

Wide Powers of Food Control For British Board of Trade

What is Done in Britain Can be Done by
Canadian Government

GRAPPLING WITH MATTER OF HIGH PRICES

Prevent Waste, Restrict Use of Certain
Articles, Regulate Production, Direct
Sale and Distribution, Examine Stocks,
Etc.

There has been some dispute in St. John as to what Great Britain has done in regard to regulating food prices. The London Times of Nov. 18 gave the facts. In reading the Times article readers should keep in mind that the Board of Trade in Great Britain is a department of the government. What has been done in the Motherland and what could be done here in Canada is to be seen from the following:

(London Times, Nov. 18.)
Wide powers for the control of the manufacture, sale, and use of food are conferred on the Board of Trade by the regulations foreshadowed by Mr. Runciman in parliament, which were issued last evening. The text of the regulations is given below. We also publish important letters on the food supply and the government's new proposals, and the writers including R. E. Prothero and Christopher Turner.

Regulations made by the king in council for the control of the food supplies throughout the country were issued in the London Gazette of last night. They take the form of an addition to the regulations made for the Defence of the Realm and they invest the Board of Trade with wide powers and discretion. That department is authorized, for example, to make orders "in the interests of the public and for maintaining the supply of any article of commerce," and to achieve this purpose it may—

- (1) Prevent the waste or unnecessary destruction of any specified article;
- (2) Restrict and prescribe the use of any article;
- (3) Regulate the manufacture and production of articles so that the public may be supplied with those articles "in the form most suitable in the circumstances";
- (4) Direct the mode of sale and distribution of articles;
- (5) Regulate "the market operations" in an article "with a view to preventing an unreasonable inflation of the price";
- (6) Prevent the sale of an article at a price exceeding an amount named;
- (7) Require the owners of stocks of articles to place them at the disposal of the board on terms to be determined by arbitration in default of agreement;
- (8) Compel a detailed return to be made of available supplies;
- (9) Enter premises where articles are "kept, stored, manufactured, or produced" and examine the stock and test the accuracy of any return that may have been made;
- (10) Persons who resist the orders of the Board of Trade made under these regulations will be guilty of a summary offence.

Under Regulation 28 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations a person convicted of an offence against them by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both imprisonment and fine. The court may also order the goods in respect of which the offence has been committed to be forfeited.

"Here's Where
I Protect My
Nine Dollar
Investment."



Shoes are up 80% to 100% in price—and going higher. Rubbers cost practically the same as before the war. A good pair of shoes runs away with as much money as five to ten pairs of equally good rubbers.

Yet one of these pairs of rubbers, worn when needed, will make a pair of shoes last half as long again—perhaps twice as long—for nothing destroys shoe-leather like getting wet.

So the money spent in rubbers is returned several times over in the saving of shoes alone, and again in the prevention of colds and worse, with the attendant expense and danger.

Beyond these personal advantages, wearing rubbers is a patriotic duty. Leather is growing scarcer, while its need for the soldiers is as great or greater than ever. Every pair of shoes we save, by releasing that much leather, helps a bit toward winning the war.

fence has been committed to be forfeited.

The following is the text of the regulations:

- 2F.—(1) Where the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is expedient that special measures should be taken in the interests of the public for maintaining the supply of any article of commerce the maintenance of which is important as being part of the food supply of the country or as being necessary for the wants of the public or for the wants of any section of the public, the board, by order, may, with a view to maintaining the supply of the article, apply to that article any of the provisions appended to this regulation.
- (2) Any such order may be made either so as to apply generally or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article, or to any special producer, manufacturer or dealer.
- (3) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions appended to this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Provisions Which May be Applied

I. A person shall not waste or unnecessarily destroy any article to which this provision is applied; and if the order applying this provision to that article declares that any specified process, action or other thing done is waste or unnecessary destruction of the article, that process, action, or other thing done shall be deemed to be waste or unnecessary destruction for the purpose of this provision.

