FOR THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

The Toronto World

RET RICHMOND STREET

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

Great Britain to be economical and thrifty Great Britain to be economical and thrifty in the use of food in the face of the dire menace of the submarine, there is good cause for disquiet on the part of citizens of the empire everywhere. It ought to be brought home to everybody on the side of the entente allies that they all stand or fall together. If Great Britain is beaten by any means, whether by the only means of keeping our lines intact. submarines and being starved out, or in any other way, all the allies are beaten, "and there's an end on't." Consequently, whatever personal feeling anyone may entertain over the situation, whether an poyance, or anxiety, or panic, or delight at the opportunity to make profits out of his fellows, he must have it brought home to him that he is in his own degree responsible for the situation and its remedy.

The worst has been the vital defect of our methods all along.

When the spirit of enlistment was at white heat great things might have been

dient food in Britain to obviate capitulabion; of increasing the area sown suffidently to double the crop of last year,
and to establish supplies sufficient to
meet the demand next year, which will
be far greater, whether we have peace or
war, than at present.

The latest despatches from the west
announce that sowing is three weeks
later than the average of the last tweive

The necessity of economy cannot be too strongly emphasized. The importance of a large acreage this season and an increased production must be obvious; but it is foolish to talk about a famine or to become panic-stricken because we are at war. There is not even a remote possibility that stricken because we are at war. There is not even a remote possibility that the farms of the United States will fail to produce enough food for home consumption. Our problem is to furnish a large striplus, so that we may ald our allies materially. Bradstreets has just announced that the visible supply of wheat in the United States is about 100,000,000 bushels, and by visible supply is meant the amount "on the market"—in elevators and warehouses. The farm reserves are an indeterminate factor, but they are large, no doubt. They always are.

It is very feelish and not the high-est form of patriotism for household-ers to "lay in" large stocks of pro-visions. The people will soon under-stand this. They will understand that the power to act as a military neces-sity is the power to stop food corners, and also they will learn that before the end of the year we will not only the end of the year we will not only have enough for our own needs, but a large surplus to send away. We are under a moral obligation to economize and to produce, because every pound of food we save, every extra pound we create, will aid in the common cause. Let us be sensible, not hysterical.

have enough for our own needs, but a large surplus to send away. We are ment on the produce, been and the produce, been and the produce and to produce, been and the production of the production.

The points to be noted are, first, that starps surplus of food is needed to support our allies: second, that the hoard-region of provisions is a crime and a folly as well; and, third, that we should have a food controller, with plenary powers to regulate prices, stop hoarding, and stimulate production.

In Canada, as in the United States, as The Telegraph says, there is no need for a panic about the sovernment. Little or nothing has been done, or seems likely to be done, at present, to regulate the conditions, as is urgently needed, of production, of prices, for storage and distribution, and of private hoarding. It is the fear that the government will not take the precupit of production.

What is needed is government leadership, and this is what is mainly wanting. The respective of the provincial government is doing all that is being done for the situalistion of production, in the production of the provincial government is doing all that is being done for the situalistion of production, in the production of the provincial government is doing all that is being done for the situalistion of production, his house of the provincial government is doing all that is being done for the situalistion of production hereabouts. We need a food minister, who would have the feedings of our all the proper steps to be taken in his head.

There are grown and fifting the production of the provincial government of the conditions, as it is an expectation of the provincial government leadership, and this is what is mainly wanting the provincial government is doing all that is being done for the situalization of production has provincial government of the produ

science, and the proper steps to be taken in his head.

There ought to be an immediate veto by the government on the raising of prices. This is what is driving the people to nanic more than the fear of scarcity. They know that their wages or salaries are fixed quantities, and they see prices soaring, and continuing to soar, until they feel that if the middleman is going on indefinitely in his business of bleeding the public, there will come a time when the people cannot afford to buy. The price of soal is an outrage. The price of wheat is a crime. The price of potatoes is a scandal. The price of food generally is a shame and disgrace. The outrage, the crime, the scandal, the shame and disgrace of it all are eating the heart out of the people who suffer. Those who are well-to-do lay in stores. But all the outrage and scandal and disgrace lie at

the door of the government that fails provide proper direction and control.

The Urgent Need at the Front.

