

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10.

The Voice of the Women.

A striking example of the universal interest taken in the approaching election is shown by the expression of the views of the principals of the ladies' colleges of the city last Saturday. These ladies are not accustomed to making public appeals, and they are satisfied on ordinary occasions with the great influence they exert through the channels of their vocation. But they have realized as women of culture and education have realized practically without exception that something more is called for at the present time from all citizens who have any influence, than mere silent acquiescence.

"In this life and death crisis of the empire," to use the phrase of the principal of the Bishop Strachan School, there can be no neutrals, and there is but one side which stands for life. No apologies or excuses, no regrets and no explanations will take away from the force of the ballot that is cast, whatever the object, that will actually delay or prevent the reinforcement of the troops at the front.

"We have the supreme issue," as the principal of Annesley Hall puts it, "of reinforcing our men at the front." The Union government is pledged to perform that duty as rapidly and effectively as it can be done. The opposition led by Mr. Bourassa is pledged to oppose that resolve to the last ditch. Those who vote against Union government, whatever their plea, not only "endanger the ultimate success of the war," as the principal of Queen's Hall expresses it, but lend their influence to throw Canada into a similar condition to Russia.

From Moulton College comes the warning: "The ballot is not a scrap of paper." It must be used to "safeguard all interests working in behalf of justice and righteousness." There is only one way to do this in the present election and it is not by giving Mr. Bourassa control of the destinies of Canada, which would be the certain effect of voting against the Union government.

Every ballot has its effect, and as the principal of Glen Mawr aptly says, the votes of the women may "turn the scale for Union government." There are some who have been deluded by the idea that they are deserting their old party by voting for Union government. The old parties have ceased to be. Only their refuge remains. All that was vital in each of them has been incorporated in the new Union government which is neither one nor other of the old parties, but a new creation. If it be supported by the best in the land it must respond to the inspirations and promptings of the best. Those who realize this will, in "stepping out from the limitations of party immeasurable opportunities," as the principal of St. Margaret's puts it, attain a prospect of the wider world-embracing future which Canada will secure in partnership with the democratic nations, her allies.

Those who can sacrifice party and adopt principle, will find an unending series of opportunities for elevating the national character and purpose. The basis of party in its origin was the conflict of interests rather than of principles. It is interests that Quebec would set up once more in opposition to principle.

The principal of St. Hilda's recognizes a debt in the franchise itself, and asks: "What would the man who has won me the vote want me to do with it?" It is an urgent and pointed question. The Union government, in true democracy, enfranchised the loyal women of Canada. Will they vote against the government that enfranchised them? Will they vote against the government pledged to defend the stricken women of France and Belgium? Will they vote to place Canada in the hands of men who declare that Canada has no interest in this war, and who refuse to regard the people of Europe as worthy of our regard?

"The women of the land remain," is the assurance of the principal of Haverhill College. Whoever deserts the soldiers, whoever deserts the oppressed peoples of Europe, whoever deserts the Canadian Government that would place Canada in the ranks of the enlightened and merciful nations of the earth, the women of the land remain, and will remain.

Our Canadian Lenines and Trotskys.

There is nothing on the Russian horizon to suggest that the allies may expect any help from that quarter. The Germans have evidently taken advantage of the Bolsheviks folly to bring men and guns from the Russian front to Italy and France. This means that the pace will be hastened in the war, and a climax attained sooner than would otherwise be the case.

Sir George Foster spoke seriously enough the other evening of the fact that we are at the most critical moment of the war. There are evidently many in Canada who would rejoice in the triumph of Austria over Italy, and it is incomprehensible why men like Ald. Ramsden and others in Toronto should espouse the cause of these sympathizers with the enemy. They may protest and explain as much as they please, but everybody knows who the pro-Germans and pro-Austrians are voting for, and it is as traitorous to receive enemy aid as to give it.

