part of the work of regenera-tion of Canada after the war. I can set the result of the work of regenera-tion of Canada after the war. I can set the able to do it as we are trying to do it may we are and energies to winning the war. We are not doing that unless we get both parties together and have a real national their constituencies at the able to do it as we are trying to do it mow. When the monuers so back to the able to do it as we are trying to do it now. When the monuers so back to the inter constituencies at the adjournment

did business thru this company should and costs. In both cases there were take shares therein. These shares no government permits granted. sold at \$25 each, also saying that while the stock was held by clubs, subject to. Bulletin No. 225, issued by individuals are also investors in the enterprise. Things were going ture, "Swine," by G. E. Day, B.S.A., individuals are also investors in the the Ontario Department of Agricult enterprise. Things were going ture, "Swine," by G. E. Day, B.S.A., smoothly, there being at present near-ly 200 branches of the United Farm-leases, hog cholera, and tersely states that "the discase causes the loss of asked regarding the matters con-many millions of dollars annually in the United States. In Canada it is asked regarding the matters con-nected with the work of the associa-the United States. In Canada it is

nected with the work of the associa-tion, and the co-operative company. A satisfactory answer was returned in every case. In this way a great deal of information was received. The United States. In Control of the very vigorous measures adopted for its eradication." The present abnor-mal price paid last week on the Toleal of information was received

deal of information was received | mal price paid last week on the To-There is an effort being made by ronto market for live "select' hogs the farmers of Leeds Township to of \$14.15 to \$14.25 per cwt should

form a branch of the United Farmers' cause every hog dealer in Ontario, Chub. The object is to concentrate Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of farm produce along to exercise the greatest care to main-the lines that will be of mutual bene- tain the health of his profitable nogs. fit to the members. The idea is co- One of the first orders of the presi-operation in the purchase and sale of aent of the board of trade for Britain verything in which the farmer has was to encourage pig-keeping in every village.

Uxbridge, in the market hall, to listen to an instructive address by Mr. at Ottawa, altho the weather was Blatchford of the United Farmers' stormy, quite a crowd were present on for live hogs Monday, Jan 15. About 100 farmers assembled at

Harry Nunn has purchased from Hubert Earl the farm known as the Nunn Homestead, near Lansdowne.

George Whittaker of Bennington has bought the farm he has had leased from Mrs. McLeod, Imbroo.

Finlay Cameron of Plummer has pur-chased the Peter McLean homestead, consisting of 160 acres. The price is \$5000

Edward Hartnett has purchased the Martha Miller farm on concession 2, Gainsboro Township, near Elcho.

Charles Heipel sold his farm to John D. Heipel. The sum paid was \$7600. W. N. Hosken has purchased A. E.

Henry's farm at Taunton.

Warren Wilson of the northwest has purchased the Clinton Marr farm, east of the Village of Carlton.

won. Conscription May Come.