

## CANADA GLADLY WELCOMES AID

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Geo. P. Graham supported the motion, but strong speeches against it were made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Frank Oliver, Messrs. Burnham (West Peterboro), La Fortune (Montreal), and Bradbury (Selkirk).

**Troublesome Coal Strikes.** Upon the orders of the day, Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, requested that what had been done by his department in connection with the coal strikes in Alberta and British Columbia be laid before the House.

Mr. Crothers said, "The coal troubles in Alberta and British Columbia have been more frequent than in any other line of industrial employment. There have been one strike after another for years both in eastern and western Canada. The industrial conciliation act, commonly known as the Lemieux act, has been passed by parliament, but has not been put into effect, but had utterly failed of its purpose. In fact operators and miners alike had treated the law as a dead letter."

Mr. Crothers then detailed the general plan of settlement in the Lethbridge and Fernie districts, already made public. The government had been paying a war bonus to the miners of \$1.75 per week, and about \$25,000 had been paid out on this account. Most of this money would be recovered as a contribution to the war.

Mr. Crothers said that the government was so anxious to get coal that they would gladly pay to the government 25 cents per ton as a contribution to the war.

Mr. Macdonald (Picton) pointed out that a strike was still on in the Fernie district, and Hon. Frank Oliver had been asked to make on the "Calgary conference" and the general Albertan situation.

Mr. Macdonald (South York) said the discussion was somewhat out of order, but desired for a moment to call the attention of the government to the situation in the mining districts of northern Ontario. "I was yesterday," said Mr. Macdonald, "in conference with the representatives of the mining industry of Cobalt and Porcupine and the adjacent camps, and they feel that trouble is coming in that quarter, and they are very anxious to have the government take action."

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came to the conclusion that the moral and international issues were against the Germans and in favor of the allies. It is something that a nation of that kind, trying by every possible means to avoid entrance upon the arena, should find itself at last compelled by virtue of its high position of morality, humanitarianism, and regard for international rights, to come to the conclusion that it can stay out no longer, but must throw its sword into the scale in favor of democracy, of the liberties of the small nations, and the general humanitarian treatment of nations by one another.

**Britain's Mistake.** Sir George then dwelt upon the great material resources which the United States would bring to the aid of the allies. They would give financial strength and stability to France, Italy and Russia, and even to England herself. He pointed out that it would be foolish for the United States to send over her well trained standing army as an expeditionary force. The officers and soldiers of that army were needed at home to train the much larger army that would have to be raised and which would be sent to the battle front some months hence should the war last that long. The United States might well profit by the mistakes of the allies, and which would be sent to the battle front some months hence should the war last that long. The United States might well profit by the mistakes of the allies, and which would be sent to the battle front some months hence should the war last that long.

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with which President Wilson had been confronted, including a large body of pacifists who hoped against hope that they could forever keep their country outside the ban of war. The president had made his decision at last, and because of the wise policy he had followed, he now had the whole American people, scarcely without exception, behind him in supporting the cause of the allies.

Sir Wilfrid concurred in Sir George Foster's reference to the decisive effect of an American contribution of troops in large number, should the war last so long. If the time came when American troops were called, there would be no doubt about the issue.

But the weight alone of their moral action is likely to be a decisive factor in the struggle, said Sir Wilfrid, "we more than any other part of the British Empire, more than any other part of the civilized world are interested in the action taken by the United States. We share with them the continent and we hope as a result of this war a brotherhood of the nations will be established, and that the brotherhood of man will be the basis of the future relations of the people of the world. Let us hope that this brotherhood of man will commence with our relations with the United States."

"The government," he went on amid Liberal applause, "has already announced a slight movement in this direction by granting free wheat, but let us hope that this is only an earnest of what is to follow. I will not dilate upon the point now, but I may refer to it on some future occasion."

**Would Abolish Death Penalty.** Mr. Bickerdike (Montreal), in moving the second reading of the bill to abolish capital punishment, suggested that the government should at least permit him to say that he was not in favor of the death penalty, but let us hope that the death penalty was indicated for the crimes of treason, murder and rape. He thought that the death penalty should be at least restricted to persons convicted of murder and that women and children should be exempted from it.

Solicitor-General Meighen admitted that he had never given much attention to the subject of capital punishment, but he saw no reason for the government to depart from its position announced over and over again by the minister of justice. He admitted that a number of countries and states had at one time or another abolished the death penalty, but some of these at least re-established it. This statement was vigorously challenged by Mr. Bickerdike and Hon. Mr. P. H. P. who said that the view of the dispute the bill should be given a second reading and referred to a special committee.

**Laurier Opposes.** Sir Wilfrid Laurier said as a matter of fact the death penalty was only inflicted in this country in murder cases. There was a natural feeling of horror and sympathy for a woman and he could only recall one or two cases where a woman had, in fact, been executed. He was glad to say that few nations have been committed by native Canadians. On the whole, he did not think that the death penalty should be abolished.

Mr. Burnham (West Peterboro) opposed the bill. Life, he said, was not a drama nor a comedy, but a tragedy. The death penalty was inflicted, he said, for the sake of the public and not for the sake of vengeance.

Hon. George P. Graham supported the Bickerdike Bill in a strong speech. He said the murderer if imprisoned for life, he would be a danger to society, but might be reformed and could at any time be compelled to labor for the benefit of the family of his victim. He referred to the case of the Canadian high commissioner in England only one was a native born Canadian. Seven have lived or been here. Australia has a staff of 44 in its high commissioner's office, and of these 18 were born in Australia and four had lived there. Of New Zealand's staff of 16, eight were born there and seven had lived in New Zealand. South Africa has a staff of 80. Five were born in South Africa and three lived there.

