

percentage of the Canadian army came from the factories that they were able to produce during the war was to produce food, a duty which was performed by them with singular courage and success.

Consequently, the bulk of the Canadian army will have to be re-absorbed by commerce, and especially by the manufacturing industries, which must also try to provide work for those of the war workers who really need it.

Yet at the very time when reconstruction seems to be crystallizing into the hope that the manufacturers will be able to furnish employment, a fiscal policy is advocated, which, if put into effect, would close many factories and reduce the staffs of others.

How can the commercial interests make plans to provide employment if they fear that the ground may suddenly shift beneath their feet? How can they continue the struggle to maintain and develop an export trade, a course which is being strongly urged upon them, if the Canadian market is suddenly invaded by competitors from other countries?

Not the Time for Free Trade.

The possibility of the introduction of anything approaching free trade would create immediate and widespread unemployment. Unemployment breeds social unrest, and social unrest does not require encouragement in Canada at the present time.

During the last fiscal year the total Dominion Government revenue was \$280,778,952, of which \$116,577,066 was collected by the customs tariff and \$45,018,562 by the special war tariff. The total federal revenue from all forms of taxation, was \$214,182,156, and of this amount the tariff collected over 75 per cent. In view of the fact that the tariff provides for the collection of sixty-one per cent. of the total revenue of Canada and over seventy-five per cent. of the total secured by all forms of federal taxation, it seems reasonable to suggest that we should not throw away this means of securing revenue until we have found something which will guarantee its place, especially in view of the Dominion Government's announcement that a revenue of \$450,000,000 will be required to meet this year's expenditures, an increase of about \$190,000,000 over last year.

How Can We Get a Revenue?

If the tariff is abolished, how do the Grain Growers propose to raise this immense revenue? They answer this question by asking for a 100 per cent. improved land, an inheritance tax, and by the extension of the personal income tax and the tax on the profits of corporations which are now in operation in Canada.

These forms of taxation, however, while capable of producing a certain amount of revenue, will be very costly and complicated machinery, are so strictly limited by the well-known law of diminishing returns, that no country has found it possible to rely solely upon them for revenue. The United States, for example, which under the tariff provided for the President Wilson increased such taxes, still finds it necessary to retain a protective tariff.

As future fiscal policies of the great nations will not be determined until after the peace conference, Canada would be most unwise to consider any change until the general trend of international tariffs becomes apparent. While it is impossible to forecast what the future will bring, the tendencies at present, away from free trade, and it seems probable that Great Britain will be forced by her vast obligations to make new customs imposts.

In the manifesto issued to the election of Great Britain before the general election, signed by D. Lloyd George and A. Bonar Law on behalf of the coalition, it was declared that if the coalition succeeded in the election "a preference will be given to our colonies upon existing duties and upon any duties which for our own purposes may be subsequently imposed."

It was further declared that the British Government would preserve and sustain in the best way possible, which experience and examination might prove to be best adapted for the purpose, and that in order to maintain production at the highest level, home security would be given against the unfair competition to which British industries might be subjected by dumping of surplus goods abroad and sold on our market below the actual cost of production."

The People With National Policy.

Since 1913 the national policy of maintaining a customs tariff which will at the same time raise revenue and provide moderate protection for Canadian industry, including agriculture, has been consistently supported by the greater portion of the population of Canada, both political parties, while in power adhered to it, differing only slightly in regard to the degree of protection which should be maintained. Under the policy Canada progressed so continuously, in agriculture, in industry and in commerce that at the outbreak of the war the country, if there existed a nation whose people were more intelligent, more prosperous or less burdened by taxation. During the war this young nation, with an army of over half a million. We clothed them, fed them, paid them, maintained their health, and their dependents until their great task was victoriously completed. Such a feat could have been accomplished only by a nation in which all departments of activity were well balanced and equally developed. Farms, factories, commercial institutions, banks, transportation companies and wage-earners have all profited. We have come this distance safely and successfully. Is this then the time to urge the people of Canada to turn off the road which they have traveled in security alike in peace and war onto a new and untried road, the subtle advantages of which can only be surmised?