The table of submarine losses indicates a very serious condition of affairs, for it shows an increase over the earlier weeks of the new undersea campaign. And it shows, also, that the arrivals, the cargo boats going towards Britain, suffer as severely as those outward-bound. This means that food is being thrown to the fishes by the ruthless German method, and at a time when the food supplies of the world are at a lower ebb than they have ever been before.

There is therefore the problem of re-There is, therefore, the problem of replacing ships; of replacing food that has been destroyed, and of maintaining sufficient food in Britain to obviate capitulations of the real effort on the part of the government to attempt it. All the work has been left to private energy and almost entirely to private purses. The contributions for this purses. HOUSE DEBATES

later than the average of the last twelve more is possible in this direction. Large years. In Great Britain the seeding has been delayed by a phenomenally backward season. In Ireland, six feet of snow in April is reported as an evidence of the unusual weather. And they never have more than six weeks' provisions ahead in mocratic view of the case, and they see Here is a statement from Wednesday's the almost instant adoption of the se-lew York Morning Telegraph, to which, lective draft in the United States. But ness and other affairs. Their hearts By a Staff Reporter. are hardened, because their heads feel Ottawa, May 3.—The house of comthe injustice of the system that has mons today discussed the high cost of robbed the country of its best and braviliving. The debate arose upon a mostleration at home.

Let us have something done immediately ber for Richmond, N. S., who moved

Let us have something done immediately to keep our men at the front the adjournment of the house to disnot entirely without support; to let them cuss the high price of flour. Flour, he understand that their lives are not entirely beyond our consideration.

ARMY OF RECRUITS BY TORONTO DISTRICT

Enlistment Figures for Whole ed party lines. The Liberals arraigned the government for its inactivity Dominion Are Just Announced.

Official records show that 139,132 men of No. 2 (Toronto) military district have volunteered for active service enlistment. Of these 93,886 have been accepted. This findludes 1892 men enrolled for the navy and the Royal Flying Corps. These figures are given by Lieut.-Col. G. H. Wiltiams, chief recruiting officer. Toronto district. During April Toronto district enlisted more men than the Montreal, Quebec, Maritime, London and Kingston the government for its inactivity, and especially criticized the department of agriculture and the department of laber. This led W. H. Bennett, Conservative member for Simone, to characterize the Kyte motion as "mere buncombe." No Liberal member representing a farming constituency, he said, would dare to advocate commandeering grain in the hands of the farmer. Every farmer was at present a speculator in grain because he was naturally waiting for the best price possible. Wheat had

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TORONTO

It is easy to acquire the habit of saving if a deposit account and deposits made regularly.

of flour. He said the morning papers announced that the price of flour had advanced \$1.20 in 24 hours.

In all the wheat in the country. That announced that the price of flour had advanced \$1.20 in 24 hours.

In all gone up 38 cents on the Winnippe market. This to advance in the price of flour, which had risen from the government to produce the flour of wheat had largely ceased, yet wheat in the country. Mr. Kyte said, at least 100 flour, which had risen from the submarine menace exportation of wheat had largely ceased, yet wheat in the submarine menace exportation of wheat had largely ceased, yet wheat in the country. When the submarine menace exportation of wheat had largely ceased, yet wheat in the country of the submarine menace exportation were constantly rising, and it was confidently predicted that flour would go in the near future to \$20 a barrel. Surely, Mr. Kyte graded, the government bought was confidently predicted that flour would go in the near future to \$20 a barrel at least, and that was the price of near that the would not grid this wheat at the weak and flour thru market maniputations were constantly rising, and it was confidently predicted that flour would go in the near future to \$20 a barrel. Surely, Mr. Kyte graded, the government bought be able to do something, but the surely was confidently predicted that flour would go in the near future to \$20 a barrel. Surely, Mr. Kyte targued, the government bought be able to do something to the submarine menace exportation of wheat in the country not be people at \$14.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it to the people at \$1.50 at the surely and distribute it t ment should be able to do something. He suggested commandeering all the wheat in the country not actually in the hands of farmers. If the millers would not grind this wheat at a reasonable price, then it would be up to the government to produce the flour and distribute it to the people at a reasonable price.

Government Blamed by Liberals for Failure to Comdeer Wheat.

RELIEF IS HOPED FOR

Joint Action by Canada and U. S. to Stabilize Prices

- Considered

overnight. He urged the government

to commandeer all the wheat in the

country not actually in the hands of

the farmers, to require the millers to

grind it at cost, and distribute it at reasonable prices to the people.

