THURSDAY MORNING

TARIFF STAYS UP **DURING THE YEAR**

White Makes Strong Declara-

White Makes Strong Declarstion in Reply to Demands of Weset.
DIJVER FORCES ISSUE
Increase in British Preference to Fifty Per Cent. Among the Proposals.
By a staff Reports.
Ottawa, May 23.—The western demand for radical tariff reduction to the from the house of the source and the source of the so

port came almost together from the west, altho Frank B. Carvell, Liberal inember for Carleton, N.B., supported the Oliver resolution in something like a free trade speech. Bir Thomas White dealt admirably with the situation. He declined to discuss the various fitems in the cus-toms tariff affected by the resolution, but said that it was absolutely out of the question for the government at his time to reduce its revenue by low-ering tariff duties. This was not, he said, the proper time to discuss tariff toms tariff affected by the resolution, but said that it was absolutely out of the question for the government at his time to reduce its revenue by low-ering tariff duties. This was not he said, the proper time to discuss tariff revision which would come as a mat-ter of course after the war. As to the increase in the British preference, he said that Canada would no doubt give preferential treatment to the mother country and to the allies, but ha all these maters of fiscal arrangement would have to wait upon the winning should have to wait upon the winning the war. He quite pertinently ask-awy years he was a member of the aurier Government. of the war. He quite pertinently asked why Mr. Oliver did not put his free trade views into practice during the many years he was a member of the

Laurier Government.

Currie Unsubdued.

Laurier Government. Currie Unsubdued. Upon the orders of the day. Col. John A. Currie (N. Simcoe) rising to a question of privilege, took issue with the minister of militia respecting the pay of colonels in the permanent force. A number of these colonels, he said, whon never intended going to the front were getting double the pay of officers of similar rank at the front. Demards Tariff Revision. When Sir Thomas White moved that the budget resolutions reported from the committee of ways and means be read a second time and concurred in. Hon, Frank Oliver offered by way of amendment a resolution declaring that the tariff should be revised downward in the following respect: 1. That wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat be placed upon the following respect: 2. The farmers of Western Canada had the tariff is Mainstay. The farmers of Western Canada had the weat the products of the placed upon the following respect: 3. That wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat be placed upon

yet duties upon brought into the boots and astern Canada might be guaranteed heap flour and bread. Radical De Carvell also wanted the off fertilizers and greath upon automobiles. The he said, was no longs , however, wanted the machi the implement with which the Carvell duced their crops to come in fre-duty; and they were also guita lling to admit free of duty food an luxury, but a necessity, and there was no accasion for a 62 1-2 per cent.

AS MINIMUM AGE Report Shows Earnest Effort

"The experiences of the war have however, shown that men of that age de not so well resist the varied and

Tacking hardships as those of more mature years. As a consequence it has for some time been the practice to retain in England all under the age of 19, thus, in effect, raising to that minimum the age of those who face the actual ordeal. There are many who believe it would be wisdom to place still higher the age at which our soldiers should be called upon to serve. "The United States bill recently passed fixes the minimum age in that country at 21 years. After full con-sideration of all the circumstances, and particularly of the views of those ac-tually in charge of our troops over-seas, the government has come to the conclusion that in putting into prac-tice the principle of compulsory ser-vice the better course is to fix the age of 20 years as the lowest at which compulsion shall be applied." racking hardships as those of more Dominion Railway Commission. Canada is Developing.

COALITION CABINET MAY BE OUTCOME

Liberals Who Support Conscription to Fuse With Conservatives. Ottawa Hears.

An Ottawa despatch to The 'Toronto The farmers of Western Canada had News yesterday said un-litical crisis, the most serious in the history of Canada, is growing feeling the free list.
2. That farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, four and sawmill machinery, and repairs for same, rough and partily dressed lumber, illumination, lubricating and tuet to revise it downward. In the first place we absolutely /needed the review is the tariff produced. For years to come the tariff would be our main, the supports squarely the government measure there will be no difficulty.
8. That staple foods and food products (other than wheat and flour), domestic animals and foods therefor, be admitted into Canada free of duty.
4. That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all ar
4. That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all ar "It he keeps a majority large enough to feel justified in remaining as leader, the western and Ontacio The minister went on the show that the increased tariff tax levied in 1915 yielded thirty-seven million dollars in revenue last year to the Dominion treasury. Except for the vast sums realized from customs duties it would Liberals who support the governmen bill may form a coalition with the Conservatives and be recognized in sible for the government to cabinet reorganization. A complete realignment of the parties is a pos-

sibility."