Tariff Revision Must Come.

All the Canadian tariff has not been revised since 1907. It is not suited in many respects to present conditions, and revision is necessary. But the tariff is most intricate, and any change produces far-reaching results. Revision should be preceded, if commercial stability is to be maintained, by the most careful study of the chain of industries likely to be affected by each proposed alteration.

The manufacture of Canada, with the loyal co-operation of their great army of war people, did not fail the country during the war. At its start, industry was threatened with depression, but the manufacturers did not hesitate. They mastered the intricate problems of war production, re-organized the chain of industry, plants, and placed them on a war basis. The result was that towards the close of the war, they were employing about 700,000 people at the highest wages ever paid in this country, supplying the needs of Canada, supplying the army, and exporting manufactured goods to the value of \$700,000,000 annually. Moreover, Canadian factories rapidly attained such

a high degree of efficiency in war production that they were able to execute orders placed by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada to the extent of \$1,200,000,000, and also to accept over 250 contracts given by the United States Ordnance Manufacturers for the production of shells and component parts. Vast sums of money were thus brought into Canada, and, being distributed and spent in all parts of the country, filtered through all commercial channels and benefited all classes of the population. It is disagreeable to speculate as to what our financial situation would have been now, had Canada not possessed the ability, the enterprise, the factories, and the skilled workmen, necessary to achieve this result. It is more disagreeable to speculate how many days longer the war might have been protracted, but for the important part Canadian factory production played in furnishing the munitions and equipment so vital for success.

What the Manufacturers Ask for Now.

The manufacturers of the transformed Canadian industry from peace to war are not afraid of the task of transforming it back again from war to peace, but they ask for liberty to devote their entire energy to its accomplishment.

Therefore, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association believes that the country should concentrate on the one task of returning to peace conditions, with all its attendant questions, and leave the highly complex and special problem of tariff revision to a time when it can be given the undivided attention it demands.

BELFAST STRIKE PARALYZES CITY

Majority of Places Are Closed and Wire Communication is Cut Off.

CITY OF CANDLES

Hospitals Only Places Where Light Can Be Shown Without Risk of Attack.

London, Jan. 28.—There are 100,000 people involved in the strike at Belfast, and 26 trades are affected.

The strike is the most serious ever experienced in this city of strikes. Belfast is like a dead city. Its entire industry is paralyzed. Theatres and saloons are closed, tramcars are not running, bakeries and laundries are closing, and there was no afternoon paper today. Only two small editions of morning newspapers appeared yesterday.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication with outside districts is seriously handicapped. After sunset, Belfast becomes a city of candles. Restaurants are closed and evening services cannot be held in the churches. Railway stations are lighted with naphtha lamps, but in their place the people rely upon candles, and should the candle supply fail there will be a plague of darkness.

No Lights Can Be Shown.

The main reason for the electric and gas plants having joined the shipyard workers in demanding a 40-hour week is in such a state of chaos that a change must come soon. Grave-diggers joined the strike on Monday.

Other despatches say that the hospitals are the only places where light can be shown without danger of attacks by strikers. Everywhere else the light of candles is being used, and the stoning or the storming of the premises. In cases where such drastic action was not taken, the people were driven to the highest limit of candle lights. Even in these houses it is not considered safe to use more than one candle, and the supply of candles is rapidly diminishing.

Fortunately last night was snowy and wet by turns, otherwise it is considered there might have been more trouble. Things are in such a state at various offices in smaller industrial plants who had remained at work came out for safety's sake, the picketing having become more extensive. One of the morning newspapers was forced to suspend publication. The strikers are opposed to the arrangement, and are endeavoring to arrange a meeting for Wednesday.

