

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited. H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Calls:
Main 5597—Private Exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South Main St., Hamilton.
Telephone 1946.
Daily World—10 per copy; \$5.00 per year, delivered or by mail.
Sunday World—50 per copy; \$2.50 per year, by mail.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

Food is a General Problem.

With the appointment of a food minister or food controller, the government has powers to regulate prices, to stop speculation, to promote production, to prevent hoarding, to take care of wasteful tendencies, and to attend to fair and just distribution of supplies, the country might escape the hardships and probable famine which threaten it. Such a government official would be able to collaborate with the United States authorities, and adapt all measures taken here to the conditions and arrangements decided upon across the border. A provident and foresighted government would have taken this step just as soon as the experts began to make their reports and the jump in food prices indicated the danger ahead, as well as the immediate privation in which many were involved.

We have been unaccountably slow and negligent of the vital interests of the country and there does not yet seem to be any disposition to make up for lost time, nor even to begin to do what all other nations consider of prime importance. The failure of the government to act looks all the less defensible beside the energetic measures which the United States Government proceeded with as soon as war was seen to be unavoidable. The solidarity of the nations was at last realized. No country could stand apart and think that it could maintain an independent existence when the world was calling to pieces.

The Canadian Government still seems to act on the theory that Canada has no real, direct interest in the war, but that for certain sentimental reasons some of the people wished to assist the entente alliance, and that the government should do so, and even encourage and assisted them up to a certain point. It must continue to be a sentimental, voluntary effort, and the fiction must be maintained that the nation has no direct or vital interest in the issue. We see no other way of explaining the failure to provide for reserves for the divisions at the front or the lack of official action to provide a solution for the food problem. We cannot assume that if we have food enough in Canada to support our population, we have no concern with the rest of the world. If our allies are not fed and preserved from famine, then Germany will have triumphed, as she has planned, and the defeat of our allies would mean the loss of our independence. It may suit one part of the country to ignore the rest of the world as a whole as no interest in the German war, but the body cannot suffer and the members of the body cannot suffer. If conditions develop, as the experts appear to believe likely, the food resources of the world will have to be pooled, and we shall not be able to get the general privation which our apathy has helped to contribute.

Russia Places Freedom Before Peace.

There have been a series of sensations for nervous people in the news from Petrograd during the past week. Many expected some kind of anarchic counter-revolution, the idea that Russia is a semi-anarchic country, liable at any moment to fly off the handle and do mad things, being widely prevalent. The Germans have sedulously cultivated this view for some generations, and a large part of the world has come to accept it. The Germans are not going to give up their game so early in the day, but they are confident that they still have agents enough, procurers and provocateurs and all the other species of political intriguers, to make trouble in Russia for any government likely to be formed. Now that Germany is in a position to make German interests, it is scarcely to be doubted that one or two of the ministers in the new government are being tried to stir up the populace against the provisional government have been relying on socialistic and nihilistic connections, but their success does not justify their expectations.

The Russians are a great and intelligent nation. Their civilization is quite as important as our own, whatever we may think of some of its details. Now that a democratic government has come into power we must not suppose that it is for the purpose of perpetuating the worst evils of the czarism and the autocracy. The people revolted on their own account and not on Germany's, and they are not so foolish as to suppose that it will benefit them to revolt once more for the sake of Germany.

The demonstrations hostile to the provisional government were confined to an uneducated and unimportant class of the community, dangerous if true, to excite against the authorities, but not so unreasonable as not to know where their bread and butter come from. When these people heard Prof. Milukoff explain the situation to them they were instantly appeased, and dispersed with cheers for the government. Great demonstrations in favor of the great allied nations, France, the United States, Great Britain, have since been held, and the calling of the Duma for the first time since the deposition of the czar shows that the provisional government has perfect confidence in the popular assembly and is prepared to lay its case before the members.

It would be a heavy blow to the allied nations if Russia concluded a separate peace with Germany. This is what Germany wants, and is intriguing for, but the Russians are not so simple, having thrown off one German yoke, to turn round and fasten another round their necks. Germany's victorious and dominant in Mittel-Europa would mean a Russia bottled up and stagnant as never before. There would be no Dardanelles free navigation, and there would be no free Baltic outlet. There would be nothing of what Russia, in her stroke for liberty, has aimed at. We may be assured that Russia, whatever course events may take, will not strengthen her allies, nor strengthen her hereditary enemy.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Representatives.