THE TORONTO WORLD

Must Have Work.

Training.

By a Staff Reporter.

PEACE WILL BRING ncil. The wor SERIOUS PROBLEM ic men thruout the Domin-

on, who receive no pay except an al-owance for traveling expenses. The commission's work has four nain divisions: Military Hospitals Commis-

nain divisions: 1. The provision of buildings. 2. Vocational training, especially of hose men so disabled that they can-lot resume their former occupations. 3. Administration of a military comsion Says Returned Soldiers

NEED BROAD PROGRAM 4. Operating a central office to co

perate with the various provinces in rocuring the returned men employent. etc.

Experts' Advice Required. The report goes on to suggest that he questions of demobilization and Made to Provide Vocational rehabilitation to civil life of the bers of the C.E.F. are absolutely uniqu and that wise and efficient manage ment for the next three years shoul dutely unique By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, May 23.—On the report of the military hospitals commission to the house of commons by Sir James Lougheed, president of the commission to sion, earnest emphasis is laid upon the necessity of measures to deal with the problem of absorbing into-civil life after the war tens of thou-sands of returned Canadian soldiers. The report concludes with a discus-sion of future problems based fon the experience of the commission in the experience of the commission in the seperience of the commission for the people of Canada, and members of the commission have given it close study and careful thought. The report with the directions in which steps may be taken, to prepure for the people of Canada, and members of the commission have given it close study and careful thought. The report with the directions in which steps may be taken, to prepure for the people of canada, and members of the commission have given it close study and careful thought. The report with a direction in which steps may be taken, to prepure for the people of canads, and members of the commission have given it close study and careful thought. The departments and commissions in public works such as the building of a transcontinental highway. 3. A policy of assisted land settle-ment should be put into operation, both federal and provinceal. 4. It will be necessary to create and subsidize new industries. The free performent of militia and de-fence; pensions, pensions board; in-valids, military hospitals commission. But the direction of But into operation, both federal and provinceal. A policy of assisted land settle-ment should be put into operation, both federal and provinceal. A transcontinential highway. A policy of assisted land settle-ment should be put into operation, both federal and provinceal and provinceal the manage of

It will be necessary to engage in public works such as the building of a transcontinental highway.
 A policy of assisted land settlement should be put into operation, both federal and provincial.
 It will be necessary to create and subsidize new industries.
 The jossible immigration of Brithish and other ex-soldiers and sailors as soon as transportation facilities are available, should be considered.
 The creation of a hoakthy public sentiment in relation to the energioyment of returned soldiers and to the after-war conditions is desirable.
 A the soldiers themselves are forming a Dominion-wide organization for purposes of self protection, something should be done to advise and help the men specially interested, so that they may direct this movement along right lines.
 Co-operation between federal and provincial governments is absolutely essential.

tion for purposes of self protection, something should be done to advise and help the men specially interested, so that they may direct this move-ment along right lines. * S. Co-operation between federal and provincial governments is absolutely essential. **Face Serious** Problem. "It must be borne in m'ad that about one hundred thousand men into the hands of the M. H. C. A table of classifications of the re-turned men shows that 2891 were break of the war, and that demobili-zation will mean throwing out of em-ployment thousands. of men and wom-en who are at present employed in various activities in Canada. Further, that a large number of women who have taken the place of men in varvarious activities in Canada. Further, that a large number of women, who have taken the place of men in var-ious industries will continue to hold the positions they occupy. "It is submitted that if one hun-dred thousand men, or one-tenth of tare thousand men, or one-tenth of

under the war So far the total \$1,055,487, a little more than the cost



CUSHION

Vocational training for the men in hospital, and re-education for those unable to follow their occupations was taken up at an early stage but no percentages were available. A vo-cational secretary was appointed in January, 1916, and an immediate sur-vey of typical groups of patients was

Simla, India, May 28 .- (via Reuter's Ottawa agency) .- News of the sucesses of the allies continues to be received in India with keen satisfaction. The speeches delivered by the representatives of India and the dominions at the imperial war confer-

minions at the imperial war confer-ence have been perused with the keenest interest. Premier Lloyd George's declaration of his decision in consequence of the recent imperial conferences has giv-en keen pleasure. Subscriptions to the special war loan are approaching £15,000,000. Bombay subscribed 743 and Bengal 646 lakhs of rupees, (\$25,-280,000 and \$22,860,000 respectively) to the loan. Reference is made to the difficulty of getting instructors, and disabled men are being employed where pos-sible. The work of vocational train-ing and re-education is only in its in-fancy, and there will undoubtedly be a considerable development as men, come to realize the advantages offer-ed.