No Change on Clyde.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde, where 20,000 shipyard workers are out, nor in London, where 15,000 ship repairers are striking and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee. These must be added 24,000 Fife shipyard workers, 6,000 South Wales miners, 5,000 Edinburgh shipwrights, 4,000 Manchester dockworkers, 4,000 Glasgow shipyard men and a number of Glasgow municipal workers.

Except in London, where the question at stake is one of wages, all strikes are due to a demand for shorter hours, with the same privileges and wages as prevailed when longer hours were worked.

Outlets That Do Not Affect Health.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without any nervousness or sinking in the head. Their signature on the box. E. W. GROVE'S

HAMILTON NEWS

Hamilton, Jan. 28.—The city council tonight voted to seek legislation enabling it to raise \$300,000 through a debenture issue for hospital expenditures. The Hamilton Agricultural Society decided to have a picnic at the Point St. Charles farm, which was held on the farm of Prof. Crow of the O.A.C. would prove as much a success as a mustard seed.

At the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Dr. Robert Johnston of Montreal, Quebec revolution, a French or another revolution, according to the speaker, shown in handling after-war conditions. The Y.M.C.A. has been on the Point St. Charles farm, which was held on the farm of Prof. Crow of the O.A.C. would prove as much a success as a mustard seed.

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COUNCIL ELECT COUNTY WARDEN

Charles Willoughby Gains Coveted Seat After Close Contest.

The county council held the first meeting of the year in the county chambers yesterday afternoon. All members and a small number of ratepayers were present. R. W. Phillips occupied the chair and received four nominations for the office of warden.

Reeve Fred Miller nominated C. L. Wallace, Woodbridge, and T. A. McCutcheon seconded the proposal; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, nominated by J. G. Whitmore and P. W. Pearson; Horace Rasmussen, E. Gwillimbury, nominated by J. G. Cornell and C. L. Wallace; and Charles Willoughby, N. Gwillimbury, nominated by W. J. Wells and C. L. Wallace.

In accordance with the rules of procedure, sponsors and candidates were allowed five minutes each in which to put their cases before the meeting. Messrs. F. Miller, J. G. Cornell, and C. L. Wallace very briefly laid Mr. Wallace's abilities before the council and asked the members for their support. Mr. Wallace expressed his inability to accept nomination this year, and referred to the problems that this year's year of reconstruction would produce. He thought that the warden's term especially must be, in every sense of the word, a leader, and concluded by thanking his friends for the honor done him.

J. G. Whitmore and P. W. Pearson enumerated the qualifications of Mr. Gardhouse and asked the council to support their candidate. Mr. Gardhouse thanked his proposer and second, and said he was unable to accept. He commended the sense of Mr. Pugsley and Thos. Griffith, and paid tribute to the creditable way the latter had executed the duties of warden. Mr. Gardhouse thought that the north part of the township ought to have the honor of supplying the warden this term, and that if returned to the council next year he would accept nomination.

Horace Rasmussen introduced J. G. Cornell, who, briefly told the council of the good qualities, personal and official, of their candidate. Mr. Rasmussen said that he would add his name to the list of his proposer and second, but would say that he had been on the council for East Gwillimbury for 11 years. Thirty years had elapsed since his first election to that municipality had filled the warden's office, and that perhaps the county had come to the end of its special work done, and asked the council to support Mr. Willoughby, who seconded the nomination, spoke briefly in the same vein.

W. J. Wells, during his speech on behalf of Reeve Chas. Willoughby, North Gwillimbury pointed out that his candidate was the oldest ratepayer the council who had not occupied the warden's chair. In view of this he always showed him the best of members to support Mr. Willoughby, C. L. Wallace, Woodbridge, who seconded the nomination, spoke briefly in the same vein.

Charles Willoughby thanked his supporters for the nomination and could say nothing to the council. He was elected a council member for 1919 and had served in that body continuously since. Contrary to Mr. Rasmussen's statement, East Gwillimbury had had four wardens since 1870, and North Gwillimbury not one yet. He assured the council that he would do all in his power for the welfare of the county during the coming period of reconstruction.