The Bolsheviks, headed by Lenine and Trotsky, make exactly the same defence as Ald. Ramsden and his friends do. They are not helping Germany, they say, but Russia. But the result is to help Germany and Germany's friends, and to injure Germany's enemies, France, Italy, the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Lenine, who is the leader of the whole Ramsden tribe, who cannot see the main cause and question because some minor issue absorbs his petty interest, was at first thrown into an internment camp in Austria at the beginning of the war. His true nature was evidently discovered and he was set free in order to go and preach revolution in Switzerland against the war. When he had gained sufficient reputation he was given a pass over the Austro-German lines into Russia and plentifully provided with German money. He admits this willingly, in which respect he differs from Canadian agents of the Deutschmatt.

Lenine's real name is Uliansky, and his companion,

Trotsky, has also discarded his own name, Bronstein. He had been notorious in New York, and by request of the revolutionary government in Petrograd when he headed for Russia the British authorities removed him from the steamer on which he was at Halifax. Then came a protest from the United States, and the brutal British Government was denounced for carrying out the wishes of its ally. To please the great republic Bronstein was released, and now the great republic knows that one of its most bitter enemies has been set free to cost it more in blood and treasure than can ever be counted. The Italian drive can be traced to Trotsky, and the present critical period arises out of his release from Halifax.

And now we have our own Lenines and Trotskys doing their best to upset the Union government and weaken the army at the front. Their ignorant protestations do not mend matters.

What the Food Controller Has Done.

In The Food Bulletin for December an account is given of what the food controller has achieved to date. The summary represents a considerable amount of work, which it is to be feared is not estimated at its full value on account of the scattered nature of the results, and also of the pressure felt by the public in other lines that have not been touched, or on account of the prices ranging so high in cases where some control has been established over consumption.

There has been an increased use of fish as a food with a corresponding decrease in the consumption of beef and bacon. It has been requested that no one eat bacon who is not doing hard physical work.

The milk problem has been studied and a plan suggested by which a saving of \$1,500,000 in the cost of distribution might have been effected, but no steps have been taken to make it compulsory, so that the labor spent is practically lost.

By requiring the license of all dealers in food commodities, control has been obtained over foodstuffs which pass thru their hands. This control "will be used, at his discretion, to prevent speculation and to keep the profits of middlemen within a reasonable amount."

All flour mills of a capacity of 100 barrels a day are licensed, and the profits on sales and net profits of Canadian millers have been confined "to a maximum average of 25 cents on the milling of sufficient wheat to make a barrel of flour of 136 pounds and the offals produced."

Purchase of various vegetable and garden produce in cans, jars or other containers was prevented while these things could be obtained fresh. Pledge card campaigns have been conducted. An educational campaign is being carried on in each of the provinces.

It was found possible to restrain the rising price of sugar, and the prices of wheat, paper, silver, coal and some other commodities have been fixed. There seems no reason why something may not yet be done of a similar kind in other directions. Possibly the need for this is not yet appreciated officially, but it is very great.

All grains are now under ban for distillery or brewery purposes, and this will effect an important economy affecting the main object of the whole food control policy, which is the ability to ship more food overseas to our allies.

The potato question has not yet been dealt with, except that a survey of the situation has been made and the controller has stated that "in case there was evidence of hoarding or withholding supplies, he might find it necessary to fix maximum prices." It has been considered that the establishing of a standard grade would assist in placing the potato business on a sound basis. Arrangements have been made to bring during the winter Prince Edward Island potatoes to Ontario and Quebec.

The Rise in Price of Corn Products.

Since the government began to advise people to eat corn products in the United States the prices of these materials have gone up thirty per cent. The idea was to save wheat by consuming a cheaper food.

The year's corn crop is now ready for the mills and amounts to 3,000,000,000 bushels or thirty bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. The failure to standardize prices in connection with this crop has caused much dissatisfaction in many circles. There is no reason at all except the rapacity of human nature, why, because we are at war, that we should turn round and rob each other. Yet this is practically what it amounts to, and the authorities are at pains to justify the transaction.

