

AIM TO DRIVE OUT BRITISH COMPANIES

U. S. Meat Companies Pursuing Policy, Says British Report on Trusts.

London, Dec. 2.—The interim report on the meat situation prepared by the governmental sub-committee on trusts and issued as a white paper, says that for a long time Great Britain must be dependent on South America for a great part of her beef supply. North American meat companies have nearly 60 per cent of the beef output of Argentina and Uruguay and 75 per cent capacity of the meat works built by building in Brazil.

No complaint is made in the report of unfair trading on the part of the United States companies beyond "severe cutting of prices for the purpose of getting developing trade or clearing surplus stocks."

The policy of the North American companies is the same today as since their entry into the River Plate trade, says the report, namely, the continued reduction of the trade held by British companies. This policy, it is added, involves risk of great dangers to the British.

"There is no evidence of the existence of either temporary or permanent combinations in the home-grown meat trade or trade in imported meat from the dominions," continued the report, "but there is at least a tacit understanding between the United States meat companies, which gives them all the economic advantages of an active combination."

These companies, the report declares, are pursuing a policy of driving out the British companies, and the committee recommends that the government take steps to prevent the percentage of trade in foreign hands increasing.

VARIOUS SCHEMES TO HELP FARMERS

(Continued From Page 1).

made. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska was in favor of making available as loans to farmers the profits of federal reserve banks, amounting to \$60,000,000. Legislation extending a billion-dollar credit to Germany was advocated by J. J. Brauer, of New York, who claimed to represent the German government. Senator Smoot of Utah announced that he would propose an embargo on imports of wool for the relief of United States wool growers in a bill he will offer Monday. Rep. Campbell of Texas suggested that the profits of the United States Grain Corporation, about \$100,000,000, be made available for loans to farmers.

Wheat Prices Run Up.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Suggestions of possible coming shortage of wheat supplies in the United States accompanied a buying scare today in the wheat pit on exchange. Prices ran up 10 cents a bushel for March delivery, the principal future contract which is traded in at present.

The sudden bulge lifted March wheat to 160 1/2 higher than last Friday, when the market was in a state of collapse owing to a series of agricultural bank failures in North Dakota and to an extraordinary combination of other depressing circumstances. The long downward plunge of prices which then culminated had been taken advantage of from time to time by European interests to acquire ownership of large amounts of wheat, but it was not generally realized until today that the foreign buying might ultimately prove excessive.

If figures that were current today among dealers prove to be near the truth, the export surplus in the United States has now been reduced to sixty million bushels, a total fifteen million bushels less than the aggregate which ordinarily is on hand when a new harvest is beginning about July 1.

Nervousness over the export situation was added to by statements that the new crop in Australia had been mostly bought up, presumably for Europe, and that the Argentine harvest was being interfered with owing to adverse weather.

"Buy a barrel of flour" agitation contributed a great deal to further disturbance of wheat values and so, also, did uncertainty as to measures which may be taken soon by congress with a view to relieving economic difficulties, especially as affecting farmers.

Among the shorts in wheat who were popularly believed to have hurried to cover today was a big New York speculator who is identified with the wheat trade.



At Night—Soak the clothes in the rich, bubbly Rinso suds. Morning—Rinse them out—that's all!

Rinso

20,000 PEOPLE ARE NOW TAKING ASPROXAL

New Scientific Discovery Is Rapidly Becoming Sensation of the Drug Trade Throughout Canada.

BREAKS UP A COLD BY REMOVING CAUSE

Thousands Using It With Gratifying Results—Great Superiority Over Ordinary Remedies Clearly Demonstrated.

Remarkable as it may seem, over 20,000 people in Toronto and vicinity are now taking Asproxal, the new scientific treatment for colds, which is rapidly becoming the sensation of the drug trade throughout Canada.

The great superiority of Asproxal over the ordinary remedies heretofore prescribed has been clearly demonstrated, and people everywhere have been quick to recognize it as a preparation of remarkable merit.

The Lyman Brothers Drug Co., Ltd., have just placed their third order for one hundred gross, or 14,400 bottles, to supply the drug trade in this immediate territory, and it is with difficulty that the manufacturers have been able to supply the large and rapidly growing demand.

The phenomenal success of the preparation can be readily explained by the fact that it is a real specific and breaks up a cold by removing the cause, while the great majority of the present day remedies relieve the symptoms only. Thousands of people who have used Asproxal state that it is almost magical in its effect, and are recommending it to their friends.

Asproxal is a combination treatment, and acts as an antipyretic, which reduces the fever; an expectorant, which loosens the phlegm, relieves the congestion and stops the cough; a laxative which opens the bowels, and an antiseptic which retards germs growth and prevents the spread of the infection.

It is delightful to take, and produces no unpleasant after-effects whatever. Even children take it readily and it acts on all, both old and young, with the same gratifying results.