The discussion in the main follow-

W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) sarcastically observed that it was pitiful to think of a young man who had escaped the bullets at the front by coming back to his place in parliament should now be liable to death by starvetion. vation.

Mr. Carroll: "I did not dodge any bullets; I was in the trenches."

Mr. Carvell (Carleton): "Take it W. H. Bennett: "I have nothing to take back. But the member for Carleton should not talk about military

matters. He was strutting around the country for years in a major's uniform, but he dodged the bullets by staying at home when his battery went to the front."

Mr. MacLean (Halifax): "He offered his services to the minister of militia and they were declined." Mr. Bennett: "He could have enlist-ed without asking the minister of

By this time the house was in great confusion. Mr. Carvell, trembling with passion, shouted across the floor to Mr. Bennett, "Take it back, you

coward!" Rainville Peacemaker. Deputy Speaker Rainville, who was in the chair, quieted the disturbance and restored the house to good humor.

"I will remind the honorable gen-tlemen," he said, "that the question is on flour." (Laughter.) Mr. Bennett went on to say that Mr. Bennett went on to say that the whole outcry of the opposition was "cant and humbug." Members on that side of the house would not dare to advocate commandeering wheat in the hands of the farmers. Nova Scotia members might do so, but the Ontario Liberals would flee from the chamber as if it was o nire if any such

chamber as if it was o nine if any such suggestion were put forth from their side of the chamber.

Mr. Carvell explained to the house that he was 52 years old when the war began, and therefore too old to onlist as a private. He had been an artillery officer in the Canadian militia, but had left the service seven years before the war. In 1914 however, he before the war. In 1914, however, he offered to raise a battery, but after some correspondence his offer was declined by Sir Sam Hughes, then min-

white Answers Critics.

Sir Thomas White said the discussion could not be confined to the price of flour. There had been a general rise in prices not only in Canada, but all over the world, and there were world-wide causes that should be considered and discussed in a judicial way. It was easy to criticize the government, but not so easy to suggest a onstructive policy.

It had been suggested by Mr. Kyte that the government should comman.

Sir Thomas said there was nothing LABOR MEN CRITICIZE the government could do to reduce the price of living. It could not by a scratch of the pen increase the supply or decrease the demand. It could, reasonable price.

Crothers Not Disturbed.

Hon. T. W. Crothers said his attention had been drawn to the spectacular rise in the price of flour, and he had at once sent an official to Montreal to make an investigation. He quoted figures to show that the advance in the price of flour had merely accompanied, if it had not been directly caused, by the advance in the price of wheat. The price of wheat had gone up largely because nearly a billion bushels less had been produced in 1916 than in 1915.

Mr. Carroll (Cape Breton), who is

billion bushels less had been produced in 1916 than in 1915.

Mr. Carroll (Cape Breton), who is absent on leave from his battalion at the front, argued that the advance in the price of flour was unreasonable even in view of the high market price of wheat. The high cost of living was accurately produced in the price of wheat is the high cost of living was accurately produced in the price of wheat. The high cost of living was accurately produced in the price of wheat. The high cost of living was accurately produced in 1916 than in 1915.

That was one of the questions under consideration by the conference in Washington, at which Canadian and American Governments. That was one of the questions under consideration by the conference in Washington, at which Canadian and American Governments.

A. K. Maclean (Halifax) suggested A. K. Maclean (Halifax) suggested that Sir George Foster would not be at Washington had he not been virtually called there by the British authorities, and McCoig (West Kent) suggested that the government might do a good deal to reduce the cost of living by putting tractors and agricultural implements on the free list. He thought there were too many millionaires in the cabinet who could not realize how hard it was for many people to live. The laboring people of this country, he thought, should be government.

A. K. Maclean (Halifax) suggested that a resolution was passed by the council, to be forwarded to the department of education, to the effect that a person or persons be appointed who shall have power to investigate the cause of absence, if that absence has extended over a period of three days, and when a child is detained thru sickness, proper remedies to restore the child to health should be provided if the parents lack the means.

The council concurred in the appeal of the trades and labor council of Hamilton that a person or persons be appointed who shall have power to investigate the cause of absence, if that absence has extended over a period of three days, and when a child is detained thru sickness, proper remedies to restore the child to health should be provided if the parents lack the means. causing privation and distress all over the country. It was specially hard upon the wives and children of our boys at the front.

