

FREE WHEAT

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY EXPLAINED.
By Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance.

other night, and I was surprised at him making it.

To come to another matter. It was argued in 1914 and in 1916 that the milling industry might be injuriously affected by such a measure as this. Now, there are few industries in Canada that have greater profits since the outbreak of the war than the milling industry; enormous profits have been made by the large milling companies. It has been suggested on the other side of the House, what about rail ways, what about the transportation situation? Well, the war has materially changed that also. The war has changed the entire situation in Canada. What is the situation so far as the railways are concerned? My hon. friend from Assiniboia (Mr. Turiff) knows that wheat is not being taken out of the West to-day as it should be.

Mr. TURRIFF: Why?

Sir THOMAS WHITE: Because of the shortage of rolling stock and motive power.

Mr. TURRIFF: A farmer in the West told me within the last six weeks that he sold 50,000 bushels of wheat. He went down to New York and made arrangements for shipping it across the Atlantic and hundreds of cars standing on every siding in his part of the country, and the railroads would not take them away.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: Because of the shortage of motive power and the blocking of the eastern lines and terminals. If my hon. friend desires information on that point, let him do what I did. I am not talking at random. I consulted the Chairman of the Railway Commission and I know what the railway situation is in this country. What is my hon. friend going to do? The Government is coming out of the Goose Lake District today and that there are not millions of bushels in the hands of the farmer that cannot be moved by reason of the blockade on our railroads and the shortage of rolling stock? Let my hon. friend ask the Chairman of the Railway Commission what is the greatest need of railways today, and he will be told rolling stock.

Mr. TURRIFF: No.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: I ask my hon. friend to go and see him.

Mr. TURRIFF: I can only tell my hon. friend that if he travels along the roads in the west he will find hundreds and thousands of cars standing idle on the tracks. It is not a shortage of rolling stock.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: What is my argument? I am showing that the railway situation has materially changed since the war.

Mr. PUGSLEY: The trouble is the want of elevators at the Atlantic terminals. The St. John elevators were burnt three years ago, and have not been rebuilt yet.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: So on all grounds the action of the Government in taking the right and proper course to take, having regard to the conditions which existed at that time, my hon. friend has a further criticism. He says: Why did you act under the War Measures Act? Why didn't you come down to Parliament and make these changes in your Budget? I think this Budget date itself is a sufficient answer to that. How long will it be before this debate will close and before the measures which are now before the House will be enacted into law by the Senate and the Governor General has given his consent.

Mr. GRAHAM: They go into practical effect when the Budget speech is made.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: They go into practical effect, but they would not meet the conditions of the tariff of another country. Hon. gentlemen say that we should not have taken this step under the War Measures Act. They say we should have included this free wheat measure in the Budget, and debated it for a month or six weeks, and two months from now the proposals would be enacted into law. Supposing we had done that? It would mean that the farmer of the West would have been deprived all that time of ten cents a bushel in respect of the low grade wheat he exported to the United States. I believe myself that in a clear case, where you are certain as to the propriety of what you are doing, what is called for is action. If you have the power to take that action, my hon. friend's criticism that this action should have not been taken under the War Measures Act is one

The Western Guardian

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—INSTITUTE WORK.—The Kingsboro Women's Institute met in the schoolroom on May 1st at 7.30 p. m. The roll call was answered by a "Housekeeping Hint." The teacher Mr. Ralph Robertson being present at the request of the Institute gave the members great praise on the work they are doing. It was decided to adopt the second prisoner of war. A discussion followed on the various means of raising money. This question was left over until the next meeting. The meeting closed with God Save the King. The Institute will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Merrill Stewart.

SOME FUN

A fond mother sent her small boy into the country and after a week of anxiety received the following reassuring letter:

"I got here all right, and forgot to write before. It is very nice place to have fun. A fellow and I went out in a boat and the boat tipped over, and a man got me out, and I was so full of water that I didn't know any thing for a good long while. The other boy had to be buried when they found him. A boss kicked me over, and I have got to have some money to pay the doctor for mending my head. I lost my watch, and I am very sorry. I shall bring home some snakes and a small, and I shall bring home a tame crow, if I can get them in my trunk."

LOVE SONG.

(By Pushkin, father of Russian Poetry)

"I loved you once, perhaps not all extinguished
Within my heart the flame that burned in vain;
But let my love no longer yet disturb you;
I would not wish in ought to give you pain.
I loved you once—now jealous and now fearful;
My heart nor asked nor hoped for
Loved you from you.
I loved you once—as tenderly—as truly.
As he you'll love God grant, shall love you too."

that I am sure will not appeal to the people of the West. What the people of the West want in this particular situation is a market for their low grade wheat.

