

THE WEEKLY SUN

J. B. Whitehead, Managing Director.
Established 1883. Evening and Weekly.
Published every Thursday by The
Sun Publishing Company, Limited, at
their Office, Tenth Street, North of
Jesse.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Weekly \$1.50 a year
Business Office \$3.91
News and Editorial \$2.97
Job Department \$2.94

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1920

VICTORY BONDS

The withdrawal of Government control or supervision of the sale of Victory Bonds should not depreciate the price of these select securities. Victory Bonds are a good investment to keep or to buy. The decline in price is due to the number of public and private securities more recently issued at higher rates of interest or lower price of issue. Notwithstanding these other offerings there are the best of reasons for expecting that these Victory Bonds which have a good many years to run will be above par before they are due, while the short-time issues will be redeemed at par on the due date. In the meantime they are a safe security, paying good interest. Thousands of persons who bought Victory Bonds for patriotic reasons or as a small family investment, may be tempted to part with them at a loss. These would do well to consult some trusted financial advisor before changing their investment. They will make no mistake by holding their Victory Bonds.

ROOT ON RUSSIA

Elith Root has expressed the opinion that Bolshevism in Russia has but a short time to live. Mr. Root's interest in Russian affairs began long before he went as the head of the special mission sent by President Wilson to study conditions in the distracted country. Mr. Root says that in conserving the lives of those who will go back to their land to help it, his committee in "saving the seed-corn which will bring forth the future harvest of real freedom, security, peace and prosperity for Russia." These blessings cannot be realized too soon. The present era, as H. G. Wells is pointing out in his illuminating description of what he saw, is an era of ruin. Mr. Wells puts the blame chiefly on antecedent capitalism and imperialism, and not on the temporary communism; but whoever is responsible, the result is the same. That result offers a "spectacle of misery and ebbing energy." Both Mr. Root and Mr. Wells, from wholly different standpoints, but with the best will in the world for the future of the country, admit the dreary and appalling condition that obtains; and Mr. Root is eager to help in the reinstatement not of a defunct and impossible autocracy but of those finer impulses and inspiration that represent the better self within the vast, unwieldy bulk of Russia.

Mr. Root is a friend of the country on the basis of knowledge and not of mere benevolent sentiment. He has faith in Russia. Political conditions have undergone a drastic alteration since he returned from his journey of 1917, and yet he still could say, as he then declared of the people: "They have a noble idealism which is devoted and exhibited in the minds that are enlarged by education, and they have a strong sense of the mission of liberty in the world and an extraordinary capacity for concerted action." If (to borrow Mr. Root's own memorable phrase uttered in Philadelphia) there is at present a "corrupt and criminal combination masquerading as Russians," they must not delude us into misreading the real character of the real people, says an exchange.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The significance of recent events in the United States should not be lost sight of in Canada. Indeed, it may be that the outcome will be so serious that it cannot be overlooked. A short time ago, there was a dispatch from a point in Southern Kansas stating that the flour milling industry in that State was about to close down. The reason given was that the millers found it impossible to compete with flour made from Northern wheat. During the month of November, seventeen North Dakota State banks were compelled to close their doors, and it is said that almost all the banks in North Dakota are calling loans and refusing to part with money. Depositors have become frightened and are withdrawing cash, thus complicating the situation. From parts of Montana come reports of a difficult situation consequent on poor crops. Senator Ed. S. Johnson, of South Dakota, telegraphed President Wilson last week, urging immediate financial relief for farmers and livestock producers of the Northwest States. His message stated that conditions are extremely serious. The result of appeals to Washington is that a meeting was called for

Thursday of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to consider in joint session relief measures for the agricultural situation. It was expected that among the subjects that would come up at this meeting would be the placing of a tariff on wheat imports. At the time of writing it is not known locally whether this subject was discussed or not. It is known, however, that a member of the House of Representatives from Kansas has drafted a bill which proposes to place an import duty of thirty-five cents a bushel on wheat. The stated purpose of the bill, which will be presented in due course, unless action is taken previously, is to protect wheat production in the United States from imports from Canada, Australia, and other countries. United States is the country which a few years ago was to have been Canada's partner in a free interchange of agricultural commodities had not Canada decided otherwise. Recent events indicate that action may be taken by the United States which will have a tremendous effect on Canadian affairs.

MANITOBA'S RATE CLAIM

The following editorial in the Toronto Mail and Empire is interesting as presenting a viewpoint that may be widely held in sections of the Dominion outside Manitoba:

"The recent increase in railway freight rates has revived agitation in Manitoba respecting the claim of that Province to the right to control Canadian Northern rates within Provincial boundaries until 1930. Technically, Manitoba may have a good case, but considering what its liabilities would be, if the Dominion Government had not taken over the Canadian Northern, it should have no complaint whatever."