W. H. Bennett Causes Scene.

W. H. Rennett (Fast Simcoe) say.

so badly needed in the east for feed had to be sent to a foreign country because the railway companies placed an embargo upon all such freight billed for points east of Port Arthur. The excuse was that the companies had no rolling stock, but they had plenty of rolling stock for the automobile manufacturers.

Cockshutt's Bold Stand.

The Cockshutt's Cockshutt's (Brantford) said residue.

Foreign country federal elections be abolisned.

Passenger navigation on the upper lakes opened with the sailing of the Northern Navigation. Co. steamer "Huronic" from Sarnia, Tuesday, May ist, and will be followed by the S.S. "Hamonic" Saturday, May 5th. Regular service each Wednesday and Saturday will be run, commencing Wednesday. May 9th.

he automobile manufacturers.
Cockshutt's Bold Stand.
W. F. Cockshutt (Brantford) said nesday, May 9th.

that Canada was the only country where there was no control over food

where there was no control over the stuff.

He thought we needed a food dictator in this country.

Replying to Sir Thomas White's assertion about high wages and general prosperity, Mr. Cockshutt said that wages were really lower now than before the war. They might be nominally higher, but they did not purchase as much. It was becoming a problem for the workingman how to feed his family. The government was too fond of kid glove methods, both in dealing with recruiting and the control of foodstuffs.

"This government or some other government," said Mr. Cockshutt, amid applause from the Liberal benches, "will soon have to take some drastic action."

amid applause from the Liberal benches, "will soon have to take some drastic action."

Mr. Cockshutt believed that if \$2.00 a bushel was a fair price for wheat, \$2.00 a bag was a fair price for wheat, \$2.00 a bag was a fair price for wheat, \$2.00 a bag was a fair price for wheat, \$2.00 a bag was a fair price for butter, that the government should see that no greater sum was demanded for these commodities.

Hon. Mr. Crothers: "How much will you take for your plows?"

Mr. Cockshutt: "No government can shake a big stick over my head by talking about the price of plows. I have not been interested in the manufacture of plows for 20 years."

Turriff Defends Farmers.

Mr. Turriff (Assiniboia) said the finance minister had talked eloquently about 20 million men drawn from production and engaged in slaughter, but conditions were no different now than they were six weeks ago, and six weeks ago the grain growers of the west had offered the government all their wheat at \$1.70 per bushel. He had no fear but that the farmers would be quite willing to sell their wheat to the government at any time at a fair price. Representing himself a constituency of grain growers, he did not fear advocating the government commandeering wheat or any other foodstuffs that might be necessary.

Solicitor-General Meighen replied

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

association of Ontario, meeting in London on May 24, as follows: James, Simpson, T. A. Stevenson and J. T. Marks.

The present method of the department of education in dealing with children absent from school thru sickand a resolution was passed by the

of this country, he thought, should be represented by a laboring man in the government.

Mr. McCoig complained that the low grade wheat in the west that was so badly needed in the east for feed had to be sent to a foreign country.

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HULL, CANADA

ASKS GOVERNMENT HELP FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Board of Education Agrees With Suggestion Made by the Mayor.

A (good year's work was reported at the annual meeting of the Needlework Guild of Canada which was held in St. Andrew's Institute. Garments made were 3,365 and cash received during the year \$80.32. The garments and bed-linen are distributed once a year among the charitable institutions of the city. The officers are: honorary president, Lady Hendrie; general president, Mrs. Alfred Hoskins; first vice-president, Mrs. H. Winnett; second vice-president, Mrs. Temple Blackwood; honorary secretary, Mrs. John Boyd; honorary treasurer, Mrs. H. G. Wallace; convenor of committee, Mrs. S. H. Thompson. H. G. Wallace; convenor of contee, Mrs. S. H. Thompson.

CENSURE TRUSTEE NOBLE.

The Toronto Public School Teachers' Association yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the defamatory remarks of Trustee Dr. John Noble, who is alleged to have used some strong language about the Noble, who is any and the some strong language about the teachers who were absent at the opening of school on April 16.

They further declared that by their devotion, integrity and worth in the very important duties devolved upon them, they deserve support and British "fair play."



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