Mr. TURRIFF: A permanent market.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: I will come to that later, I will round up the dots before I finish, and will answer my hon. friend fully, thoroughly and conclusively. The farmers of the West do not care whether my hon. friend from Assiniboia is deprived of a political cry or not; they do not care two straws about political cries, but I am afraid my hon. friend from Assiniboia does care for political cries. The Government had power to deal with this matter under the provisions and by the authority of the War Measures Act. That is admitted by my hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Pugsley). Sometimes I think he is a good lawyer, and sometimes I think he is not. Sometimes he puts forward sound opinions in the House, and sometimes he utters unwise opinions, and as generally when he puts forward one kind as when he puts forward the other; but my hon. friend admits that the Government had the power to act. Well, if we had the power to act and the case was such as I have mentioned, why should not the Government act? And the Government did act. My hon. friend from Assiniboia says, and my hon. friend from Halifax (Mr. A. K. Maclean) too, and I was amazed at him because he is a real lawyer—

Mr. GRAHAM: That is not an absolute qualification.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: They both put forward the argument, "Under the War Measures Act you have taken off the duties, but those duties are merely suspended, and as soon as the war is over they will jump back again."

Mr. PUGSLEY: Hear, hear.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: That is also what my hon. friend from St. John says.

Mr. PUGSLEY: That is what the law says.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: But that is not what the Department of Justice says, and the Department of Justice is right. There has been presented to this House the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice, a man who has absolutely no political reason for mistating the law or the facts, or for coming to any particular conclusion, as opposed to any other conclusion. He is there to advise Liberal Governments and Conservative Governments alike. He is a good consul a sound lawyer. And what does he say? He says, as any lawyer who looks at it from a legal standpoint would be bound to say: you have taken the duties off wheat, wheat flour and semolina, and those duties are permanently taken off until fresh duties are imposed by or under the authority of Parliament. That is what he advises the Government, and that is what the Government believes has been done.

To Be Continued

—MR. W. K. MCGOUGAN is Guardian representative in Summerside. 4950-3-23M21.

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—NEW LONDON PARISH.—On Sunday next, May 13th, the Mitchell of Charlottetown, will hold services in this parish as follows: French River, 10.30 a. m.; Lrishtown, 2.30 p. m.; and St. Mark's, Kensington, 7 p. m.

—SCHOOL WORK.—Standing of the pupils of Tignish High School for the month of April:—Grade VII.—Francis McMillan, 85; Grade VI.—Francis Richard, 65; Fidele Arsenault, 59; Grade V.—Lorne Murphy, 83; Hackett Harper, 66; Grade IV.—Andrew Gallant, 84; Joseph Carroll, 72; Raymond Carter, 69; Leo Mallet, 62; James Richard, 66; Grade III.—Joseph Whelan, 85; Marcus Hackett, 85; Everett Harper, 78; Grade II.—Pierre Poirier, 86; Joseph Poirier, 84; Grade I.—Alfred Doucette, 73; Henry Buote, 72; Ernest Harper, 68.

IN DAYS TO COME.

By Rufus.

In the days to come when war is o'er
And peace upon earth is found;
When war seems a horrible night,
And Germany's crushed to the ground,
Will you, young man, be able to say
"I did my bit for the right,"
Or, will you hang your head in shame
And wish you had gone to fight?

When your little son climbs on your knee
And questions, as children will,
About the great war that now goes on
"And, 'How many Huns did you kill?'"
Will you have to say "Don't talk so much
About what is past and gone,
I'm busy just now; don't bother me, son."
You'll wish you had fought the Hun.

Will you be able to tell him tales
Of what you did at the front,
About the time you won the "V. C.,"
When you went on a sniper hunt?
Think how your boy will honor you then

When tales of your bravery he hears,
And knows his Dad is a man indeed,
That alone will make up for the tears.

Just think of the days that are yet to come,
When the recruiter asks you to go,
Don't say, "Home for mine, for I must help the old man plow."
But think, yes, think, when the boys march home
With a loud and war-whoop dance,
When your best girl turns you down
For one who fought in France.

"BLIGHTY."

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

A new word has come into the English language to designate a type of Yankee, Uncle Sam and John Bull. The word is "Blighty," and it refers to England. I asked that uncommonly fine-looking soldier, Captain C. W. Reith, of the British Inspection Department at Eddystone, to unravel for me its origin. I may tell you, if you never had the pleasure of seeing this six-foot-six of Scotch valor, that he brought from the trenches in France a "Blighty" wound, one of those silly-looking face scars affected by German students, but something much deeper by a German shot. "I heard 'Blighty' in France about 18 months after the war started," says Captain Reith. "It is only used by soldiers in referring to their return to England from the front."