When the greatest of the present generation of the Cecils appeared in the house of representatives of the United States, the most significant event in the history of democracy attained a picturesque setting which attracted the gaze of the whole continent. As an ex-premier of Great Britain and Ireland and with the tradition of his chief secretaryship of the latter island, and more than all, perhaps, with the glamor of his Elizabethan lineage to contrast with his own untitled personality, Mr. Balfour fitly joined in himself the traditional elements of powers to regulate prices, to stop speculation, to promote production, to prevent hoarding, to take care of wasteful tendencies, and to attend to fair and just distribution of supplies, the country might escape the hardships and probable famine which threaten it. Such a government official would be able to collaborate with the United States authorities, and adapt all measures taken here to the conditions and arrangements decided upon across the border. A provident and foresighted government would have taken this step just as soon as the experts began to make their reports and the jump in food prices indicated the danger ahead, as well as the immediate privation in which many were involved.

Mr. Balfour, in his address, rose to the occasion, and, with admirable brevity, touched upon the necessary notes of courtesy and ceremonial, but pierced to the heart of the situation in his reference to Germany. "It is only a military despotism of the German type that can, through generations, if used by, pursue steadily, remorselessly, unscrupulously and appetizingly the object of dominating the civilization of mankind. . . . It is against that danger that we, the free peoples of western civilization, have banded ourselves together."

The benefit, both to Britain and the United States, of a better understanding arising out of the aims of each, and of their essential spirit, will be enormous. Each nation may learn from the other, also, that names and forms mean little as compared with the forces that underlie behind them. The trust and the co-operation of the new world constitute a more dangerous privileged class than the aristocracy of the old, for they represent the power of wealth, active, intelligent, and utterly unscrupulous. The federation of the starry states may suggest something to Britain of a closer co-operation among the many colonies and dominions of the empire in matters of greatest joint import.

The war is by no means over yet, and before the great day of peace arises there may be many opportunities for the two great nations to learn of each other's strength and help to rely upon each other's aid, and thus more fully to know and trust each other in adversity, than would be possible in the slack days of civil industry.

"The Brutal Truth."

The New York Tribune, in an article entitled, "The Brutal Truth," warns people not to be lulled into the error of thinking that the war is nearly over because the French and British are making advances towards the German lines of defence.

"Russia, at least, temporarily out of the war, is a serious threat to the west (her resources); Italy still incapable of enduring an attack organized by the German high command such as destroyed Rumania and almost captured Verdun; Great Britain struggling with a submarine blockade not yet mastered and finally becoming more serious—this is the picture of the war situation as it now exists."

The Tribune considerably omits any mention of Canada. We are not doing as we should to support our men at the front, and while brave men never fought, and greater deeds have never been done than by the little band that swept over Vimy Ridge and captured Frezenoy, their ranks are being thinned without any effort on the part of the government here to replenish them.

So we must rely on the United States to send the men over that may help to bring home the remnant of our Canadian army. This reflection might sting, if the German here to replenish them. Some show of feeling which should elicit a response from the authorities. The unaccountable failure to realize the gravity of the situation continues to paralyze action, however, and nothing appears likely to be done. The Tribune voices the conviction of the United States, which ought to be ours also, that "we are in a war, the issue of which will infallibly be defeat unless we are prepared to fight it as a war for our own existence and for the best effort and our ultimate triumph."

This is what Canada needs to be taught her by leadership of an effective and practical character. Otherwise we may look to Washington to guard us.

RUSSIANS QUIT MUSH FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

Germans Fire Explosive Bullets on Western Russian Front.

Petrograd, Saturday, May 5, via London, May 6.—The following official communication was issued today by the war office:

"Western (Russian) front—There have been exchanges of fire and raids by patrols. Our heavy artillery bombarded the station at Poyarski, east of Kovels, causing a series of great explosions, apparently in munition depots. In several sectors of the front the enemy fired exclusively explosive bullets."