280,000 and the set of the loan. The act compelling adult males under fifty years to undergo military training is coming into full swing, and training is coming into full swing, and exemptions are being sparingly the report says: "That such a fund will be necessary in the future is certain. There have been a number of instances, and in the future there will be a great many more, where men who have no claim whatever on the government are in financial difficulty. ... To meet this situation a considerable sum will be necessary especially for emergency

exemptions are being sparingly allowed. The government has just issued a resolution urging the Indian commun-ity to take more active steps to make recruiting for the Indian regiments more worthy of the name and aspira-tions of the country. All the govern-ment departments are now working vigorously in connection with the wat. The munitions board has just estab-lished nine centrally controlled branches for the chief industries, that are independent of provincial borders. necessary, especially for emergency purposes such as tiding over a period of illness or unemployment." the war appropriation vote. are indepe ndent of provincial bo

A small party of Indian have lately been permitted to plo-

ENCOURAGE INDIA

MAY 24 1917

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January, 1916, and an immediate survey of typical groups of patients was made. It was found that the propor-tion of men so disabled as not to be able to return to their previous occu-pations was small. Later figures show that in France the proportion is less than one per cent. Reasons are given for estimating that the total will be higher in Canada.

other products of wheat be

the free list. 2. That farm implements and manever been so prosperous as they were today. Sir Thomas said it was un-necessary to discuss in detail the

made in the general tariff on all ar-ticles imported into Canada, except-

ing luxuries. 5. That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent, of the general tariff. Huge Revenue Increase.

be impossible go on at all. This amendment was subsequently

go on at all. Must Postpone Preference. Certainly it would be most unwise even apart from this, to revise the ta-riff at this time; it would mean a dis-This amendment was subsequently ruled out of order, but came up again by arrangement on the motion to go into supply, the budget resolutions confirming the proposals of the gov-ernment in respect to the business tax being meanwhile concurred in. location of business in the middle of the war. After the war was over there would be a tariff revision, but he was Mr. Oliver, in support of his resolu-tion, called attention to the fact that not prepared to say whether it should be a revision upward of downward; that would have to be determined by the revenues of the government for 1917 had increased by \$100,000,000 1917 had increased by stoudout that would have been existed. As means increase, which did not reflect any development in the country. Our cities, he said, showed no expansion, the question of preferential treatment the question of preferential treatment

and agricultural increase was at a standstill. In 1910 the area under culwithin the empire and to our allies should be postponed until after the still. In 1910 the prairie provinces war. By that time we would probably war. By that time we would probably have a number of trade treaties that have a number of trade treaties that tivation in

achounted to 18,000,000 acres. In 1911 If increased to 16,500,000 acres, and in 1972 to 18,000,000, but after that there was a startling diminution in the in-crease of acreage which only rose to 18,398,000 in 1917. Startling Charges. Mr. Oliver then made some rather startling charges in connection with the recent rise in the price of wheat. He said the western farmers had parted with their 1917 crop for \$1.75 a bushel, but by market manipulaa bushel, but by market manipula-tions the price had since been run

amendment, said, the western farmers had little use for tariff taxes and none at all for protection. They were quite willing that wheat be admitted free of duty, so that the people of

because to make any change would mean the destruction of business. Moreover, it was providing a satisfac-tory tariff from a revenue standpoint. Feople who talked about doing away tory tariff from a revenue standpoint. The farmers, in a way, had been compelled to sell because the Cana-dian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern put an embargo on all wheat shipped to the bed of the leven in the failed of 10¹⁶ Demands Income Tax.

embargo on all wheat shipped to the head of the lakes in the fall of 1916. Their action, he said, must have been taken with the concurrence of the Dominion Railway Commission and the Dominion Government. Mr. Oliv-er, speaking to the terms of his amendment, said, the western farmers but he found to fully in revising but he found no difficulty in revising it upward. As a matter of fact, there never was a better time to revise the tariff than at present, for the people were now prepared for taxation. He

BAD WEATHER KEEPS **BRITISH FRONT QUIET**

Germans Bombard Positions in Hindenburg Line-Less Aerial Fighting.

