

obedience from the people, and claims that it is itself subject to no law. It broke faith with Belgium because it regarded itself as bound by no law or obligation. It forced its soldiers to invade Belgium and encouraged them to murder and outrage its people. State-worship tends to grow worse and worse. It should be checked the moment it shows itself. Now is the time to check it in Canada.

Governments should be servants, not masters, of the people. But they are apt to forget their true position. The only remedy is to turn them out—to vote against them. That is exactly what a tyrannical government fears. That is why an attempt was made to extend the life of this parliament again—to dodge and postpone the expression of the popular will. But at last the opportunity of the people has come. Will they use it? Will they assert their freedom and their power? Or will they, by tame submission to these tyrants, take rank with the docile Germans who are kept in subjection by the Prussian junkers? It is the people's opportunity. It may be their last for rights and liberties, once lost, are not easily regained, and we have among us enemies of liberty in plenty. Observe the airs, the self-importance, the growing arrogance of persons in authority. Observe the

interference with the freedom of the Press, and with public meetings. Observe the grossly unjust decisions of magistrates. All these are warnings against that tame submission which will be indicated by marking a cross on the Government side you sign away your own freedom.

A vote against the Government will be a vote for freedom and democracy. For the soldier such a vote will mean, that he is not to be a machine, but a thinking, independent citizen, that he will not be Prussianized, but will remain British, with that sturdy spirit which defies unjust authority and makes tyrants quake. For the citizen at home it means that he will uphold the soldier's rights and liberties as well as his own. It will mean that when the soldiers come back we shall all stand together for the grand cause for which men are fighting and dying in France—for liberty and equality, for justice, for the rights of the people. It will be a stern warning to all governments that they are servants, not masters, creatures not creators. Turn this government out. Turn out its successor if it does not obey your will. Keep on turning governments out until they learn their place and heed the voice of the sovereign people.

DOES GREAT BRITAIN WANT FOOD AND SHIPS OR MEN?

Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rhondda made statements in regard to the food situation in Great Britain which have caused no little comment in Canada.

LORD Northcliffe, head of the British War Commission to the United States and Canada, at a Canadian Club luncheon in the City of Montreal, stated:

Sometimes we only think of the navy in terms of battleships, destroyers and submarines. Added to these are thousands of small craft, trawlers, drifters, observation ships and on every one of these, summer and winter—and do not forget we have a very severe winter in the North Sea and North Atlantic—are men who must have their daily full ration to carry out their work.

"Quite apart from our Navy, which has prevented any German ship from appearing on the ocean for the last eighteen months, are the men in the air. Can you conceive a man going through that hellish life, 18,000 feet up, clothed in electrically heated clothes and supplied with oxygen to enable him to breathe, can you imagine him doing that on half rations?"

"Can you imagine the boys in the trenches surviving a week if we had to cut down their pork and beans and the various things they have to eat? And can you imagine the men and women working in the factories and mines, here and in Great Britain going short? These are some of the reasons to which we in Great Britain attach such enormous importance in the control of the food of the people."

Speaking in Toronto Lord Northcliffe said:

"The question of the food supply of the army was, with the solitary exception of transatlantic shipping, the vital question of the war."

The following extract is from a statement recently made by Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller:

"The information I have is that during the forthcoming twelve months our minimum requirements in foodstuffs from the United States and Canada will amount to over ten million tons, and will represent an

expenditure, without freight charges, exceeding £250,000,000, or, roughly speaking, between three and four million dollars a day. Most of this will be for the purchase of cereals, hog products, sugar and meat.

"The danger of the food situation lies not so much in the submarine peril as in the world shortage of cereals, meats and fats. . . . The tightening of the blockade is a two-edged sword. Imports of bacon and other products into the United Kingdom from Denmark are thereby bound to be seriously reduced. This throws us more than ever upon the North American continent for our supplies. What we ask from the United States and Canada we cannot procure elsewhere. Unless the Allies in Europe are able to import the supplies necessary for feeding their armies and their civil populations, victory may slip from our united grasp."

Speaking in Winnipeg on Monday night, October 22nd, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, read a cablegram from Lord Rhondda the British Food Controller, saying:

"That the Allies needed from America the next year, ten million tons of foodstuffs, representing an expenditure on wheat, flour, bacon and other products of three to four millions a day. Canada, with the United States, must do her share in conserving her food supplies, and increasing her production.

Again Lord Northcliffe speaking in Chicago on October 24th, 1917, stated:

"I do not see the signs of that bridge across the Atlantic without which all this recruiting, all this enthusiasm, all this manufacturing will be null and void. Therefore, I urge you, entreat you, to believe that your army without transports will be valueless.

"In this matter of shipping you strike at a vital point in the waging of the war. If you cannot get the supplies to the men it seems to me almost idle to add to your already vast army."