



WET versus DRY

Important Notice to Automobile Owners

This Does Not Refer To Booze

But it does refer to the most important unit in your car, the HEART of your car, the Storage Battery. You will soon be thinking of laying up the car for the winter. Have you thought about the storage of your battery; or are you going to let it lay in the car all winter? Don't do it; it does not pay.

There Are Two Ways of Storing It, Wet or Dry

Wet Storage

consists of charging the battery regularly and adding distilled water as necessary. As the chemical action and wear of plates and separators is constantly going on, the insulation or separators in one or more cells of any battery is sure to break down sooner or later and may do so during the period of storage.

Dry Storage

consists of disassembling the battery, cleaning out the cells, curing the plates and storing in a dry place. In the Spring the battery is reassembled, with new separators, fresh electrolyte and the plates reformed. All chemical action and wear of the plates and separators is stopped by this method.

SEE US FOR PRICES

PHONE 731

Quinte Battery & Bicycle Shop

333 FRONT STREET

BELLEVILLE, ONT.



FARMERS ANNOUNCE ACTION ON TARIFF AND TAXATION

Canadian Council of Agriculture Adopts Sweeping Progressive Platform as New National Policy—To Seek Co-operation of Soldiers and Labor in Fighting Trusts, Combines and Profiteers.

Immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff. Reduction of customs duty on goods imported from Britain to one-half of rates charged under the general tariff.

Acceptance of the reciprocity agreement of 1911, and the placing of all foodstuffs not included in said agreement on the free list.

Agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils to be placed on free list.

All tariff concessions granted to other countries to be immediately extended to Britain.

All corporations manufacturing products protected by tariff to be required to publish accurate statements of their earnings.

Every claim for tariff protection to be heard publicly by special Parliamentary Committee.

The resulting reduction in revenue to be met by direct taxation on unimproved land values, graduated income and inheritance taxation, a graduated tax on corporate profits and by basing the levying and collecting of the business profits tax upon the actual cash invested.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2. — Organized farmers through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario—have made their pronouncement upon a new national policy for Canada. It was issued to the press Friday evening. It embraces the adoption of advanced tariff and taxation policy, important pronouncements affecting reconstruction work in Canada. It declares for public ownership of public utilities; the abolition of titles, the reform of the senate, the termination of government by order in Council, the abolition of patronage, the removal of press censorship, the publication by newspapers of the facts concerning the ownership and control, the repeal of the Wartime Elections Act, and for other radical measures of reform. The council has held its sessions during the past four days. They have been devoted to the formulation of the platform which was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Crerar Takes Part.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, who has been in attendance at the meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of which he is a member, saw the platform completed and left for Ottawa today. Mr. Crerar, on questions of economic and social reform, stands exactly where he stood before entering the Union Government a year ago. The farmers' platform has been amplified to include many new recommendations which were considered necessary in the light of the war and the prospective period of reconstruction. Its economic teaching, however, is identical with that of former pronouncements by organized agriculturists.

Altogether it represents the point of view of the vast majority of the people of Western Canada, including Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Not To Form New Party.

While the Grain Growers of the West and the United Farmers of Ontario through their central organization have formulated a strikingly progressive platform, they have not done so as a political party. They hope to be able to use their expressed policy in strengthening and developing an electorate rather than in creating a party. Issues will be the dominating influence of their politics, not the party machine. There will be no third party or special class in politics, so far as the organized farmers are concerned. They seek the co-operation of every Canadian voter in giving effect to a policy which, they think, is in the best interests of the nation as a whole. In the ordinary sense of the word, therefore, the organized farmers will not go into politics. That was their decision coincident with the adoption of their platform.

An Empire of Nations.

The platform adopted reads as follows: "The Canadian Council of Agriculture hereby recommend the following measures adopted, at the meeting in Winnipeg on November 29, 1918.

(1) A league of nations, as an international organization to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.

(2) We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize Imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed Parliament, Council or Cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions.

Follow Britain's Lead.

Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt, and other greatly increased financial obligations, which can most readily and effectively be reduced

by the development of our national resources, chief of which is agricultural lands.

And whereas it is desirable that an agricultural career should be made attractive to our returned soldiers and the large anticipated immigration, and owing to the fact that this can be best accomplished by the development of a national policy which will reduce to a minimum the cost of living and the cost of production:

And whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her allies to an extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free-trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe, and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's market, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas Dominions—we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its object a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland, and at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people:

The Effect of High Tariffs.

