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QUITE TRUE

(Arthur Enterprise)

Over in Shelburne the other day
the entire community was shocked by
an automobile fatality. A young
fellow, sixteen years of age, with any
amount of time on his hands, sets
out from Shelburne to Orangeville
in a high powered car, with the a-
vowed intention, it is reported of
covering the distance in some fifteen
or twenty minutes. On a fine stretch
of provincial highway, he crashes in-
to a farmer, who has gone out to
seek his farm horses. The unfortun-
ate pedestrian is instantly killed,
two or three telephone posts are torn
out and the car is somewhat damag-

"Start a great big immigration movement into Canada, of people
not only willing to work but for whom profitable work can be
found, and all the pressing problems that now beset our country
will be well on the way to solution."

—What Everybody Says.

Fine—let us do so! But to be sure we're on the straight and sure road to our goal, let us
begin by doing some clear thinking—some hard thinking—on these two important questions:

1. What class of immigrants do we want?
2. How are we going to attract them?

Valuable Lessons to be Learned from Past Failures.

Heretofore we have always taken it for
granted—without much careful thought,
perhaps—that it was farmer immigrants
we most wanted,—people who would settle
on our vacant land in the West, and produce
more from the soil.

And complaints being loud and numerous
that farming in Canada was not as pro-
fitable as it should be, we have tried to
convert an unattractive situation into an
attractive one by lowering the tariff on
manufactured goods, in the hope of thereby
lowering farm production costs, and so
increasing the farmer's net.

Has that plan gotten us anywhere?

In 1924, despite tariff reductions made
ostensibly to benefit agriculture, there were
actually fewer farm immigrants than in
1923! And when, against the total immi-
gration for 1923 and 1924, we offset the
total emigration from our towns and cities,
we find that the country has suffered a net
loss!

So, obviously there is something wrong—
somewhere—in the plan we have been
following,—either in the assumption that
it is farmers we most want, or in our method
of attracting them. Perhaps it's a combin-
ation of the two.

Population Increases Should be Properly Balanced.

In shaping our policy as above, we have
certainly overlooked one very important
point. Farmers as a rule don't sell to
farmers, but to town and city folk. So when
we try to increase farm population by
methods that operate to decrease town and
city population, we are actually making
things worse for the very people we are
trying to benefit. We are curtailing a
domestic market that our farmers can
control, and we are increasing their de-
pendence upon an export market over
which they have no control!

An Alternative Plan that Promises Better Success.

Let us now go back to the beginning
again, and start from the alternative
assumption that it's primarily town and
city population we want to attract.

Are 63 Countries Wrong and Only Canada Right?

While Canada has been lowering
her tariff, these 63 countries
have been raising theirs:—

Algeria	Japan
Argentina	Latvia
Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Madagascar
Belgium	Malta
Bolivia	Mesopotamia
Brazil	Mexico
British East Africa	Netherlands East
Dependencies	Indies
British Guiana	Newfoundland
British Honduras	New Zealand
British West	Nigeria
Indies	Norway
Bulgaria	Paraguay
Chile	Persia
China	Peru
Colombia	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
Ecuador	Roumania
Egypt	Russia
Estonia	Samoa
Finland	San Salvador
France	Sarawak
Repub. of Georgia	Serb-Croat
Germany	Slovene State
Gold Coast	Seychelles
Colony	Sierra Leone
Greece	South Africa
Guatemala	Spain
Holland	Sweden
Honduras	Switzerland
India	Tunis
Irish Free State	United States
Italy	Uruguay

And now even the United
Kingdom has begun to protect
her home markets.

63 Countries have been mak-
ing it more difficult for Canada
to sell in their markets, while
Canada has been making it
easier for the whole world to
sell in hers!

Have they all blundered? Has
Canada alone shown wisdom?

Obviously the way to attract that class
is by switching from a policy of lower
duties to one of higher duties. The one
thing above all others that the immigrant
wants is the assurance of a steady job at
good wages. Give him that, and he will
come in his thousands,—yes, in his tens of
thousands! And in a policy of higher
tariffs he will have his guarantee that
steady work at good wages will be await-
ing him.

