CRERAR ADVOCATES DIRECT TAXATION

Also Says Policy of Protection is Canada's Greatest Curse.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Brandon, Man., Nov. 19.—Advocacy of direct taxation to make up any losses in revenue occasioned by removing the customs tariff from the necessities of life, an increase of the income tax and federal adoption of the inheritance tax were advocated last night by Hon. T. A. Crerar at a meeting called by the grain growers for the purpose of educating Brandon people to the political platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture has formulated a platform which contains the best set of political principles before the Canadian people today," said Mr. Crerar, after explaining that the farmers, having the leisure, pondered matters and are making a valuable contribution to the public life, and that the responsibility of misgovernment in the past is directly due to the lack of interest taken in public affairs by the electorate. Again and again the ex-minister stated that the platform is not a class platform or class movement but is a national platform, a new national policy for the whole Canadian people.

"The policy of protection," he continued, "is the greatest curse and drawback we could have in Canada. In Ontario, the finest agricultural province in Canada, it has driven people off the land into the cities.

Says Cause of Corruption.

"The protected industries in Canada have been one of the greatest causes for the corruption of government this country has had, because it paid them to have protection, and they paid the price."

The Canada Cement Company was held up as a horrible example of a combine loaded with watered stock, "the earning power of which is capitalized, a form of dishonesty roundly condemned and said to be possible because of the growing tendency of the people to get something for nothing," he said.

Take Off Tariff Duties.

Planks in the platform of the Canadian council of agriculture that were commended were the proposal to take off the tariff duties on farm implements, food, etc. A reduction of the tax on everything but luxuries; direct taxation and income inheritance taxes, publication of sources of campaign funds, proportional representation.

Hon. Mr. Crerar made a plea that the farmers concentrate on Dominion politics for one year at least, as it is there that the things that concern them most lie, such as questions of revenue, immigration, transportation, conditions of development and transportation.

BREAK IN MARKET IS MORE SERIOUS

(Continued From Page 1.)

per cent. of this total representing the steels, motors, oils and equipments, with a liberal sprinkling of tobaccos and unclassified specialties.

Heavy selling of liberty issues, attributed to the needs of individuals and cliques affected by the break in stocks, helped to unsettle the bond market. Several of the tax-exempt liberty bonds sold at new low records. stock market purposes.

UNBRIDLED SPECULATION

Washington, Nov. 19.—The recent break in the New York stock market was due to "unbridled speculation," Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, said in a letter tonight to Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who had asked for a direct explanation of the price crash. Speculators took no heed of warnings issued by the board and by the Federal Reserve Bank at New York that reserves were declining and that a halt must be called, Mr. Harding said, and the speculative movement continued. These circumstances, he added, then forced the New York Bank to call the attention of rediscounting banks to the situation, in order that demands of regular customers for call money in handling commercial transactions might be protected. The board had made the specific announcement, Mr. Harding said, that it would not sanction, "any policy which would require Federal Reserve Banks to withhold credit demanded by commerce and industry for the processes of production and distribution in order to enable member banks to furnish cheap money for speculative purposes."

Relative to the board's position when the market decline was evident, he explained that in normal circumstances, one means of checking it would have been to advance discount rates. This was not considered practicable, however, Mr. Harding said, because the government had marketed more than $21,000,000,000 in liberty bonds, a substantial portion of which was sold to persons who were paying for them out of savings or accrued income. Such action would have worked a hardship, the board believed.

The high rates for call money, he continued, which had prevailed for several weeks, and intermittently for several months past were in themselves very clear indication of the strained position into which the unbridled speculation had thrown the stock market. A re-adjustment was rendered inevitable unless the resources of the federal reserve banks were to be indirectly drawn upon for

CHARGED WITH STEALING FILM.

John Ark of Montreal was arrested yesterday by Detective Elliott charged with the theft of a moving picture film. The owner of the film has not been located by the police. Ark was attempting to dispose of the film when arrested.

URGE ACTION TO DEEPEN WATERWAYS

(Continued From Page 1.)

providing the people of Canada with the cheapest power, the cheapest light and the most economical transportation in the world," said Sir Adam.

Cheap Power.

Referring to cheap power in Ontario, Sir Adam said that the average monthly bill of 58,000 consumers in Toronto was 89 cents. Toronto consumers got electricity at two cents per kilowatt, while Buffalo consumers paid six cents.