Mr. Phillips called the roll and a vote was taken, resulting in C. L. Wallace and 16 for Rasmussen. Mr. Willoughby was accordingly elected warden and stood for the words of the council for the honor conferred upon him and again assured them that he would discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability. He also pointed out that the outlook this year was better than that of last year, also many reconstruction problems to be solved. With the support of the council he was sure that 1919 would be a successful year.

Communications were read by the clerk and will be dealt with at later sessions.

It was moved that a striking committee be elected. The motion was carried, and the following elected: H. D. Rasmussen, J. G. Cornell, R. Cross, F. H. Gardhouse, William Keath, E. H. Miller and C. L. Wallace.

The council adjourned and will meet again this morning at ten o'clock.

NEW TORONTO ROMANCE PROVES COSTLY.

George Weslockie of New Toronto appeared before Major Brunton, charged with unlawfully trespassing on the property of the Weslockie on Thursday night at 11 p.m. It appears that Mrs. Weslockie has a boarder called Mrs. Trevanco, for whom George expressed a strong liking. This attachment led him to the county court some time ago for running away with the lady. Unfortunately, from his point of view, Mrs. Trevanco had a husband, Weslockie at that time promised the magistrate to forget the woman, but evidently had been unsuccessful. Cross-examination elicited the information that the woman had been out of work for two weeks and he put forth the novel argument that he could get work, because he had no money. He was warned to go to work before Monday, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Weslockie chose work rather than a razor.

Hear Paul Rader, Massey Hall, tonight, 7:30; 400 singers.

FEAR GENERAL STRIKE IN CITY OF KINGSTON

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 28.—Kingston is faced to face with the possibility of a general strike. The strike would be sympathetic one and its purpose would be to make effective the strike of the women employees of the Dominion Textile Works at a meeting of organized labor held last night it was decided to refer the question of a general strike to each of the local unions.

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS EARLSCOURT RIVERDALE

SILVERTHORN G. W. V. A.

The new branch of the G. W. V. A. was organized at Miles Hill, Silvertown, last night, and will be known as the Silvertown G. W. V. A. Some two hundred members are expected to join up. The executive committee of the Earlscourt G. W. V. A. attended the meeting. T. H. Barclay, president, will take charge, and gave an address, as also did Secretary C. T. Lacey and Comrade L. G. Gardner. J. MacGregor, Sgt.-Major Stockley, Vice-President, Don Mills, Honorary Treasurer, Bert Little, Honorary Executive Committee, Comrade J. Ross, F. Brooks, J. Hartley, F. Hammond, W. Titus, F. Miles, and S. Quinn. The first regular meeting will be held on next Friday evening.

Silvertown G. W. V. A. collected \$107 for the Salvation Army mission held in the Silvertown G. W. V. A. A special memorial service for the Silvertown soldiers who have paid the ultimate sacrifice was arranged in which all of the Silvertown churches will be represented. Rev. E. J. McKittrick, Church of England, will officiate. A parade will take place next at corner of Rowntree and Silvertown avenues. The service will be held in the Silvertown Calvary Church, Church of England.

The 1919 committee of the Earlscourt fall fair met at the office at 100 Dufferin street, Earlscourt, last night. President Alex. MacGregor in the chair. Several matters of forthcoming interest were discussed, and the following artists: Greta Hughes, the Misses Noble and Gladys Dewey and others. Short speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. Robt. Burns, Rev. J. R. Patterson, Rev. A. P. Brace, H. Curtis and F. W. Lewis. The competition which is being held throughout the east district is for the Ross Smith shield. J. T. Dale presided.

RIVERDALE RATEPAYERS MEET.

