

believed it will be nobler and better than it has been in the past.

New responsibilities have been brought to the people of Ontario, but the greatest of these are increased production and conservation. "The world is facing starvation to-day," declared the Premier, pointing out that even if the war ended in 1918 the food situation in 1919 would be more acute than it is this year. In 1917 France produced less than half as much wheat as she did before the outbreak of war, and practically the same is true of the whole world.

The Responsibility of Canada.

"The burden and duty of meeting the situation rest principally upon the people of the North American continent," declared Sir William. Lack of tonnage and the increased distance make it impossible to transport the foodstuffs from Australia and India. The United States and Canada this year must supply 250,000,000 bushels more of wheat than they did in 1917. Canada, to do this, must this year grow ten acres of wheat to every seven acres she grew last year.

"To do this will require the greatest organization, the greatest work and the greatest sacrifices possible on the part of the whole people," said Sir William.

"Shall we falter at this final hour?" pointedly asked the Premier. "If so we are false to the cause of humanity, and, above all, false to the gallant men who gave their lives to permit us to share the victory that our faint hearts would not permit us to meet."

Opposition Leader's View.

Mr. Proudfoot, leader of the Opposition, said the Legislative Assembly should show the people of Ontario that it is doing everything that it can, as a Legislature, do towards the successful termination of the war. He said the people of Canada owed a great deal to the foresight of the men in Great Britain who kept the British navy up to strength and prevented the Huns from landing in the Dominion. Some people had said that if the United States had entered the war sooner a better result might have been secured, because Russia might not have broken down as she since did. It was very fortunate for civilization, however, that the United States had come into the war, because the situation might have been a very dark one had the great Republic remained neutral. The only way to secure a lasting peace was for the allies to dictate that peace in Berlin.

"It may take a long time to reach Berlin, but I don't want this war to stop until the German people have been treated to the kind of treatment they meted out to the people of Belgium and France," said Mr. Proudfoot. The people in this country must devote time, money and means in doing all they can to bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

Before the war was over the people of Canada might be required to make greater sacrifices. The Opposition leader was sorry to read reports of the poor accommodation for returning wounded soldiers on Atlantic transports. Wounded men, he said, should not be obliged to travel in the steerage. The best cabins on the finest liners were none too good for men who were sick or maimed as a result of participation in the war on Germany. The Liberal leader emphasized the need for greater production of foodstuffs in Ontario.

A Message From the Front.

"There is no danger on the battle line in France and Flanders," declared Major J. I. Hartt, East Simcoe, who appeared in uniform. "The greatest danger I can see is on the battle lines at home—the battle that the people at home in France are fighting, that the people at home in England are fighting, and that we at home in Canada may have to fight some day."

Women in London and the other great cities of Britain were standing in line for food. That was the condition there; that was the battle that was being fought at home. All honor to the labor men of Canada and Britain for the stand they had taken.

He paid tribute to the work of the

railway troops. They were there in advance and they were on the job. In Orpington Hospital the Province had the best hospital in the world to-day, he declared.

Some people were talking peace, were getting tired of the war. "You won't hear the boys complaining in the front lines in France," he declared.

Lessons From the Allies.

Mr. Sam Carter (South Wellington) said he believed that the unpreparedness of Britain has been more her strength than her weakness. He was glad of the effort in the House to displace small things and deal with the business of the Province in a big way. He was convinced that the farmers had not in the past received sufficient to insure them a proper wage and that no business house would continue to operate if it made the same percentage of profit.

The part played by the several allied countries in the war, and particularly Canada, was reviewed by Mr. Irwin F. Hilliard (Dundas). He took occasion to pay tribute to the Japanese and the Italians for their efforts, and suggested that a commission of two be sent to France, Italy and England to study the way in which they deal with discharged soldiers, agriculture, etc.

Mr. William McDonald (North Bruce) was convinced that the British people are destined to rule the world. The resolution passed by

the House was an earnest that they would stand behind the men overseas and never be slaves.

Text of the Resolution.

The resolution was in the following terms:

"That we, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, individually and as a body, hereby reaffirm our belief in the righteousness of the cause for which Great Britain and the allies are fighting, and place on record our approval and endorsement of the clear, courageous and moderate statement of our war aims recently made by his Majesty's Government. We are convinced that only by the realization of the allies' aim of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law can our enemies' unscrupulous and brutal attempt at domination be frustrated, and the future of civilization assured. We desire to express our heartfelt appreciation of the matchless courage and patriotism and historic military achievements of our Canadian Overseas Forces on the field of battle. We rejoice to know that during the past year they have taken every objective from the enemy for which they started, and have not had a single reverse. In the hard-fought battles of Vimy Ridge, Fresnoy, Hill 70 and Passchendaele, Canadian soldiers have won imperishable glory.

"We gladly testify that the victories won by our heroic sons, their irresistible valor in attack, their unflinching tenacity in defence and their cheerful endurance of all the discomfort, weariness and sufferings of war have thrilled the Canadian people and filled our hearts with pride and gratitude. We solemnly acknowledge our lasting debt to those who have laid down their young lives, so full of rare promise, for us and for the great cause at issue. The memory of their sacrifice will never fade. We hereby consecrate ourselves afresh, together with all the resources of this rich and fertile Province of Ontario, to the successful prosecution of the war. To that end, and confident of a patriotic response, we call upon the people of Ontario to place the demands of the war before every other consideration, and by every means in their power to maintain our fighting forces, further increase our agricultural and industrial production, practise to the utmost thrift and avoidance of waste, and thus throw the whole weight of our people and our Province into the scale against our enemies, until the principles for which we are fighting are crowned with victory."