**Commission to Look Into Labor Troubles in Colliery.** Ottawa, April 19.—A commission consisting of Hon. Justice J. A. O'Connell of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Halifax, and John J. Joy, president of the Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, has been appointed under the Inquiries Act to investigate the relations of the Dominion Coal Company and its employees.

The commission is authorized to inquire into and report upon wages and other points at issue in the controversy engaged in with the United Mine Workers of America, in the first place, and latterly with the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.

**Few Army Horses Bought in Canada During Past Year.** Ottawa, April 19.—A return was laid on the table of the house today which showed that there had been purchased for the Canadian army in 1916, 7,480 horses; in 1915, 17,192, and in 1914, 13,438. There was paid for these horses in 1916, \$1,297,112, in 1915, \$2,148, and in 1914, \$2,521,622.

The government has no information as to purchases of the allied nations in Canada.

**Bread and Coal Short.** Special to The Toronto World. Brockville, April 19.—Today the price of bread in Brockville was increased from eight cents to nine cents per pound. The price of coal had advanced from \$3.25 to \$3.26 also made today.

**Fixed Prices for Staples Probable.** British, Canadian and U. S. Governments Likely to Take Joint Action. BASIS WILL BE JUST Uniform Price for Wheat Will Take Due Account of Situation.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, April 19.—The decision of the Canadian Government in favor of free wheat may be a part of a wider scheme of organization between the British, Canadian and American Governments to fix prices of all great staples, especially those necessary in a state of war. It is likely therefore that these three governments will take all the wheat raised in the United States and Canada from now on until after the war is over and fix the price therefor, and the result will be that there will be a uniform price for wheat all over the North American continent with net freight charges added thereto in case of shipping.

The farmers will have to accept this price. There is no doubt, however, that it will be a reasonable price, as the English speaking powers have evidently decided to have an abundant supply of food also at reasonable prices for themselves and their allies no matter what happens to enemy countries.

Another significant thing which has already taken place was in The Toronto yesterday to the effect that the British Government had agreed to provide the United States Government with one hundred million pounds of Australian wool for clothing purposes for the American army. The United States Government made this request in England when they found that the Boston wool market had decided to ask the top price for every pound of wool the American Government would require. As a consequence the Boston wool dealers had to back out and will now have to be more reasonable in their prices and have to keep their wool for the requirements of the ordinary public.

The big meat packing houses of the United States, buying in view what had already taken place, have offered to turn over their plants to the government for the purpose of producing meat for the army. The government has accepted the offer, and it may be just for the war, it has, as a matter of fact, the look of a national requirement for war purposes, and it means revolution. While it may be just for the war, it has, as a matter of fact, the look of a national requirement for war purposes, and it means revolution. While it may be just for the war, it has, as a matter of fact, the look of a national requirement for war purposes, and it means revolution.

**One Native-Born Canadian On High Commissioner's Staff.** Ottawa, April 19.—In the two weeks ended April 15 there were 3221 emigrants to Canada, 2000 to Ontario, 1221 to other provinces, and 100 to the United States. The high commissioner in England only one was a native born Canadian. Seven have lived or been here. Australia has a staff of 44 in its high commissioner's office, and of these 18 were born in Australia and four had lived there. Of New Zealand's staff of 16, eight were born there and seven had lived in New Zealand. South Africa has a staff of 80. Five were born in South Africa and three lived there.

**Child's Severe Stomach Trouble.** Harrison (Ont.) Father Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Saved His Child's Life.

Mr. Corby, Harrison P.O., Ont., writes: "Our little girl was sick from birth, and though we tried doctors and medicine and other things she got no better. She just lay in her cot and cried, and neither all said we could not save her. The doctors said she had stomach trouble, and that her nerves were small, yet Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her. They have been worth their weight in gold to us, for little daughter. I don't think there is any other medicine for children like Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Publish this letter if you like; it may help others as the Tablets helped us."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCull St., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Stomach Trouble, Nervousness, Headache, Neuritis, Palsy, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One tube, 5 cents; six tubes for 25 cents. Beware of imitations. See to it that you get the genuine. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

## FIXED PRICES FOR STAPLES PROBABLE

British, Canadian and U. S. Governments Likely to Take Joint Action.

BASIS WILL BE JUST

Uniform Price for Wheat Will Take Due Account of Situation.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, April 19.—The decision of the Canadian Government in favor of free wheat may be a part of a wider scheme of organization between the British, Canadian and American Governments to fix prices of all great staples, especially those necessary in a state of war. It is likely therefore that these three governments will take all the wheat raised in the United States and Canada from now on until after the war is over and fix the price therefor, and the result will be that there will be a uniform price for wheat all over the North American continent with net freight charges added thereto in case of shipping.

The farmers will have to accept this price. There is no doubt, however, that it will be a reasonable price, as the English speaking powers have evidently decided to have an abundant supply of food also at reasonable prices for themselves and their allies no matter what happens to enemy countries.

Another significant thing which has already taken place was in The Toronto yesterday to the effect that the British Government had agreed to provide the United States Government with one hundred million pounds of Australian wool for clothing purposes for the American army. The United States Government made this request in England when they found that the Boston wool market had decided to ask the top price for every pound of wool the American Government