Reference was made to overcapitalization of United States power companies. The Niagara Falls Power Company, a merger of two companies, is capitalized at $75,000,000, and the maximum of its power development is 400,000 horsepower.

The Chippawa power development scheme will give 50,000 more horse-power than the total development on the United States side, said Sir Adam.

He referred to an American speaker, who said in Toronto that public ownership must prove a failure in a democracy. Such a statement could only provoke a smile from a Canadian audience.

"I nail the banner of public ownership on a flagstaff that cannot be pulled down," said Sir Adam, referring to the united public opinion now in Ontario for publicly-owned public utilities. Ninety-five per cent. of all power development on the American side of the Falls, said Sir Adam, is used in the electro-chemical industry, and the Lackawanna steel works. Only 100,000 horse-power exported from Ontario is used for domestic purposes or general industrial use on the American side.

A Contented People.

We have a contented self-respecting people in the province of Ontario," said Sir Adam. "The farmers' are going to demonstrate it. They may be hard on your race tracks and your cellarets, but I don't think this country is going to the dogs because of their victory." The only public ownership ideas emanating from Ottawa, said Sir Adam, had been set afloat by the two big railroads, which had been so heavily subsidized by the Dominion government that they had become bankrupt. He wanted Hon. Frank Keefer, who was present, to go back to Ottawa and tell the government there would be no let up in agitation until the remission of duties on machinery for Hydro development was granted.

He felt that the conference had some bone of contention with the city of Chicago for diverting water from the Great Lakes for sanitary purposes, and incidentally power development. Every inch of water diverted from its natural course in the Great Lakes means thousand less of tonnage that the lake steamers can carry.

Hon. George E. Hooker, United States federal trade commissioner, Washington, referred to the big harbor developments of Toronto. In many visits to Toronto in recent years, he had never gone there without finding some big public enterprise, illustrate some broad gauge idea being carried into practical demonstration. He also admired the harbor and waterways development enterprise shown by the city of Montreal, and he paid a tribute to the skill and resourcefulness of the young Canadian engineers who, under Sir Adam Beck's direction and leadership, were responsible for the marvelous Hydro power developments of the province of Ontario.

Captain Wm. Adams, of Detroit, and William M. Storey, of New Orleans, also addressed the delegates in support of the ocean to ocean waterways plan.

Adds New Pleasure

The clean-burning qualities of Imperial Royalite add a new feature of satisfaction to oil heating and lighting conveniences.

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SPEAKERS SCORE VACCINATION LAW

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5.)

means. He concluded by asking for funds to continue the fight.

A. G. Davies said he had a personal experience of vaccination. A child born of healthy parents and forefathers was at two and a half months old a mass of sores from vaccination and did not get rid of the outbreak until she was fifteen years of age. Two other children who were vaccinated from the same child as his daughter died from the effects of the operation. Let them, he urged, use every effort to do away with compulsory vaccination. He told the story of a fourteen-year-old boy in a railway office in Toronto who had to be vaccinated or quit. He had gone under the operation three times and it had not taken and now the doctor said they would have to get something stronger for him.

Injection of Filth.

Girls in certain city offices had to be vaccinated or lose their positions. He called that a crime. (Cheers.) He contended that 85 per cent. of population were against vaccination. No wonder the hospitals and asylums were full when filth was injected into a system—filth taken in some cases, so he was told, from a dead body. He proposed a deputation be formed to go to parliament and also seek to know the opinion of the men they were going to return to the city council in January. They could not get what they wanted by storm or force. They would not be held down in bondage.

Causing Mental Agony.

Dr. Fraser contended that to force people against their will to be vaccinated was causing mental agony. He did not think the cases in the city were smallpox, but chickenpox. If it was smallpox it was very mild and not to be feared. In early days when smallpox appeared in some nations, it almost wiped them out. The reason he gave for the decrease of smallpox during late years was that it was due to sanitation and not vaccination. The type of vaccine furnished by the health authorities was 300 per cent. better than given out some eleven years ago, but he thought there was still room for improvement.

