

GREATEST WAR NOVE RECALLED WAS APPROVED

Britain Provides Fresh Credit
of Billion and Quarter
Dollars

ASQUITH IS CONFIDENT

Time for Irresistible Advance
Coming - Notable Success
in Dardanelles

Premier Asquith estimated the daily cost of the war to the allies at \$1,500,000 and likely to grow to \$2,000,000 or more by April 1.

"The entire struggle with Napoleon cost England only \$1,000,000,000," he said.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, March 1.—(Thru Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—In the house of commons this afternoon Right Hon. Henry Herbert Asquith, the prime minister, in moving a supplementary credit of \$2,000,000,000 and a fresh credit of \$250,000,000, pointed out that the total of the credits for the financial year 1914-15 was \$2,500,000,000.

"It was not desirable," he said, "to give precise details of the expenditure, but the army and navy took out of that total about \$275,000,000 which was in addition to the sums voted for these services in the previous year."

Thirty-eight million pounds represented advances for war expenditure to the dominions and crown colonies. There had been an advance to Belgium of \$10,000,000 and of \$800,000 to Serbia and further advances to these allies were contemplated.

The actual cost of the war at the close of the financial year when the war would have lasted 230 days would be \$1,300,000,000. This credit of \$250,000,000 was the largest single sum ever put before parliament.

It would cover the period to the second week of July. The war office estimated that from April the daily expenditure would be \$1,500,000, the navy estimated an expenditure of \$400,000. This would aggregate roughly \$2,000,000 daily.

Decisive Advance Coming.

The government, he added, was making a larger pecuniary demand on the house than ever before, but they made it in the full confidence that after seven months of war the country and the empire were every whit as determined as ever to bring a righteous cause to a triumphant issue.

"There is much to encourage and stimulate us in this war," he said, "the heroism of Belgium and Serbia, the undaunted tenacity with which our allies hold their far-flung lines, and the most effective support they are rendering us."

"We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting, and I can assure the house that with all the knowledge and experience gained by the government we never were more confident than today of the power and the will of the allies to achieve ultimate victory."

Operations in Dardanelles.

Referring to the operations in the Dardanelles Mr. Asquith said that there had been no denouement of the campaign of the forces working in France and Flanders. We should continue, he said, to give the fullest and most effective support to the operations of the Grand Fleet. The enterprises of the Dardanelles were carefully conceived with distinct political, strategic and economical objects. The operations once more illustrated the close co-operation of the allies in this new theatre of the war.

Share Glory and Hazard.

Mr. Asquith referred to the splendid contingent from the French empire which had shared the glory and the hazards of the Dardanelles enterprise. The details also showed the aid and courtesies and variety of our own naval resources. The Queen Elizabeth was there, the newest super-dreadnought, the Queen Mary before, and side by side with her was the Agamemnon, the predecessor of the dreadnought class. Congratulations were said to be tendered to the admiralty for the success of these operations.

ETOBICOKE COUNCIL RESCIND POOL LICENSE

Considerable difference of opinion developed when the Etoobicoke Council, meeting in the town hall, Monday, yesterday received a deputation headed by the Rev. C. S. Applebach, of the Methodist Church, who protested against the granting by the council at its last meeting of a pool license to the Etoobicoke Club. It was said that Mr. Applebach, to whom the license was granted, had already paid the \$10 license fee and had purchased and installed a table. It was agreed, however, that the license should be rescinded. Mr. Applebach was given till the 15th inst. to remove the table and the pool license in question was refused.

Rev. A. E. Bamford presenting a petition in opposition.

Bond For Riffraff.

Rev. Chas. Silverthorn was authorized to sign a petition for the rescinding of the license supplied by the Etoobicoke Club to the Etoobicoke Club. It was reported by P. N. Wallis that since the license was granted, however, the club had been collecting for relief purposes in the neighborhood of the Etoobicoke Club and had been successful in raising a sum of \$10.65, two-thirds of the value of a sheep killed by dogs.

NOMADIC PRICE FOR FOODSTUFFS

Proposition of Mr. Cockshutt
for Government Control
Not Well Received

FARMER'S DAY DAWNS

Superabundance of Food in
Canada and Britain, Says
Premier

OTTAWA, March 1.—W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, stirred up a hornet's nest in the house this afternoon by his proposal that the government should control the price and exportation of foodstuffs, especially wheat and flour.

Messrs. Menner of South Huron, Sutherland of North Oxford and Sir James Aikins of Brantford were among the Conservative members who vigorously combated the proposition.

Mr. Sutherland said that the house should be kept busy in debating a proposal which the country would be laughing tomorrow.

Abundance of Food.

The prime minister declared that we had a superabundance of food in Canada and said that the government should not interfere with the price of wheat. This time, when it was prepared to keep up the price in times of depression, and W. F. Macdonald, a Liberal member, said that the government should not interfere with the price of wheat.

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It was proposed to make the farmer take a low price for his wheat, while compelling him to pay high prices for plow and other agricultural implements.

Opposed Mr. Cockshutt.

Mr. Menner (Conservative, South Huron) also went after Mr. Cockshutt's proposition hammer and tongs.

He said the farmer was only getting a fair return even with the present high prices. As a matter of fact they were not so high because cattle and swine were comparatively cheap. The so-called high cost of living, he thought, was largely imaginary.

"I am a merchant as well as a farmer," he continued, "I have been before the house for thirty years. I got a dollar for six pounds of sugar, and today a dollar will buy twelve pounds. I then sold for seven-and-a-half cents and is now worth forty cents, and coffee then worth forty cents is now worth twenty-five. Dry goods are considerably cheaper."

Mr. Martin (Regina) said the farmer had mainly sold their wheat at ninety cents, yet the mills had increased the price of flour enormously.

Mr. Verville (Malheur) said the price of wheat if the government took control of all other foodstuffs.

Mr. Buchanan (Medicine Hat) said that the wheat was not the only thing that was scarce. They were doing their share, and more than their share. From his district many men had enlisted, including a number of soldiers. In one regiment six of the officers were naturalized Americans.

Mr. Turriff (Edmonton) said that a year ago Mr. Cockshutt had done all he could to prevent the Canadian farmer from selling his wheat in the United States, where a good price awaited him. Now, at last, when he had a good price in Canada, it was proposed to hand him off by more legislation.

"Let the farmer get a good price," Mr. Turriff suggested, "and the working man will not lose in the end, he will get better wages."

Suggests Valoring Price.

W. F. Macdonald (South York) said the government should stabilize or value the price of wheat. On the one hand, he said, the coming harvest, they fix the price which the farmer could rely upon as the minimum price. If the farmer would be prepared to pay, if the farmer could get more, so much the better, but he should not be forced to sell at a low price when he was being compelled to sell for less. The valuation price might be for the first and second grades \$1.40 and \$1.50 respectively. In the third grade wheat, at the price four is now selling the wheat should have netted the farmer \$1.40 or even \$1.50 a bushel.

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