At a well-attended meeting of the Riverdale Ratepayers' Association executive committee, held at the residence of the president, Doel avenue, last night, L. W. Mullen in the chair, the following matters were discussed: A considerable length of time was devoted to the residents of Pape Avenue, who are protesting against the proposed increase in the rate of telephone service by the Bell Telephone Company was adversely criticized. The chairman pointed out that all ratepayers' associations in the city should tender a petition to the city council, signed by every one ton of nut and other coal ordered by householders in the proportion of half and half.

It was decided to send a deputation to the city council on Friday next regarding the East Gerrard street works and to impress upon the works department the necessity for immediate action in that section.

GOAL ADULTERATION SOUGHT.

Indignation was expressed among the members of the east-end citizens' committee when it was stated last night that a movement on foot by the coal merchants to send a deputation to the fuel controller at Ottawa to request that they be allowed to sell half a ton of nut and other coal ordered by householders in the proportion of half and half.

Such a deputation leave for Ottawa to visit the fuel controller, there will be another deputation of the citizens of Toronto to protest emphatically against any such measure, and to receive the sanction of the fuel controller," declared George R. Ellis of the citizens' committee.

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According to Rev. A. P. Brace, pastor East Gerrard Street Methodist Church, the missionary campaign for \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is Toronto's share, is nearly reached. It is expected, if the united effort of the final appeal maintains the same high level of last Sunday's results.

SWANSEA

Under the auspices of the Morning-side Presbyterian church congregation and Bible class, Swansea, of which Rev. J. G. Cheyne is minister, a banquet will be given to the returned veterans in the church hall shortly.

A reception to the returned men of the Swansea district was held in Wilmerside Avenue Methodist Church last evening. There was a large number of residents and friends from other sections present, who warmly welcomed the war heroes, among them were Pte. W. J. Howard, Pte. J. Marchant and Pte. Sam Trosser, all of Swansea, recently arrived.

A special program was contributed by local artists, and games were played. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. W. G. Day, pastor, J. Hillard, Hogg and D. J. McBeth, president of the Swansea Ratepayers' Association. Refreshments were served and an enjoyable time was spent.

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DISCUSS FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

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The first group of islands is fertile and productive; the second consists of coral islets, chiefly valuable as strategic bases. It is this whole range of colonies, once constituting Germany's hopes of world extension, that are now under consideration in the sessions of the supreme council of the great powers.

Financial considerations have entered largely into the discussion of the internationalization of the German colonies, which have been generally regarded as the work department, ready and willing to carry on their part of the contract.

EPWORTH LEAGUE DEBATE.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE DEBATE.

Under the auspices of the Toronto East District Epworth League, an interesting debate took place last evening at the Epworth Street Methodist Church basement hall. The subject was: "Resolved: That western Canada offers greater advantages to the young man than eastern Canada." The contestants were Mrs. Evelyn Butcher and Elinor Lewis of the East Gerrard Street Epworth League, who took the negative side, and Miss Field and Miss Griff of the Simpson Avenue Epworth League, the affirmative. The decision was given in the affirmative by the judges, Messrs. Crawford and W. Duckworth.

A musical program was contributed by the following artists: Greta Hughes, the Misses Noble and Gladys Dewey and others. Short speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. Robt. Burns, Rev. J. R. Patterson, Rev. A. P. Brace, H. Curtis and F. W. Lewis. The competition which is being held throughout the east district is for the Ross Smith shield. J. T. Dale presided.

RIVERDALE RATEPAYERS MEET.

At a well-attended meeting of the Riverdale Ratepayers' Association executive committee, held at the residence of the president, Doel avenue, last night, L. W. Mullen in the chair, the following matters were discussed: A considerable length of time was devoted to the residents of Pape Avenue, who are protesting against the proposed increase in the rate of telephone service by the Bell Telephone Company was adversely criticized. The chairman pointed out that all ratepayers' associations in the city should tender a petition to the city council, signed by every one ton of nut and other coal ordered by householders in the proportion of half and half.

DISCUSS FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES

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other points. Japan's interests are both in Kiauchow and the Pacific Islands. The islands are being coveted by two military groups, first New