Controller McBride complained of the publicity and the small amount of money spent on making the meeting known. But he was glad the few people present were grateful for the work some members of the council were doing to prevent the children being slaughtered. The controller contended that the proclamation authorizing compulsory vaccination was prepared in the board of health by an alderman and seconded by the mayor. He said that with no disrespect to his worship. He was not an anti-vaccinationist—he and his family had been vaccinated. He took the credit to himself for holding up the proclamation and qualified it by stating he was not vote-catching. If many more cases of children being vaccinated against the parents' consent come to light, the medical council ought to see about rescinding a certain doctor's certificate. The disturbances of the returned soldiers would be nothing to the disturbances of the people if these unauthorized vaccinations took place. It was not the rich man's child who was forced into vaccination, but the poor woman's infant. The board of control ought not to stand for it. If he was a member of the council next year he would try and get Mr. Drury and his cabinet to remove the compulsory vaccination act. (Cheers.)

The Contemptible Telegram.

He had been thirteen years in the council and had never sought newspaper support. That was the reason why that miserable, contemptible, low paper, The Telegram, and its contemptible editor, attacked him. He defied the editor to debate any public question with him. If he could not put him down in the first round he would step out of public life. But that editor would not come out into the open; he sheltered himself behind his mean and low editorials. The editor of The Telegram ought to be vaccinated until he could not speak. (Cheers.) He (Controller McBride) could walk down the street and hold up his head and say he had never sought a favor, and there was nothing against his character. (Cheers.) The Telegram editorial asked, he said, "Where are Controller Cameron's and McBride's war medals?" "Where are The Telegram editor's war medals?" hissed out the controller. "And where are the war medals of other controllers who are younger than I am, and have no wife or children?" The Telegram only attacked him because he would not "shut up" at their command. "Thank God," he said, "a woman's tongue has been put between my teeth, and I can defend myself. I had no intention to come to this meeting, but when I saw The Telegram editorial, which was written to try and force me out of public life—and they call themselves white—I determined to come here and tell you my reasons for agreeing with your views. All the time I am on the city council I will look after all creeds and all classes of society." (Cheers.)

Left No Marks.

A teacher in one of the city schools declared the so-called smallpox had been going since the beginning of last June. His own boy contracted the disease, but, altho unvaccinated, it had not left a mark on his body or face.

Dr. Duval was against compulsory anything—vaccination or a man wanting to take a glass of beer. If he wanted it he ought to have it, but he was against vaccination all the time. The political doctor was responsible for the damnable vaccination act. He was prepared to put down a cheque with Controller Cameron for $1000 if Dr. Hastings could prove he had ten cases of smallpox in Toronto at the present time.

After many of the speakers had addressed the meeting, a resolution, proposed by J. B. Fraser and seconded by S. H. Sauncey, to the effect that a deputation from the meeting wait upon the government and ask them to abolish compulsory vaccination, and follow England's custom, that if parents conscientiously objected, their children should not be vaccinated, was carried by the meeting.

FUR STOLES STOLEN.

Three boxes containing several fur stoles were found lying on the sidewalk of West Dundas street early yesterday morning by Plainclothesman Gracey. The furs are believed to have been stolen and are being kept at headquarters until they are claimed.

P. W. D. ASSOCIATION MEETS.

The Dominion Public Works Department Association of Toronto held their regular meeting last evening, when much business was transacted. It was decided to hold a meeting next month for the election of officers. Mr. Wm. McCortney was in the chair. Three new members were initiated.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP GOES ON TRIAL

Informal Conference of Councillors Considers Sale of City Abattoir.

"Public ownership is on trial, your ability to run such concerns is on trail. How can you expect the people to trust you to run the street railway if you cannot run an abattoir."

These words, spoken by T. N. Phelan, K.C., council for the butchers, to the city aldermen who were holding an informal conference yesterday into the question of selling or retaining the city abattoir, hit the council hard and was the keynote to the whole discussion.

Mr. Home Smith, who had made the offer on behalf of clients to the city to purchase or rent the abattoir, was not present at the discussion and no word could be obtained as to the price his clients were prepared to pay for the property.

Alderman Hiltz contended that as the abattoir came into existence by the vote of the people, so it must go out by the same means. He thought if they could eliminate the loss gradually year by year they should not sell the place. Controller McBride wanted to see Mr. Bradshaw's report and was against the city entering into the dead meat business as suggested by some members.

Mr. Phelan said if the council could get a good price for the abattoir the butchers would not oppose its sale. Some one on the council—was it the opponents of public ownership? he asked—were giving the abattoir a black eye every year. The abattoir, he said, was 100 per cent. efficient and could not be replaced today for $50,000 more than it originally cost.