The only genuine competitor possible in the market, if we rely on the so-called law of supply and demand, is the enemy. As he is under strict blockade, and cannot purchase anything in our market, not even indirectly thru neutrals, there should be no difficulty about agreeing to stop the increase of prices which in turn necessitates the demand for an increase in wages.

Is it not evident that the outrageous increase in prices is largely, if not altogether, at the basis of the social unrest of which we hear so much? We are risking the whole social structure for the sake of benefiting temporarily and relatively a class who would in the long run be quite as well off had the old levels been maintained.

Academic traditions die hard, but it is believed that some action may be taken in the United States to stem the tide of rising prices. A steady rise of prices all round leaves no one any better off, but dislocates the whole social structure. The disturbance of any equilibrium gained after much straining and balancing is not an end to be desired.

Voluntary Food Saving.

Some practical rules suggested by the food controller: As practical rules which would help towards the voluntary saving of food urged by the food controller, the following are suggested:

Do not eat bacon or ham unless you are engaged in extremely heavy manual work.

Do not eat meat in any form at more than one meal per day.

Do not eat both butter and jam with bread.

Do not eat candy which is made principally from cane or beet sugar. There is an abundance of other delicious confections sweetened with honey, molasses and dark syrups.

In place of a slice of bread, eat one extra potato every day.

Use less cream and more whole milk and cheese. Eat oatmeal, barley and corn breakfast foods, and buckwheat cakes instead of wheat preparations.

Waste no milk; condensed milk is needed overseas. Drink fewer sweet drinks, and omit-ting from cakes in order to save sugar.

Do not display the joint of meat on the table. It is an inducement to eat more than you need.

WHITE ANSWERS HARTLEY DEWART

Sir Thomas Declares Statements About C. N. R. Are Grossly Misleading.

DETAILS OF AID GIVEN

Government Never Paid Six Millions to Mackenzie and Mann.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Sir Thomas White tonight gave out the following statement in reply to assertions made by Hartley Dewart, M.P.A., in a recent speech.

"Upon my return to my office this morning after a week's absence in the election campaign in Ontario my attention was drawn to certain grossly inaccurate and misleading statements attributed by the press to Hartley Dewart, K.C., of Toronto, with reference to payments under the act of last session of parliament authorizing financial aid by the government to the Canadian Northern Railway system upon the acquisition of its common stock as by the said legislation provided. With reference to these alleged statements I have the following observations to make:

"1. The statement that payment of \$6,000,000 has been made to Mackenzie and Mann is wholly without foundation. There is no vote of parliament authorizing such payment and no order-in-council has passed of been considered respecting any such payment.

"2. The statement that payment of \$6,000,000 has been made to Mackenzie and Mann is wholly without foundation. There is no vote of parliament authorizing such payment and no order-in-council has passed of been considered respecting any such payment.

"3. The certificate of the financial controller of the department of railways and canals dated Nov. 16, 1917, authorized advances in payment of principal and interest indebtedness upon equipment amounting to \$5,998,722.50 and for interest upon underlying securities of \$7,155,111.29, making a total of \$13,153,833.79. Against this certificate \$12,500,000 was advanced.

"The above are all the advances which have been made to Mackenzie and Mann in respect to the equipment of the Canadian Northern Railway system. Demand for the equipment of the Canadian Northern Railway system and the subsidiary companies, bearing interest at 6 per cent, have been received by this department.

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THE MAN BEHIND



SPECIAL PRAYERS SAID FOR UNIONIST VICTORY

Bishop of Rupert's Land Writes Stirring Message to All Anglicans.

Winnipeg, Dec. 9.—A stirring message to all Anglicans in the diocese of Rupert's Land, urging them to cast their votes on election day in a way which will mean no delay or discontinuance of the war in the form of a pastoral letter by the Most Rev. S. H. Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, which will also be read again next Sunday in past, reads:

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UNION COMMITTEE.

Well-Known Citizens Banded Together to Support Government.

