

ward by Orders-in-Council passed either under the War Measures Act or the Mobilization Act.

Must Set Example.

"I believe it is of the utmost importance that all the Parliaments of this country should set an example of common sense and industry to the people they represent. I am convinced the public will not be greatly impressed with any discussions which can grow out of a continuation of the debate upon the forecast we now have in the Speech from the Throne. There is nothing before us requiring immediate attention. There is nothing to justify our sitting here day by day exchanging platitudes. Again I urge the Government to adjourn immediately and take appropriate steps to obtain from the Dominion Government that information to which we are entitled and without which our discussions are nothing but a time-filling sham. When the necessary information is available we can then be called together without delay and get down to our real job, which is to strengthen the ship of State so that we may be ready to drive into the gathering storm and through the storm to the peace and security which lie beyond."

In brief reference to the growing war peril to Canada, Colonel Drew at the outset stressed that Alaska was closer to Japan than Singapore. We in Canada are in deadly peril, he said, adding: "Our very survival depends upon the speed and energy with which we now prepare."

Speaks of Campbell.

He brought applause from both sides of the House with a reference to Major Colin Campbell (Lib., Sault Ste Marie), and Lieutenant David Croll (Lib., Windsor-Walkerville). He saw them in his fact-finding visit to England. "Both of

them were looking fit and both of them are doing a very fine job," he said.

The Conservative Leader spoke at length upon the organization of British agriculture and declared that the County War Agricultural Committees which are being organized in Ontario "are but a shadow of the strong, well-organized and extremely powerful County War Agricultural Committees upon which the whole organization of British agriculture for war depends."

Starting with 12,000,000 acres at the outbreak of war, crops were harvested from almost 17,000,000 acres last year and this year it is hoped to add another 2,000,000 acres, he said. The organization was simple, he stressed. It is centralized under the Minister of Agriculture in London who in turn has twelve liaison officers, each of whom is responsible for four or five counties.

"They have followed the principle of centralization of policy and almost complete decentralization of administrative control," said Colonel Drew. "The county committees and their various sub-committees have the widest powers to assist the farmers in their counties, to direct the type of production, and to assure adequate manpower."

"These county committees have the authority to retain men and women on the land who are needed there and their authority even goes so far that they can withdraw men and women from the armed forces for agricultural services if that is necessary."

Colonel Drew said that in his recent trip to Washington he was "astonished to learn that they have just as complete an organization in the United States."

Britain, he said, had the most accurate information available in regard to all details of agricultural

production. This was necessary, he said, "because they have established the principle that the products of the farms are just as much war supplies as the products of the factories and the Government has taken steps to assure to the farmers of Britain the actual cost of production plus a reasonable profit. That was the policy I advocated here more than a year ago."

Industrial Organization.

Industry, he said, was organized in much the same way as agriculture and regional committees have been given wide powers to keep men and women in industry who have special qualifications, or even to bring men and women back from the armed forces if they are required.

Turning to education, Colonel Drew declared that the "main job of education today is to teach a burning faith in those things we are fighting to preserve." He recommended to the House the warning of Commissioner Wood of the R.C. M.P., that steps should be taken to combat subversive propaganda that is being spread through schools and universities.

Because of the "truly magnificent" stand of the people of Russia, there are those who are confused between communism and the bravery of the Russian people and are "inclined to be tolerant of communism," he said.

Communism, added Colonel

Drew, "is just as vile a doctrine as it was before Russia came into this war." He expressed hope that in their admiration of Russia, "where I hope they will stamp out Communism for ever when this war is over," that the people of Canada would not be tolerant of Communism here and of Communist affiliates.

"We spell it C.I.O. here," broke in Colonel Fraser Hunter, Lib., Toronto-St. Patrick.

"We have been tolerant of this sort of thing far too long," continued the Conservative leader. "It is not only the propaganda contained in pamphlets that we must guard against. We have even been supporting with public funds some teachers who have done their utmost to destroy the very principles which are at stake in this war."

Teaching of Patriotism.

He declared there could be no subject on the curriculum of any school so important as the teaching of patriotism. "We must not tolerate any longer the anti-British, anti-democratic teachings which have been permitted in some of our schools far too long," he said. "We must lay the foundation of reasoned conviction."

Much has been said in recent months of the need for national unity, and, suggested Colonel Drew, "the number of occasions on which that has been said offers the most conclusive evidence in itself that there is doubt about national unity in Canada."

Ontario, he said, could not be "completely disregarded" in the discussion of national unity. In spite of all that might be said to the contrary, the evidence did not show that "we have claimed any special privileges or sought to dodge our responsibilities."

As examples, he cited that Ontario had contributed 63 per cent of the total cash contributions to the Canadian Red Cross in 1941 and 42 per cent of the Dominion's total for the Canadian War Services Fund. Last year, the average purchase of Victory Bonds was \$114.84 in Ontario and \$52.90 in the rest of Canada.

Taking Defense Minister Ralston's figures of Jan. 22, he compared the enlistments of Ontario, which has 32.89 per cent of Canada's population, and Quebec, with 29 per cent. In the air force, Ontario provided 41 per cent of the total, and Quebec 11 per cent; in the army, Ontario 37 per cent, and Quebec 17 per cent; and in the navy, Ontario 32 per cent, and Quebec, 15 per cent.

He stressed, at the same time, the percentage of enlistments in relation to population was still higher in the Maritime Provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, while Manitoba had the highest rate of all,

with one out of every twenty in uniform.

"These facts and figures," said Colonel Drew, "are not offered in support of any special claims on behalf of the people of this Province, nor is it intended that they should convey any suggestion that we claim any other position than to be equal partners in a joint enterprise, known as the Dominion of Canada."

"But these figures do suggest some reason why any discussion of national unity must not ignore the Province of Ontario. All this simply means that there can be no real basis of national unity which is not acceptable to the people of Ontario as it is to the people of any other part of Canada."