Mr. Phelan then repeated the arguments he used at the previous conference as to the saving of at least a cent a pound to the public on meat killed at the abattoir. The butchers were prepared to show the city their books to show their profits and the differences between buying from the packers and killing at the abattoir.

Not Prepared to Rent.

The butchers, said Mr. Phelan, were not prepared to rent the place from the city, but they would guarantee to use it in increased numbers if they had security of occupation. "When are the aldermen," he asked, "prepared to say they were not competent to run a public utility?" He thought it would cost a million dollars to duplicate the plant today. He thought it was necessary for the city to go into the dead meat business so as to protect the butchers from the packers.

Alderman Ball, who was in the chair, declared the whole fault for holding up abattoir matters was to be found in the incompetency of the board of control, who held up two committee reports last June, recommending an increase in price for killing so that the place might have a chance to pay. The abattoir should, in his opinion, be used for its original purpose—for the city to go into the dead meat business.

Commissioner Bradshaw, replying to Mr. Phelan's challenge on public ownership, declared there was no comparison between the city railway and the abattoir—in one there was competition, in the other a monopoly. Public ownership, he declared, would never be a failure if a corporation had power of controlling competition.

Mr. Darby, a retail butcher, advised the aldermen to visit the abattoir and get some practical knowledge.

Board Too Busy.

After a lengthy discussion on the management, Controllers Robbins and Maguire came to the defence of the board of control for their neglect to deal with abattoir matters. They both contended that the board had been too busy to attend to the matter. Alderman Mogridge accused the board of control of want of intelligence and lack of memory over the abattoir question.

Alderman Ball charged the board with neglect of duty. If a decent and reasonable attempt had been made to make the abattoir pay, it could have been done easily. The board ignored the committee report and did nothing to help the butchers. Even if it did not pay he was willing to keep it and run it.

After the butchers had declared they would welcome the city in the dead meat business, the committee report of June last was referred, with Mr. Smith's offer, to the board of control, who will consider it this morning, and it will be fully discussed at a special council meeting on Monday next.

JELLICOE COMES EAST.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 19.—After a ten days' visit to the Pacific coast, Admiral and Lady Jellicoe left tonight for Ottawa.

Catarrh Of The Stomach Is Dangerous

"Thousands Have It and Don't Know It," Says Physician. Frequently Mistaken for Indigestion—How to Recognize and Treat.

"Thousands of people suffer more or less constantly from furred, coated tongue, bad breath, sour burning stomach, frequent vomiting, rumbling in stomach, bitter eructations, gas, wind and stomach acidity and call it indigestion, when, in reality, their trouble is due to gastric catarrh of the stomach," writes a New York physician.

Catarrh of the stomach is dangerous, because the mucous membrane lining of the stomach is thickened and a coating of phlegm covers the surface so that the digestive fluids cannot mix with the food and digest them. This condition soon breeds deadly disease in the fermented, unassimilated food. The blood is polluted and carries the infection throughout the body. Gastric ulcers are apt to form and frequently an ulcer is the first sign of a deadly cancer.

In catarrh of the stomach a good and safe treatment is to take before meals a teaspoonful of pure Bisurated Magnesia in half a glass of hot water as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water washes the mucus from the stomach walls and draws the blood to the stomach, while the bisurated magnesia is an excellent solvent for mucus and increases the efficiency of the hot water treatment. Moreover, the Bisurated Magnesia will serve as a powerful, but harmless antacid, which will neutralize any excess hydrochloric acid that may be in your stomach and sweeten its food contents. Easy, natural digestion without distress of any kind should soon follow. Bisurated Magnesia is not a laxative, is harmless, pleasant and easy to take and can be obtained from any local druggist. Don't confuse Bisurated Magnesia with other forms of magnesia, milks, citrates, etc., but get it in the pure bisurated form (powder or tablets), especially prepared for this purpose.

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Helps appetite and digestion. Three flavours.

IT'S not enough to make WRIGLEY'S good we must KEEP it good until you get it.

Hence the sealed package—impurity-proof—guarding, preserving the delicious contents—the beneficial goody.