About twenty years ago, when the Canadian Northern was being built, Manitoba guaranteed bonds for the railway at a rate of \$20,000 a mile for 290 miles from the boundary to Port Arthur, and \$10,000 for lines within the Province. In return, rates on grain to Lake Superior were reduced, other freight rates lowered, passenger rates put on a 3-cent basis, and the Government got the right to fix rates until 1930. In taking over the Canadian Northern, the Dominion Government inherited this obligation, but in March, 1913, a sub-section was put in the consolidated Railway Act nullifying it, and putting Manitoba rates on the same basis as other parts of the country.

"Those who still want to enforce the old rates in Manitoba, because of this agreement, fail to reckon sufficiently on the crisis in the C. N. R. affairs several years ago. What good would the rate-fixing privilege be, if the Canadian Northern had been allowed to go into bankruptcy? Manitoba would have suffered. The prospect of a receivership for the Canadian Northern alarmed the bond guarantors in Winnipeg, as well as in Regina and Edmonton. Manitoba was as eager as any other Province to be saved from its bond guarantee folly. Today, without the Dominion Treasury behind it, the Canadian Northern system could not operate because it has an operating deficit. Manitoba ought to be thankful that it has the National Railways, operating as efficiently as possible with the Dominion Treasury paying the deficit—instead of trying to insist on the letter of an old agreement exploded by a life and death crisis. To insist on special low rates, under the agreement, would be simply another method of extracting an additional subsidy out of the Dominion Treasury."

THE SMALL MYSTERY

It is the expectation of the police that the discovery of John Doughty will aid in clearing up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Ambrose Small. Naturally they are reluctant to believe that the vanishing of a millionaire and the disappearance of \$100,000 in bonds from his safety deposit vault are two unrelated facts. Such coincidences belong rather to the realm of detective fiction than to that of actuality, though they sometimes occur. As it stands now the Small case is one of the most remarkable in police history. Here was a man, as well known by sight to thousands of citizens as any other man in Toronto, says the Mail and Empire, who disappears as though the earth had swallowed him up. It is to be doubted if he could have walked three blocks anywhere in Toronto without meeting somebody who knew him, and in other Canadian cities he was known to hundreds. Among actors and horsemen in the United States his name and his face were familiar. Every year he met personally hundreds of persons who live upon the road, and there is hardly a town on the continent where Mr. Small might not have expected to meet an acquaintance. Yet for nearly a year there has been no more clue to his whereabouts than there is to the

identity of the unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey.

The fact that Mr. Small had no motive, so far as anyone knows, for voluntarily concealing himself, and that it would seem to have been virtually impossible to do so had he wished, led most people to arrive at the conclusion that he was either being held for ransom or had been done away with. The fact that there has been no demand for a ransom in all these months would indicate that the latter theory is the more probable. If murder is the answer to the Small mystery the case is equally unique. When before was a prominent citizen anywhere, a millionaire, so mysteriously made away with, that a year after the crime the police were utterly at a loss to supply any theory covering the known facts? Even the location of Doughty appears to have been a mere stroke of luck. Doughty was not traced from Toronto by any detective or officer. His identification in Oregon appears to have been the consequence of a series of accidents. Apart from the probably fatal consequences to the victim in the case, the disappearance of Ambrose Small is a most alarming incident, if a man of his prominence can vanish in an instant and remain as though dead for a year, who else is safe against a similar plot? The Toronto police force can have no duty that is now so important as the clearing up of this mystery and reassuring the public.

GROWTH OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The last twenty-five years has witnessed a remarkable development in the Canadian tobacco industry. There was a time when Canadians were prone to shrug their shoulders and refer in contemptuous terms to Canadian tobacco. Today, there are thousands of smokers whose favorite brands are made from tobacco grown in Essex County, Ontario, or in Quebec. The choice which may in the first place have been prompted by necessity, in time becomes a genuine preference. The development of the Canadian tobacco industry is indelibly related to the customs tariff. Twenty-five years ago when the only tax on tobacco was an excise stamp tax, practically all the tobacco used in Canada was foreign-grown; imported either in the leaf or manufactured form, while the production of raw tobacco was very small. In 1897 the Canadian Government imposed, in addition to the excise stamp tax, a duty of ten cents per pound on imported leaf. It was under the encouragement thus afforded, according to a witness before the Tariff Commission at Quebec, that the amount of Canadian raw leaf taken for use in tobacco and cigar manufacturing plants in the Dominion increased from 551,664 pounds in 1896 to 5,572,687 pounds in 1908. The amount of foreign raw leaf taken for use in the same factories advanced only from ten million odd pounds in 1896 to fifteen million odd pounds in 1908.