If you are suffering from a cold, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Asproxal. Open it on the spot: take one teaspoonful, repeat the dose in one hour and again in two hours. If by the time you have taken the third dose you are not surprised and delighted, take the bottle back and your money will be refunded without question.

Chronic coughs and persistent colds lead to serious complications, such as lung trouble and pneumonia. Only one bottle of Asproxal is usually sufficient to break up the most obstinate cold.

can article. He understood the opposition was the same. Mr. Parsons resented the suggestion.

Canada, he said, was one of the greatest consumers of oil products in the world, and in fact consumed its own production in about ten days. Under a higher tariff on imported oil products the home fields would be explored.

Would Cut Duty on Tools.

A paper was presented by C. D. Steele on behalf of the Natural Gas and Petroleum Association asking for a reduction of the duty on tools and machinery needed in connection with the industry. The present fields were rapidly being worked out and the high tariff on prospecting machinery was retarding the development of other fields. Mr. Steele said three-quarters of the people of Essex were dependent on the gas and oil industry.

Sir Henry wanted to know what the customs duties on the industry amounted to. Mr. Steele could not say, but estimated that the industry paid \$35,000 in one year, and the Dominion Gas Company \$15,000. These sums might be paid in the form of a tariff on the gas and oil industry.

Sir Henry did not think these were burdensome figures, but he promised to give the appeal consideration.

The Canadian piano and organ manufacturers put in a plea yesterday for an increase of the tariff on instruments and cited a number of countries which maintain a tariff higher than that of Canada. They claimed that they pay a 35 per cent duty on accessories unobtainable in Canada where protection is reduced to about 20 per cent.

E. C. Grylls of the Bell Company of Quebec presented the case for musical instrument firms, which he said have 32 factories in Canada, making pianos and organs and its making accessories. They have \$15,000,000 invested and pay out \$5,000,000 annually in wages. It was said that owing to the tariff many plants were closed and many more would close if the tax were not soon abolished.

Photographs Not a Luxury.

E. C. Smyth of the Acolian Vocalion Company put in a word for the photograph industry. The condition of the industry was very serious, he thought, to the imposition of the luxury tax.

Protection Helps Real Estate.

Frank McLaughlin, speaking for the real estate board, said that the present satisfactory state of realty values in Toronto was due to the tariff, which had developed industries here and attracted others from abroad. If the tariff was left at the present level, he predicted that industries would continue to come from the States, and some might be expected from Europe, but a substantial reduction of the tariff would send real estate values in Toronto down at least 25 per cent. Canada would be made practically an adjunct of the United States.

Prosperous Since 1878.

Mayor Eden of Kitchener said that the towns of western Ontario began to prosper when the protective tariff was adopted in 1878, and had continued to prosper.

A statement from the secretary-treasurer of the Wilmet Agricultural Society was read by Mr. Eden, showing that the farmers were well satisfied with the tariff. The growth of the towns and cities through development of manufacturing had given the farmers a profitable home market.

The statement was supported by W. C. Shaw of Hespeler, who is said to have the best farm in Waterloo County.

Messrs. Horlop, Jas. Webb, P. Wurtz, C. J. Maas and O. H. Hughes, all workers from Galt and Kitchener, emphasized the need of a protective tariff.

Western Ontario Thrives.

Two merchants, R. Smyth of Kitchener and John Fraser of Galt, also supported the high tariff principle. A very large percentage of the workmen employed in the western Ontario factories owned their own homes and were prosperous, and it was desired that nothing should be done to throw them open to foreign competition.

Mr. Clare of Hespeler, representing the stove foundries, said that the most of the material in stoves was produced in Canada, and Canadian workmen got the benefit in wages. About half a million dollars' worth of American stoves had been imported into Canada last year. If the tariff were lowered to any extent the industry would be endangered.

J. E. Ferguson of the Ontario Furniture Manufacturers' Association made out a case in favor of protection for his industry, which employed 10,000 men, and for a duty on specifications, which were part of the plans. The present duty of 5 per cent on the cost of the construction of the building was not enough to give the Canadian architect protection.

Chas. J. Cobb, speaking for the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, asked for a higher duty on architectural plans and for a duty on specifications, which were part of the plans. The present duty of 5 per cent on the cost of the construction of the building was not enough to give the Canadian architect protection.

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Another resolution passed deplored the employment of judges for political or party purposes as being subversive to the dignity of the bench, besides tending to muzzle the opinion of people who may appear before them as litigants.

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Turning to his record as a minister of the late government, he told of the criticism leveled against him regarding the soldier settlement scheme at Kapuskasing. He said the first of a beginning of attacks against him. Then his election was protested and, following this, the timber commission to enquire into his former department had been secretly appointed. No one knew for nearly a month that such a commission had been appointed. About this time he left for a trip to the south and when he returned he learned of his election protest going to trial—he was not going to allow his name or his riding to be besmirched. The U.P.O. organization in Toronto was behind the attempt to "get Ferguson." However, they failed and he still sat for Grenville.

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