The Flavour Lasts

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

40

NEW YORK AGAIN GREETS THE PRINCE

(Continued From Page 1.)

utes chatting with Commander Booth the prince left his box and entered the ring, where he watched the jumping contests.

Leaving the garden, the prince paid a brief visit to the New York Yacht Club, where he inspected the models of famous yachts, including the America Cup defender, and the numerous trophies which the club boasts.

Stole a March on Crowds.

On his return to the Waldorf Hotel the prince stole a march on both the crowds who have trailed his every movement and the small army of newspaper reporters who have formed his unofficial body guard. Slipping out a side entrance of the hotel he went for a quiet stroll on Fifth avenue, unattended except by a couple of secret service men. He passed practically unrecognized thru the tremendous tide of traffic which swept down the avenue in the evening homeward rush. One of a couple of girls almost gave his identity away by calling out, "Why, there's the prince."

But her companion ridiculed her guess, and before she could argue the point the prince was swallowed up in the crowd.

Tonight the prince was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the various British societies of New York. Later in the evening he attended a ball given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

The world's hope of peace and progress has been, and will be, effectively promoted by the co-operation of the British Empire and the United States, according to former President William Taft, who presided at the dinner.

"The time will come," he said, "when the people of the British Empire and the United States will be found marching in the cause and triumph of world peace, shoulder to shoulder, as they did in this war, keeping step to the air which they have in common, "God Save the King" and "America." When Great Great Britain and the United States stand together for righteousness, the world will find it hard to go wrong."

Prince's Reply.

The prince after expressing his pleasure at meeting representatives of six societies which are devoted to the memories and traditions of English-speaking peoples, said: "The Canadian Club of New York has perhaps heard that since I left Great Britain four months ago, I have traveled quite a bit in the great Dominion. They may also have heard that I have become a rancher and a farmer in a small way, by buying a ranch in Alberta. This makes me feel quite a westerner, for the young free democratic spirit of the west appeals to me. I had a wonderful time in Canada and Canadians quite spoiled me by the kindness and hospitality which they showed me thruout my three months' tour across the Dominion and back. I had the privilege of addressing three Canadian Clubs in Canada, at Ottawa, Toronto, and in Winnipeg, and I shall be glad to tell them in Canada when I return to Halifax, that the Canadian Club of New York like all other Canadian Clubs, is in very good shape.

"I console myself with the intention of paying another visit to the United States before very long and I hope that I shall then be able to see much of this great nation as a whole."

RASCALS

Biliousness, Headache, Colds, Constipation, driven out with "Cascarets"

Why take nasty cathartics, sickening salts, or stomach-turning oils to drive these rascals out? Let gentle, harmless Cascarets remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, your skin sallow, your breath offensive, and your stomach sour. Get a box of Cascarets at the drug store and rid your liver, stomach and bowels of the excess bile, poisons and waste which are keeping you miserable. Cascarets never gripe, never sicken, never inconvenience. They cost so little and work while you sleep.

GRANTED ALIMONY.

Married life for Mrs. Eleanor Sherrington was short and eventful. She was advanced in years when she married William Sherrington of Drayton in June, 1915. On May 24, 1916, the two agreed to separate. Justice Sutherland has given judgment in her favor for alimony.

KENNEDY GOES FREE

Chief Justice Comments on Moral Character of Witnesses in Lavoie Manslaughter Case.

After deliberating for exactly half an hour, the jury in the case of George Wellington Kennedy, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Norman Lavoie, returned a verdict of not guilty in the assizes yesterday.

In charging the jury, Chief Justice Sir William Mulock said: "There has been wholesale perjury in this case. It is a regrettable feature." He also commented on the low moral character of all witnesses, and stated that no more reliance could be placed on the evidence of the chief crown witness, Collinson, than on stories told by defence witnesses.

"You are now free to go," said his lordship, in his address to the prisoner, "but you must not forget that you have been in a very precarious position." He added that if the prisoner did not keep evil company he would become a better man.

To Relieve Catarrh, Catarrah Deafness And Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness, or who are growing hard of hearing and have head noises, will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that, in many instances, has effected complete relief after other treatments have failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear. Therefore, if you know of someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you may have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength). Take this home and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

Parmint is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian Tubes, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum, but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear, and the results it gives are nearly always quick and effective.

Every person who has catarrh in any form, or distressing rumbling, hissing sounds in their ears, should give this recipe a trial.