The import duty on foreign leaf was increased from ten to twenty-eight cents per pound in 1908 with the result that the amount of Canadian tobacco taken for use in the Canadian tobacco and cigar factories still further increased from 5,572,687 to 10,848,385 in 1914. During this period, the consumption of foreign leaf increased only from fifteen million pounds to 18,775,803 in 1914.

The import duty on foreign leaf was advanced to forty cents per pound in 1918, and in 1919 the production of all Canada amounted to about twenty-two million pounds. Estimates for this year place the production of burley tobacco in Essex and adjacent counties in Ontario between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds, with between 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco of the Virginia type. In Quebec, this year, the crop is estimated at about twelve million pounds, all of the cigar type. Thus it seems that the Canadian tobacco crop which amounted to very little in 1897, will this year amount to 32,000,000 pounds.

This country, which imported practically all the tobacco consumed here twenty-five years ago, today is exporting tobacco to the United States in addition to producing a sufficient quantity to supply the domestic demand. Though there are other factors which contributed towards the marvelous growth of the tobacco industry in Canada, all of them combined have not exerted an influence at all comparable with that of the tariff protection which encouraged Canadian growers.

BARON DESBOROUGH IS WELL, AT HOME

London, Dec. 2.—Reports that Baron Desborough had died suddenly last evening at Birmingham, which were published this morning by the London Times, proved to be incorrect. It is authoritatively stated that he is in the best of health at his home at Taplow Court and has not visited Birmingham.

BONE DRY LAW NOT EFFECTIVE UNTIL JANUARY 25

At the Earliest and it May be Still Later, Ottawa People Believe

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—A period of at least 90 days from the date of the taking of the vote on Oct. 25 will elapse before Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

wan, Alberta and Nova Scotia can go over may be the decision of the bone-dry under the amended Scott Act, for the prohibition for which five until after the licenses expire. In these provinces have declared themselves. Importations will not cease until Jan. 25 at the earliest. This is the opinion in official circles here. Whatever may be the decision the Government to implement the expressed wish of electorate, it is the desire that final proclamation shall be proof against legal attack.

There is some dispute on the matter of vending licenses held in the various provinces affected. What has refused leave to appeal in the

PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSE TO DEAL WITH MORTGAGE CASE
London, Dec. 2.—The Privy Council has refused leave to appeal in the

case of Legault versus Desore, concerning the question of a mortgage. Lord Haldane remarked, in delivering the judgment of the Council that this was purely a matter of Canadian finance, which the Canadian judges are better able to decide than their lordships.

SENTENCE OF DEATH

Andover, N.B., Dec. 6.—Newman Clarke, of Four Falls, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Chandler to be hanged on March 1 for the murder of Miss Phoebe Bell at Grand Falls on March 25 last.

JACKSON'S

BRANDON, MAN.

"BUY IT BY THE CASE"

Jackson's "Buy it by the Case" offers you an unrivalled Grocery Service in point of Quality, Service and Price. Our Groceries are always the best that money can buy. Our service the best that could be wished for, and our prices always the lowest.

And at this time of the year, when you are needing all nice, fresh, first quality goods for your Xmas celebration, it is only natural that you should buy them at Jackson's, because we can save you from 10 to 30 per cent on that Xmas order.

Extra Fancy Seeded Raisins, 25 lb box	\$7.50
Extra Fancy Seeded Raisins, 5 lb box	\$1.55
Extra Fancy Seedless Raisins, 25 lb box	\$8.00
Extra Fancy Seedless Raisins, 5 lb box	\$1.65
Extra Fancy Muscatel Raisins, 25 lb box	\$7.00

JACKSON'S RASE-LIGHT BAKING POWDER

This line is a real money-saver for you. It is packed especially for our trade by a well known manufacturer who has been manufacturing Baking Powder for over fifty years. The guarantee of quality on this line is backed both by ourselves and the manufacturer.