"Yes," you say, "but what about our
farm population? We want it to increase
too!" Of course we do! But with town
and city population increasing, can farm
population do other than increase in pro-
portion? With more customers for farm
produce, and with a higher purchasing
power per customer due to higher wages,
isn't it inevitable that a domestic supply
will be forthcoming to meet a domestic
demand, particularly if we protect farm
products in the same way that we propose
to protect manufactured products?

A Precedent That Shows What Can Be Done!

We have tried the plan of lower tariffs,
as a means of attracting farmer immigra-
tion, and we see that it has signally failed,
and we know the reasons why it has failed.

Why not now try the alternative plan of
higher tariffs, as a means of attracting
urban immigration, when it seems per-
fectly clear that it must bring farmer
immigration in its train?

Even if the latter were mere theory, that
would be no valid reason for rejecting it in
favor of a policy we have tried, and found
to be barren of results.

But we know that it is far beyond the
theory stage. The United States offers a
practical demonstration of its success! By
the plan of higher tariffs, to benefit all
classes of population, the United States
has managed to attract the biggest and
longest sustained immigration movement
the world has ever known!

What better example does Canada
want?

VOTE CONSERVATIVE

FOR HIGHER TARIFF AND FOR LOWER TAXATION

Liberal-Conservative Victory Committee, 230 Bay St., Toronto

ed. Among the incidents which fol-
low as an aftermath of the tragedy
is a coroner's inquest, at which the
coroner's jury find that the unfortun-
ate farmer met his death by being
struck by a car driven by the reckless
youth in a careless manner. The
boy's father will probably settle with
the widow and there the matter ends.
The boy, who is probably a very de-
cent fellow, is entitled to some symp-
athy, but the unfortunate woman who
his senseless conduct has suddenly
made a widow, and the children, who
have lost the protection and guid-
ance of a father, are deserving of
much greater sympathy. The culpa-
bility of the boy is lessened to some
extent by the fact that he was only
doing what he had heard over and
over again men of maturer years
who held positions of influence in
the community, boasting that they
had done. Everyone has heard mot-
orists tell with considerable pride, of
occasions, on which for no particular
purpose, they had made remarkable
speed records. They had happened
with no mischance but nevertheless,
they were encouraging a form of
criminal offence which every year
results in the taking of more lives
than is attendant on the violation of
any other set of laws in the whole

dominion or provincial statutes.
Traffic regulations to prevent exces-
sive speeding may be enforced as
effectively as possible, but, until
public opinion educates itself to look
on the speed fiend as a menace to
society, an undesirable member of
the community who does not deserve
the respect of his fellows, automobile
fatalities similar to that just refer-
red to will continue to be reported al-
most every day in the daily press,
and an increasing toll of human life
will continue to be paid for the per-
petuation of a senseless and danger-
ous excess.

NEW CANADIAN STAMPS

A new Canadian stamp of the
eight-cent denomination is in use,
following a decision reached at the
recent international postal confer-
ence, held at Stockholm, to the effect
that the postage rates on letters be-
tween countries of the union should
be reduced from 10c to 8c. This
stamp is of the same design as the
other Canadian postage stamps,
having on its face a portrait of His
Majesty the King, and, according to
the regulations of the convention,
will be blue in color.

The post office department is also
about to issue the first of a series of
Canadian historical stamps. The new
issues will be three in number—one
containing the portrait of Baldwin
and Lafontaine, second containing the
portrait of Thomas d'Arcy Gee, and
a third containing the portraits of
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John
Macdonald. These stamps will be
intended for domestic use only, but
will be valid for payment of postage
to other countries as well.

Rules of the road to many are as
unimportant as a scratch on a four
year old car.

Just about it! A flapper is a girl
who powders her face, bobs her hair
and says: "Clothes, I'm going out;
if you want to come along, hang on!"

Mr. W. A. Begg and Mr. C. E.
Start having declined to accept the
Progressive nomination for North
Bruce, another convention was called
at Warton and Mr. London of East-
nor was chosen. He accepted on
condition that \$1000 be raised to de-
fray his expenses. Mr. London is
an ex-Reeve of Eastnor Township.
Previous to becoming a Progressive
he was a Liberal.

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