"Some have said it was evolved from the expression 'home' the soldier would say that another had got a 'Blighty' wound, signifying a very severe wound. Gradually it grew to signify a wound which was severe enough to necessitate the soldier's return to England."

From that "Blighty" became the short, expressive term to designate what every wounded soldier most longed for—home.

"But," adds this British officer in his explanation for me, "the real origin of 'Blighty' is quite different from this. It came with the British troops from India. There are many such words Hindustani origin used by our army."

"In Hindustani 'Bhakti'—pronounced 'Blighty'—means the province of the Salubh; that in Britain, and now it means that glorious place of peace where the wounded go. Thus 'Blighty' conveys, all the sacred associations and tender sentiments equally with the word home.

Capt. Reith gives this picture of his own return.

I remember after eleven months of continuous service at the front being taken down country after being wounded, I looked out of a small window of the hospital train, moving through a little wayside Halte, and there was a board shaped out roughly like a hand pointing down the line in the way we were going and nailed on to a telegraph post, inscribed thereon the magic words, "To

Home."

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CRACKER BISCUIT

With two cups of flour sift a teaspoon of salt, rub in two tablespoons of lard and two of butter, and wet with a dough that can be rolled out with a little water. Roll as thin as possible they should not be any thicker than pie crust. Cut in cracker size, prick the tops with a floured fork and bake brown and crisp.

MARSHMALLOW CHOCOLATE CAKE

Get a large can of salmon and turn the contents into a china bowl an hour before needed, then remove all skin and bones, and shred the fish with a silver fork. Soften an envelope

JELLIED SALMON

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PEACH SAUCE

Wash, soak and stew dried peaches until they are well swelled. Drain off the water, measure and for every cup of the peaches allow two fourths of a cup of granulated sugar. Add a cup of the water in which the peaches were cooked, and simmer gently until very thick, then add a teaspoon of lemon juice, and a few whole cloves, and set aside to chill. Serve with cream.

BLIGHTY

"The first time I went on leave I hadn't seen a railroad train or carriage for six months."

Little wonder that this stalwart soldier adds: "The thought of getting away from everything for five or six days and back to 'Blighty' is certainly a very fine feeling." Who that has not suffered the tortures of trench warfare can doubt it??

MARSHMALLOW CHOCOLATE CAKE

Cream half a cup of butter with one of sugar, beat three eggs with half a cup of milk, and sift two heaping teaspoons of baking powder with two cups of flour, then mix all together and flavor with a teaspoon of orange extract. Bake in three layers. Let cool, then put together with the following: In the cereal cooker melt half a pound of marshmallows, measure and beat an egg white to a stiff froth and over it turning the melted marshmallows, heating all the time. Spread between the layers, then ice all over with chocolate prepared as follows: Into the cereal cooker scrape two ounces of chocolate. Mix with it half a cup of powdered sugar, two teaspoons of butter, a fourth of a cup of milk and a scant teaspoon of vanilla. Cook all until a little dropped in ice water forms a soft ball, then spread "I over cake. While it is still soft decorate with marshmallows, cut in thin layers with the kitchen shears, the blades rubbed between cuttings with cornstarch. A little care will enable you to make the prettiest flower petals of the mallow, with which to make a decoration in the middle of the cake, using a strawberry or a candied cherry for the flower centre.

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of granulated gelatine in two tablespoons of cold water, and into two egg yolks beat two scant teaspoons of salt, a scant teaspoon of dry mustard, and a little cayenne. Turn this into the cereal cooker, and add one and a half tablespoons of melted butter, measured after melting, three-fourths of a cup of milk and two tablespoons of elder vinegar. Cook until it begins to thicken, then quickly remove from fire, add the softened gelatine, stirring until it dissolves, and finally the fish. Stir until all is mixed, then turn into a mould wet with ice water, and let stand over night. When ready to use turn out on platter and edge with heart leaves of lettuce or water cress.

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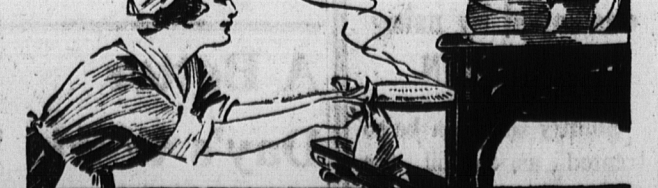
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