II. Where the order applying this provision to any article specifies the purposes for which the article is to be used, a person shall not (subject to any conditions contained in the order) use the article except for the purposes so specified; and where the order specifies a special manner in which the article is to be used, a person shall not (subject to any conditions contained in the order) use the article except in that manner.

III. Where the order applying this provision to any article contains any directions or regulations as to the manufacture or production of the article in such a manner as to secure that the public are supplied with the article in the form most suitable in the circumstances, all persons concerned in the manufacture or production of the article shall comply with those directions or regulations.

IV. Where the order applying this provision to any article contains any directions or regulations as to the mode of sale or the distribution of the article with a view to securing that the available supply of the article is put to its best use throughout the country or in any locality, all persons concerned in the sale or distribution of the article shall comply with those directions or regulations.

Control of Market Operations

V. Where the order applying this provision to any article contains any directions or regulations as to the manner of preventing an unreasonable inflation of the price of the article, all persons concerned in market operations shall comply with those directions or regulations.

VI. A person shall not (subject to any exceptions contained in the order applying this provision) directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale any article to which this provision is applied at a price exceeding by more than the amount named in the order the corresponding price of the article at a date specified in the order (the corresponding price to be settled in case of difference by the Board of Trade) and where the consideration of any sale or offer consists wholly or partly of any conditions made or offered to be made in connection with the transaction, or is otherwise not of a pecuniary character, the value of the consideration or such part thereof as is not a pecuniary character, shall, for the purpose of this provision, be taken into account in determining the price of the article.

VII. All persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article to which this provision is applied or any stocks thereof shall, if required by the Board of Trade, place at the disposal of the board the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof as may be required by the board on such terms as the board may direct, and shall deliver to the board or to any person or persons named by them the article or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the board may require.

Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stock so requisitioned as shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order applying this provision; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

Returns of Stocks and Prices

2G.—(1) If the Board of Trade are of

National Inquiry Into Food Prices In United States

United States District Attorney at
Boston Designated to Direct the
Work—Will Seek Conspiracies

(New York Times.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—In response to demands from all over the country, the government has decided to undertake a nation-wide investigation of the price in food with a view to determining the cause, and particularly whether combinations exist which are responsible for the high cost of living. The first step in this direction was taken today when Attorney General Gregory designated George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, to take charge of the inquiry.

Mr. Anderson's jurisdiction in the matter will not be confined to the district in which he is federal attorney. He will have complete authority over a force of government investigators and will follow up every clue to possible combinations of wholesalers and dealers.

The appointment of Mr. Anderson is taken to mean that the administration is not inclined to support the proposal of Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of New York that an effort to reduce the high cost of living be made through placing an embargo on the transportation of foodstuffs. While President Wilson has made no public utterance on the subject and nothing has come from the White House in any official way to show the president's disposition in the matter, it is understood that the president is not in favor of the embargo.

Although he has not met with much encouragement on the part of the members of congress, Representative Fitzgerald has found plenty of indorsement among the people. He has received hundreds of letters which show that his proposal is popular and that considerable thought had been given to it, which was crystallized by his announcement that he would offer an embargo resolution when congress reassembled next week. Foodstuffs are already becoming scarce in localities where they are produced, these letters say, and some of the writers express a fear that, even with an embargo, there may not be enough food to supply the country this winter.

The chief opposition to Mr. Fitzgerald's proposal is expressed from the senators and representatives from agricultural communities, particularly among western congressmen, who know it will be unpopular to advocate any measure that will have the effect of cutting down the extraordinary high prices the farmers are receiving for their products. In some quarters the supposed opposition of the administration is attributed to the desire to show appreciation of the fact that President Wilson owes his re-election to the western states.

opinion that information is required with respect to any article of commerce with a view to the exercise of any powers of the Board of Trade in relation to that article the board may by order apply the provisions of this regulation to that article, and if the provisions of this regulation are so applied to any article, every person owning or having power to sell or dispose of the article, or concerned in the manufacture or production of the article shall, subject to any exceptions or limitations contained in the order, make information in such form and within such time as may be specified in the order applying these provisions.