Rumanian front—In the direction of Kezdi-Vasarhely region, west of Moneastar-Kachinul, the enemy took the offensive. The fire of our artillery drove enemy columns back to the trenches. On the rest of the front there has been rifle firing and patrol raids."

"Caucasus front—Our troops crossed to the right bank of the Dnieper River, near the village of Meidan, surprised the Turks and returned without loss, bringing back 28 prisoners. For strategic reasons, in the regions of Orskovt and Mush our troops took up new positions. The latter town was occupied by the Turks. "Our aviators raided Vilna, where they dropped bombs on the railway station. Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on Stanislavov."

"T-A-K-E CARE!"



CANADA AND U.S. TO ACT AS UNIT

Food Prices to Be Regulated and Agricultural Labor Co-ordinated.

MEN FOR HARVESTING

Sir George Foster Tells of Plans Discussed to Solve Problems.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, May 6.—The regulation of food prices, the co-ordination of agricultural labor, the stimulation of food production and the shipping problem as affected by submarine activity were the subjects in which the allied war conference at Washington, and upon which there will be co-operation between Canada and the United States, according to Sir George Foster, acting premier, who returned from the United States capital today. Sir Thomas White left Ottawa Saturday night for Washington, where he will remain until the end of the conference.

Sir George stated that as soon as President Wilson secured the necessary powers from congress to regulate food prices there would likely be co-operation between the two countries. They came to the conclusion that Canada and the United States would have to act as a unit in dealing with such a problem. The Canadian cabinet had power to take action under the War Measures Act, but the United States cabinet had to await the authority of congress. The necessary legislation was being debated at the present time, and Sir George had no doubt that it would pass unanimously as President Wilson's other war measures. In the meantime, Sir George discussed with the American authorities likely lines of action to be taken here to help the war effort. He gave no indication of the character or methods of the food regulations proposed.

An interesting plan to meet the demand for agricultural laborers, which will inevitably come this fall when the western crop is ready to be harvested, was discussed by Sir George with the United States agricultural experts. "Farm," he said, "the west has got its farm help from eastern Canada, but this year none will be available from that source. The Kansas wheat crop is harvested in July, the Minnesota crop in August and the western Canadian crop in September. It is proposed that the necessary farm labor be collected in Kansas in July and gradually moved north and distributed with the co-operation of the two governments. It is believed that

this will solve this vexatious problem for these grain belts."

"The whole labor situation relative to the harvest was canvassed very thoroughly, and the two countries will co-operate in the handling of both agricultural and industrial labor," he said.

Sir George said the question of agricultural production was also thoroughly discussed with the United States, British and French authorities. The facts had been placed before the United States authorities, and they were doing everything possible to increase production. A production campaign was being carried on with great energy.

Shipping questions. The shipping and transportation problems were also thoroughly canvassed. The shipping situation was being concentrated on this question with vigor. They discussed the possibility of the transference to ocean carriage of such shipping now used in the coast lake trade. The chief problem was how much could be taken without too much disturbance of vital industries. Other questions discussed affecting Canada, and there will be co-operation as far as possible, were the building of steel and wooden ships, the securing of supplies of all kinds for the manufacture of munitions and war supplies, adjustment for railways, etc.

On the subjects of military and naval co-operation, Sir George naturally was unable to make any public statement, although he intimated that there would be thorough co-operation in the patrolling of the Atlantic coast.

United States Military Aid. "I was impressed," said Sir George, "with the amount of attention and thought the Americans are giving to solving the submarine problem. I am hopeful that their inventive genius may succeed in meeting that menace. Edison, with a large staff of engineers and inventors, is devoting all his time to the study of this question."

Sir George was asked if the United States was likely to send any troops to the study of this question. "There is a strong feeling," he replied, "that an efficient force, even if they were the United States army, would be a tremendous sentimental effect. On the other hand, the Americans do not want to put in the field a force which would not be effective, nor do they want to put in the field a force which would not be effective. The training of a million men requires a large number of officers, and it is realized that this is the case. The army officers have already been started. They will be loaned men for their purposes from Canada and other allies who have had experience in the latest methods of warfare."

"The United States is not in this to carry on a financial war, but to give the quickest and most effective aid possible to the allies. They look on it now as the best of motives and with nothing to gain but principle."