London, May 23.-The British offi-cial communication issued this eve-

"Nothing of special interest occurr-ed during the day owing to the un-favorable weather conditions.

"There was less activity in the air yesterday and little fighting. One German airplane was driven down out of

"Last night the enemy again heavily bombarded our positions on the Hin-denburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt," says today's official state ment. "Our artillery replied vigorous

ly. No hostile attack developed. "We made a successful raid early this morning southeast of Gavrelle. A number of Germans were killed without any casualties among our troop "We captured a few prisoners dur ing the night as a result of patrol encounters at different points on our front north of Armentieres."

elieved that a federal income tax

BY than at present, for the people a now prepared for taxation. He by definition dollars on a two per cent. but for war purposes the British ernment was assessing a graduated me tax which ran up to forty per any articles in the tariff produced e or no income. We had a tariff y of sixty cents a barrel on ce-nt, but it only yielded to the gov-ment a revenue of six thousand dol-is a year. The common stock of Canada Cement Company was all ex, yet it was today selling for y cents on the dollar, and the cry ild be made that we could not take the duty without injuring innocent ters of the stock. Prohibitive Duties. We had a high duty on canned petables, which virtually prohibited portation, and an almost prohibi-e tariff against boots and shoes, water, yet it was today selling for sixty cents on the dollar, and the cry

this number, are unable to find em-ployment upon returning to civil life, an agitation of a very dangerous char-acter will be fomented thrucut the country." Scope of Work. The military hospitals commission was formed by order-in-council on June 30, 1915, to provide convalescent homes for soldiers returning invalid-ed from the front. Its powers have homes for soldiers returning invalid-ed from the front. Its powers have

the report says:

Alluding to a "disablement fund,"

Outlay Fairly Small.

commission's expenditures

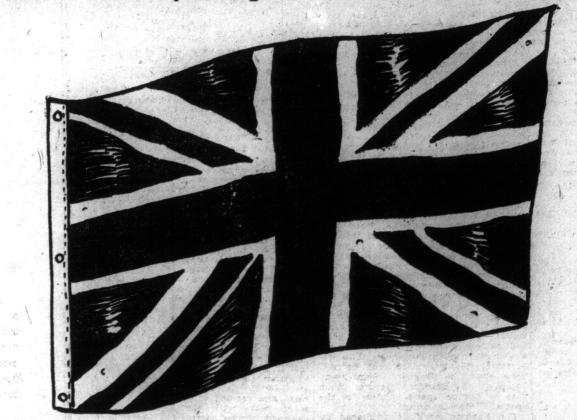
ceed to Mesopotamia, ti and army headquarters. HURDLER OFFERS SERVICES

are

' May son, world's champion joined the University of the American Field

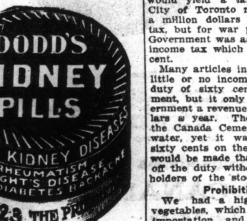
Today is "Victoria Day"

In the coming days Victory is assured to the Allies, among whom Canada is so nobly doing her part. Be prepared to celebrate the wins joyfully, as you have accepted the losses stoically. Remember our parent land, Britain, and the blood and treasure she is pouring out for civilization's sake.



INCLUDE A BRITISH JACK --- Distribution of Union Jack Flags, Size 3' x 5', is Being Continued at

40 W. Richmond Street TORONTO THE WORLD 40 South McNab Street HAMILTON



would yield a large revenue. The City of Toronto might only get half a million dollars on a two per cent. tax, but for war purposes the British Government was assessing a graduated income tax which ran up to forty per Many articles in the tariff produced little or no income. We had a tariff duty of sixty cents a barrel on ce-ment, but it only yielded to the gov-ernment a revenue of six thousand dollars a year. The common stock of the Canada Cement Company was all

would be made that we could not take off the duty without injuring innocent olders of the stock.

We had a high duty on canned vegetables, which virtually prohibited importation, and an almost prohibi-

How to Destroy the Dandruff Germ BY A SPECIALIST