(a) as to the price paid by him or received by him for or in respect of the article; and
(b) as to any contracts for the supply to, or by, him of the article or any contracts for, or in connection with, the production or manufacture of the article, or the doing therein; and
(c) as to the price paid by him or received by him for or in respect of the article; and
(d) as to the cost of production of the article, and the names and addresses of the persons by whom the article has been supplied to him or to whom the article has been supplied has been supplied by him; and
(e) as to any other matters specified in the order applying the provisions of this regulation with respect to which the board may desire information for the purpose of any of their powers and duties.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the board under this regulation or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the board authorized in that behalf by the board may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any article to which the provisions of this regulation are applied are kept, stored, manufactured or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) on the premises as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information.

Offences Defined
(3) If any person—
(a) refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required

The "Live a Little Longer" Idea



IN Rochester, N.Y., there has been formed an association the object of which is to promote the "Live a Little Longer" idea. It aims to encourage men and women to give attention to their health, and by preventive methods to avoid serious disease and add years of happiness to their lives.

This idea is suited to people of all ages, but seems particularly applicable to persons of advancing years who feel their vitality on the wane. It is truly wonderful what is accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food under these circumstances.

By forming new, rich blood, and nourishing the starved, wasted nerve cells, it instills new life and vigor into the vital organs and enables them to perform their natural functions.

This means new strength and comfort, freedom from pain and disease, and longer life. This letter gives you some idea what old people may expect from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Sophia Baker, Tanook Island, Lunenburg Co., N.S., writes:—"I have been reading about people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's medicine, and as I have obtained great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I want to tell you my experience. I am an old woman of 88 years. My sleep was very poor, I could not eat anything, and my nerves were in a bad state. Hearing about the Nerve Food, I decided to use it, and must say that the five boxes I took helped me wonderfully. I never expect to be like I was at 60, but this treatment has helped me to sleep well, improved the appetite and built up the nerves. Anyone who wishes can write to me for full particulars.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return; or
(b) obstructs or impedes an officer of the board in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation; or
(c) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation; that person shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation shall, without lawful authority, be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this regulation; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

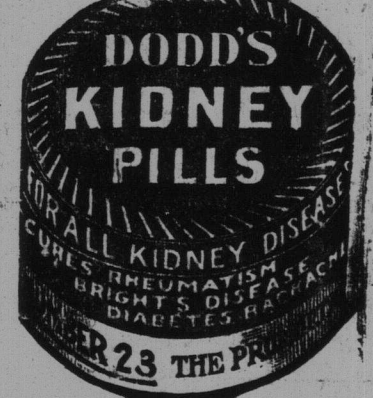
2H.—(1) If the Board of Trade, in any special case are of opinion that, before exercising any of their powers under these regulations in relation to any article, it is expedient to hold an inquiry

with respect to that article in any locality, the board may appoint such person as they think fit to hold an inquiry as respects that article and report to the board on such points as the board may direct.
(2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

GERMANY CONSERVES COAL.

Plans Early Closing to Meet Fuel Demands of Railroads.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—The question of Germany's coal supply is being widely discussed in the newspapers. The German mines now are providing for more coal for railroad service than in peace time, a large number of German railway cars being operated outside of the country, in Poland, the Balkans, and other territory within the hands of the Central Powers. The consumption of coal is increased by the fact that now no German locomotives or trains are idle and because German industries are working to their utmost capacity.
To permit this increased use of coal



Mutt and Jeff—Jeff Doesn't Believe in Any Labor Whatever

(COPYRIGHT, 1916, BY H. C. FISHER, TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN CANADA.)

By "Bud" Fisher