Commissions Efficient. He said that the British mission, headed by Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, had been most thoroughly organized and contained a large staff of the best experts on naval and military matters, as well as munitions and food supplies. The French mission was smaller and came more for sentimental reasons and to extend the good will of the French republic to her sister republic. They had but a small staff with them, but very efficient. Neither of the missions came to the United States to dictate or suggest what to do, but to give all the information possible to the United States. Their experience of two and a half years of war had been of infinite value to the United States authorities.

"The whole conference," said Sir George, "has had the effect of burning away misunderstandings, old prejudices and old disagreements. It has contributed wonderfully not only to the work of the war, but the work to be done after the war, in making peace and reconstructing the world to ensure a lasting peace. No one is able to measure the benefit arising from this sort of action of sentiment and feeling, and for Canada it will greatly influence future relations between the two countries."

Sir George extended an invitation on behalf of the Dominion to Mr. Balfour, Marshal Joffre and ex-Premier Viviani to visit Canada. Their time is short and they are all usually required in England and France as soon as possible, but Sir George is hopeful of a visit from Joffre or Viviani, or both. Mr. Balfour will at least visit Ottawa, unless something unforeseen intervenes.

INDIA ELATED OVER ALLIES' TRIUMPHS

Resolve to Win War Strengthened and Funds Are Freely Subscribed.

ECONOMY IN LIVING

Extravagance Curtailed By All Classes—Women Doing Splendid Work.

London, May 6 (via Reuters' Ottawa agency).—A special despatch from Simla, India, says:

"The victory has arrived here after a visit to Lahore, where his praise of the war efforts in the Punjab has been greatly appreciated. The resolve of the people to win the war at all costs is strengthened by the splendid successes in France and Mesopotamia, and much satisfaction prevails at the entry of the United States into the war."

All over the country the defence force act, by which all European males up to fifty are called upon to undergo military training, is being actively enforced. Exemptions are only granted in exceptional cases, and General Sir Charles Munro's active administration of military matters is beginning to have a marked effect.

The Indian war loan has reached eleven lakhs of rupees (\$3,740,000) in one month, and war gifts from all quarters continue to pour in steadily. Among all classes there is a growing spirit of economy and thrift. The viceroys and provincial governors and all the high officials are showing excellent examples in curtailing every extravagance, and all over India women are doing splendid work in connection with the Red Cross and St. John ambulance societies.

Throughout the country there prevails the greatest satisfaction at the honors paid the delegates at the imperial war conference, Sir James Macdonald, the Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir Satendra Prasad, by the imperial government and dominion delegates.

All Meetings Forbidden in Russia for Two Days

Petrograd, via London, May 5.—All meetings have been forbidden for two days by order of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates. All armed demonstrations are likewise forbidden. Troops are forbidden to leave their barracks with arms.

MINISTRY PREPARES TO RATION BRITAIN

Baron Devonport Will Copy Features of Belgian Relief Commission.

WILL OPEN NEW JOBS

Rationing Officials Will Form Army Fifty Thousand Strong.

London, May 6.—Whether the people of the United Kingdom will respond to appeals for voluntary bread and wheat flour rationing embodied in King George's recent proclamation and in posters and pamphlets issued by the ministry of food remains to be seen, but in the meantime the ministry is working at high pressure to put the finishing touches on the machine which will be established for compulsory rationing unless the country cuts down on consumption sharply of its own volition. The rationing of 45,000,000 or more people presents a tremendous and intricate problem. The ministry, however, believes that it will be largely solved in the scheme evolved by its officials.

Bearing in mind Germany's rationing plan, which is said to be a complete failure, Baron Devonport, food controller, has turned to the well-nigh perfect organization developed by Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, for guidance. The different conditions prevailing in Belgium and England, of course, make it impossible to employ the Belgian scheme as a whole, but the food controller has gained valuable hints from it for handling the rationing scheme in England should it be necessary.

Rationing Committee. A rationing committee, composed of Baron Devonport, Kennedy Jones and other prominent men, will divide what rations are to be established, what divisions of the population into classes there will be and other like questions. The rationing committee will handle the finances and another sub-committee will handle the wheat flour.

