

MR. FOOD CONTROLLER.

In the Canadian Food Bulletin, of February 9th 1918, which is issued from the office of the Canadian Food Controller, there appears in big bold type the following:—

**Subdue
the
Submarine
by substituting
Knowledge of Prices
for
Gossip about Profits.**

That was the advice the Food Controller was giving the people of Canada. We can say to the Hundred-and-Fifty-Thousand-Dollar-a-year staff of the Food Controller that the people of Canada resent such insinuations. They all have full knowledge of what the prices are and they also know what the profiteer has been doing and that Canada's Food Controller has done nothing to remedy the evil. Protecting the people and not the profiteers should be his motto.

FRANCE AND THE WAR

When Sir Robert Borden and his Government were forcing the Military Service Act through the House of Commons at the last Session of Parliament one of the arguments used privately was that France was practically out of the war so far as supplying fighting men was concerned.

We now have the statement of Stephane Lauzanne, Editor of The Paris Le Matin who speaking in Boston, Mass., on February 7th, 1918 stated:

"It is true that France is suffering much. But we are ready to suffer still more, and there will be a lot more fighting and suffering. We would rather die than live a degraded humanity, as we should be degraded if Germany were victorious.

"But while we suffer, we are not exhausted, and we are not 'bled white.' In September, 1914, France had in the field an army of 1,500,000 men; today, after more than three years of war, she has in the field an army of

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2,700,000. In September, 1914, we were manufacturing 1,000 shells per day; today we are manufacturing 300,000 shells per day. Since the beginning of the war the French Parliament has voted credits for the war amounting to more than \$20,000,000,000. Of these only two were borrowed from abroad, and all the rest has been subscribed by the French people in loans and taxes.

"France has been able to loan more than \$1,000,000,000 to her Allies and give them 2,500 guns. Only a few weeks ago, on our western front, there were 82 German divisions facing the French army. The idea of 82 German divisions facing an exhausted French army is altogether too much."

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

The Report of the Public Works' Department for the twelve months ending March 31st 1918, has just been published and states "The Department has consistently adhered to the policy of retrenchment laid down at the outbreak of the war" and goes on to say that the expenditure for that twelve months was \$16,161,596.20.

If this is war time economy we fail to see it. In the balmy days of the Laurier administration when times were good and the revenue buoyant the expenditure of the Public Works' Department was not nearly what it was last year.

Here are the figures:

1906.....	\$ 9,526,715.15
1907.....	7,330,469.97
1908.....	12,503,520.53
1909.....	16,079,801.54
1910.....	11,775,504.20
1911.....	12,263,863.67

And under the Borden administration

1912.....	14,338,366.15
1913.....	18,844,223.90
1914.....	27,991,336.94
1915.....	29,283,316.83
1916.....	19,539,298.04
1917.....	16,161,596.20