5 lb tin	\$1.00	3 lb tins, each	65c	1 lb tins, each	25c
Extra Fancy Muscatel Raisins, 5 lb box	\$1.40	Fancy Quality Bordeaux Shelled Walnuts, whole halves, per lb.	70c	Schepp's Featherstrip Sweetened Coconut, per lb.	55c
Fresh Cleaned Currants, 10 lb box	\$2.60	Fancy Quality Valencia Shelled Almonds, per lb.	65c	Fancy Long Shred Unsweetened Coconut, per lb.	45c
Fresh Cleaned Currants, 5 lb box	\$1.35				

JACKSON'S QUALITY SPICES

Ground Pastry Spice, 1 lb tins	50c	Ground Black Pepper, 1 lb tins	50c
Ground Allspice, 1 lb tins	40c	Gr. White Pepper, 1 lb tins	65c
Ground Cassia, 1 lb tins	50c	Ground Nutmeg, 1 lb tins	60c
Ground Ginger, 1 lb tins	55c	Ground Cloves, 1 lb tin	\$1.00

NEW SEASON'S FIGS	
Extra Fancy Black Figs, 25 lb box	\$6.50
Extra Choice Black Figs, 25 lb box	4.65
Extra Fancy Malaga Grapes, per lb	40c

Ex. Fancy White Figs, 25 lb box	\$6.75
Ex. Choice White Figs, 25 lb box	\$5.00
Fancy Quality Table Raisins, clusters, 1 lb pkgs, each	40c

NEW FRESH STOCK CANDIED PEEL	
Wagstaff's Cut Peel, 1 lb pkgs	50c
Contain Lemon, Orange and Citron	
Orange Peel, per lb	50c
Almond, Cochineal, Strawberry, Raspberry, Banana, Cherry, Pineapple and Peppermint Extracts, all packed in 4 oz bottles, each	40c

Pure Lard	
3 lb pails, each	\$1.05
5 lb pails, each	\$1.70
10 lb pails, each	\$3.30
20 lb pails, each	\$6.50
Royal Yeast Cakes, per box	5c
Crisco, 3 lb tins	\$1.05
Crisco, 6 lb tins	\$2.05
Crisco, 9 lb tins	\$3.15

300 4-lb pails of Mothers Raspberry & Apple and Strawberry & Apple Jam for Friday and Saturday only, at per pail	85c
50 40-lb baskets of Ontario Spices and Balwins, per basket	\$2.75
15 dozen 2 1/2-lb tins Ontario Peaches in heavy syrup, per dozen tins	\$5.25
25 dozen tins Ontario Lombard Plums, per dozen tins	\$2.75

25 dozen brooms, made from nice green broom corn, and well built, Priced at	75c 95c \$1.10
New Season's Marmalade is now in. We have Sherrieff's 4 lb pails, each	\$1.15
7 lb pails, each	\$2.00

EXTRACTS — Guaranteed 50% over Govt. Standard.

Lemon Extract, 16 oz. bottle	\$1.45	Lemon Extract, 8 oz. bottle	75c
Vanilla Extract, 16 oz. bottle	\$1.45	Vanilla Extract, 8 oz. bottle	75c

NEW SEASON'S MINCEMEAT

4 lb pails, each	\$1.10	25 lb pails, each	\$5.00
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Extra Fancy California Eating Figs, 10 lb box	\$3.15
Extra Fancy California Eating Figs, 1 lb box	40c

NEW NAVAL ORANGES Are Now In Priced at, per dozen—	
50c 60c 80c	
Sunkist Lemons, per dozen	40c

ASSTD. NUTS IN THE SHELL	
Asstd. Nuts in shell, 3 lb bags	\$1.00
Asstd. Nuts in shell, 5 lb bags	\$1.60
All mixed assorted, containing from 6 to 8 different kinds, Filberts, per lb	25c

Christmas Candy

We will have 3,000 pounds of extra nice Candy for our Xmas trade, and we will surely show you a wonderful saving on this line. Prices will range from 30c to 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

Extra Fancy Mixed Chocolates, 5 lb boxes for \$3.00
This is something you can't afford to miss.

Liquid Veneer

25c bottles, for	20c
60c bottles, for	40c
1.25 bottles, for	80c
Liquid Veneer Mops, special ca.	\$1.35

Baking Molasses

10 lb tins, each	85c
5 lb tins, each	45c

100 boxes extra fancy Jap Oranges, per box	\$1.35
2000 lbs Good Winter Carrots per 100 lb sack	\$1.00
Fowler's Wantmore Peanut Butter, 5 lb tins, each	\$1.60
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, individual size, per dozen tins	90c
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, No. 1 tins, per dozen	\$1.50
Davies' Pork and Beans, No. 2 size, per dozen	\$2.00
200 dozen cakes Castile Soap, 4 dozen cakes for	\$1.00
Note—This is not a first class quality castile, but for ordinary purposes it is certainly a real snap.	
Infant's Delight Soap, per dozen cakes	\$1.10

Fancy Table Raisins, in 1 lb pkgs, per pkg	40c
Get yours now, you will soon be asked 60c per pkg. for these.	

JACKSON'S "Buy it by the case"