A vast army of something like 60,000 people, composed principally of existing officials who will assume the rationing work, will be under the direction of Albert Butts, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a theatrical manager. Mr. Butts has been studying the food rationing question for some months, and becomes chief director under the scheme.

Fifteen areas would each have a controller who would be responsible to the national rationing committee. Each major area would have many minor controllers, who would govern the workers assigned to distributing food. It will take about two months to instruct those who are being appointed by the food controller in their duties as rationers. This would be about the middle of July, and by then it is expected that the people of the country will have given evidence as to whether they are going to comply with the voluntary rationing plan. Harvest conditions and the amount of imports available will also be a factor in determining whether the rationing scheme shall be put into operation.

PROMINENT BANKER PASSES AT OSHAWA

Late T. H. McMillan Was Founder of Western Bank of Canada.

Special to The Toronto World. Oshawa, May 6.—Death has removed a prominent figure in the business life of Oshawa and the Province of Ontario from the person of T. H. McMillan, the founder of the Western Bank of Canada, which occurred on Saturday afternoon at his late residence, Ashol street, Oshawa. Mr. McMillan had been in failing health for several months, but he retained till the end a vital interest in the many activities with which he had been so long associated. Mr. McMillan removed to Oshawa from Whitby over forty years ago, where he began his business career in the mercantile field. While still young he occupied in the old country town the highest municipal offices and was warden of the county.

Associating himself with the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs and W. F. Cowan, they founded the Ontario Loan and Savings Company. Mr. McMillan being its first and only manager during its long and fruitful career. He will

Two Washboards For the Price of One

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of

INDURATED FIBREWARE

(which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process). It cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't get another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED HULL, CANADA

Safeguard your Health with Dr. J. Collis Brown's CHLORODYNE

Used with unvarying success by Doctors and the public for upwards of 40 years.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTS LIKE A CHARM IN

DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

A true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, OBSCURE AND ARRESTED FEVER, GROUP, AGUE

Of all Chemists. Prices in England: 1s 6d, 2s 6d. Always ask for "Dr. Collis Brown's."—Agents: LEYMAN BROS. & CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

be better remembered, however, in the larger sphere as general manager of the Western Bank of Canada, which successful institution was amalgamated with the Standard Bank of Canada in 1909.

Much of the industrial prosperity of this manufacturing centre can be traced to his foresight in catering to the wants of a large clientele, not only in this community but also through the midland and northern counties, where generous treatment was given to worthy people needing the services of such a monetary institution. After the absorption of the bank by the Standard, Mr. McMillan accepted a seat on the board of directors, which he continued to occupy until his death.

Mr. McMillan was a member of St. George's Church, the Masonic order, and other societies. He leaves a widow and family.

ITALIANS INCREASE FIRE AT COMEN ON CARSO

Austrian Batteries Become More Active in Area of Gorizia.

Rome, May 6.—(Via London).—The following official communication was issued today: "In the Trentino the artillery activity was intense on the Asiago Plateau. On the slopes of Mount Zegna, in the Lagarina Valley, one of our parts penetrated the enemy's trenches and captured war material."

"On the Julian front, the enemy artillery is more active in the Gorizia area and one the southern sector of the Carso Plateau. We concentrated our fire on the neighborhood of Comen. After heavy artillery preparation, my detachments succeeded in occupying an advanced post of ours south of Comen. A similar attack on Monfalcone and Volturno was promptly repulsed."

Taste!

If you appreciate a good glass of Stout, try

O'Keefe's IMPERIAL STOUT

It is brewed for local sale and has the body, the flavor, the purity and the health-building qualities of the famous O'Keefe brews.

ORDER A CASE FROM YOUR DEALER

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

BREWED EXCLUSIVELY FROM MALT AND HOPS

Ten Years Ago

If you had begun to save Ten Dollars a month and to deposit that sum regularly with this Corporation, there would now have been at your credit

\$1,437.73

even if you had not in the meantime increased your savings, which doubtless you would have done. You could very easily have done this, and a balance of more than \$1400 might have been worth much to you today. It would have enabled you to swell your savings, to collect the many opportunities presenting themselves, but for which a little capital is necessary.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE FUND FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

Toronto Street Toronto Established 1855.