Having as its object the presentation of the vital issues at stake in the present election, and supporting the Union government, the citizens' Union committee, composed of the following well-known men, is meeting with a remarkable response in its invitation to the citizens of the Province of Ontario to join with them:

T. W. Lyon, Guelph; S. O. Rutland, Port Hope; James J. Handa, Perth; R. Davidson, Pictou; George L. McKee, Simcoe; A. E. Watts, Brantford; S. J. Dunlop, St. Mary's; Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto; James Ryle, Toronto; Rev. W. P. Fletcher, Kewick; W. T. Gregory, Leamington; O. E. Trench, Newmarket; Norman Sumner, Toronto; Dr. H. J. R. Forster, Stratford; H. H. Williams, Toronto; Arnold Ivey, Toronto; H. L. Frost, Hamilton; Thomas J. Mahony, Hamilton; Rev. M. E. Saxsmith, Pictou; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; G. A. Warburton, Toronto; Dr. A. H. Abbott, Toronto; S. J. Moore, Toronto; C. N. Candee, Toronto; Dr. Frank Martin, Dundas; E. A. Hamilton, Kewick; G. E. Mals, Hamilton; H. H. Pile, Dundas; A. O. Hogg, Lindsay; G. B. McNaught, Toronto; John A. Tory, Toronto; A. H. Campbell, Toronto; T. C. Robinson, Toronto.

HELPED BY OPPONENTS.

T. C. Robinson and A. Dymond to Speak for Edmund Bristol.

With the election campaign entering upon its last stages, people will watch with much interest the progress made by the candidates in each of the local ridings. Contrary to opinion on account of the diverse character of the vote, will attract much attention. Edmund Bristol, the Unionist winner of the last election, has been most successful in his campaign, and is heartily supported this time by his old political antagonist, T. C. Robinson, president of the Reform Association of Toronto, will speak with Mr. Bristol at what promises to be a large meeting tonight in the Canadian Order of Foresters' Hall, 24 Colborne street, at what promises to be at eight o'clock with Mr. Dymond in the chair.

O'Keefe's IMPERIAL ALE

Brewed from MALT and HOPS

The same high standard of purity, wholesomeness and delightful flavour which has characterized O'Keefe's brews for over 60 years is maintained in the Imperial beers, brewed to meet the Ontario Temperance Act.

For Sale at all Hotels and Restaurants.
Order by the case from your Grocer or Dealer.



The O'Keefe Brewery Co., Limited • Toronto
Phone Main 4202

Woo

We have sorted and cleaned in a special way. Cheviots. The dress is a best root taupe, in great and in great.

Autom

Great of the Mot on view. In Scotland, also, in the verse. T. gift.

Shetlan

Five Chr. and black and blue face and in the.

Viyella

Guarantee. For a time, very making. All made. Costly, G. etc., and work. Get your secure.

Dressma

"Special." For a time, very making. All made. Costly, G. etc., and work. Get your secure.

JOHN

Ladies' Gentles. of all kinds. Work. NEW. Phone N. 51.

FIGHT

MAN. (Contd.) refreshed. It is this depart as a comp and a stock.

The west. The way in blocked, and to make an. driving the corners. Let the ice-cov. which had a Cross.

The wat. could have. putty Chief had two in. weather wa. People don't. fireman don't. wires are u. his hands b. this mornin. a layer of f. wires are u. his hands b. this mornin. The B. Dixon, 54 is insured.

BOSTON. SETS. Three Hun. Worth.

Boston, 1. thousand do. clothing, be. for the reli. destinies by was aboard. ers in the. service wha. dock here t. the officers. run on the. good weath. reach the e. narrow nig. day mornin. chusetts H. pects to ha. to start wi. similar sup. For hours. in hand, w. shoredmen, b. bundles of. and descrip. sailed today. mobiles, tru. vehicles stre. up to the v. deposited t. dreds came. their count. included clo. which had a Cross.

Provided. The steam. and Billin. Boston, w. Donnell, a. steamships. was provid. shipping bo. been char. ship for sea. There wa. ers aboard. of glaziers. will assist. not complet. As the ste. with a big. out from w. went up fro. and spectat. The ship. everything. help make. 500. and bundle. blankets, and.