And whereas the protective tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff.

And whereas, agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is unduly handicapped throughout Canada, as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material, and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the protective tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally, under normal conditions, to carry on farming operations profitably.

Wasteful and Costly Method.

And whereas the protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pocket of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

And whereas the protective tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence on national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality;

Make Specific Recommendations

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of remedying these evils and bringing about much-needed social and economic reforms, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:

(1) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

(2) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the General Tariff, and that further gradual uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

(3) That the reciprocity agreement of 1911, which will remain on the United States statute books be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

(4) That all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list.

Free Agricultural Implements

(5) That Agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

(6) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

(7) That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff, be obligated to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

To be Heard in Public.

(8) That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the Government of the country, and for the bearing of the cost of the war, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:

Direct Tax on Land Values.

(1) By a direct tax on unimproved land values including all natural resources.

(2) By a graduated personal income tax.

(3) By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

(4) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

(5) That in levying and collecting the business profits tax the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business, and that no consideration be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

(6) That no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown, but brought into use only under short-term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

(7) That in levying and collecting the business profits tax the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business, and that no consideration be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

Care of Returned Soldiers.

(5) With regard to the returned soldier we urge:

(a) That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future well being of the returned soldier and his dependents.

(b) That demobilization should take place only after return to Canada.

(c) That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men and then to the relative need of industries.

(d) That general demobilization should be gradual, aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

The Obligation of Employers.

(e) It is highly desirable that if physically fit discharged men should endeavor to return to their former occupations, and employers should be urged to reinstatement such men in their former positions wherever possible.

(f) That vocational training should be confined to those who while in the service have become unskilled for their former occupations.

(g) That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense for unpositioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

(h) That facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming lands when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

Relation of Labor and Capital.

(1) We recognize the very serious problem confronting labor in urban industry resulting from the cessation of war, and we urge that every means, economically feasible and practicable, should be used by Federal, Provincial and municipal authorities in relieving unemployment in the cities and towns, and further recommend the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employee.

(2) Land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

(3) Extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middleman handling.

Public Ownership of Utilities.

(9) Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems; all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

(10) To bring about a greater measure of democracy in government, we recommend the immediate repeal of the War Time Election Act; the discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada, the reform of the Federal Senate, and immediate check upon the growth of government by order in Council, and increased responsibility of individual members of Parliament in all legislation; the complete abolition of the patronage system; the publication of all contributions and expenditures, both before and after elections campaigns; the removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace, and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech; the setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control; the establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall, and the opening of seats in Parliament to women on the same terms as men.

McINTOSH BROS Great Display of Beautiful Xmas Dolls



Truly you will be amused at this wonderful showing of Dolls, every kind is represented in this display that will please the Wee Tots as well as older Girls. Some are dressed up all prim and proper ready for play, while others are to be dressed and all are Canadian made and will stand a tremendous lot of rough usage from the cheapest to the higher priced ones, and are marked at special prices, for this week. Early buying is advisable, while the price, range and variety is complete. We will lay aside any Doll you may select by paying a small deposit.

Buy Now and save Money. Prices range from 25c. to \$5.00

The Canada Food Board

Having Lifted the ban on Fried Cakes we are now making them again.

Chas. S. Clapp

Rose, G. Burkitt, R. Bush, M. Sine, W. Rose and W. Pierson.

The service was held in Scott's church on Thursday afternoon and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, who spoke very feelingly from the verse found in 11th chapter of St. John's, 35th verse: "Jesus Wept." He was assisted by Rev. J. D. P. Knox, of Frankford. The remains were laid to rest in the Frankford cemetery.

Safe in the arms of Jesus. Safe on his gentle breast. There by His love o'er shadowed. Sweetly her soul shall rest. —Courier please copy.

Picked Up Around Town

—Mrs. Harold Baxter, of Deseronto yesterday at Belleville hospital, gave birth to triplets—Harold, Gerald and Geraldine, but they did not survive.

—The funeral of the late Miss Ellen Woodcock took place yesterday. Rev. S. C. Moore officiating. Interment was in Belleville cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. J. F. Orr, B. Moore, G. B. Denyes, W. Donahue, J. Orr, and G. M. Imbach.

—A silver mesh bag was found on the street last night.

—Mr. Wm. H. Nugent, secretary for Hastings County of the Soldiers' Aid Commission has notified Mayor Platt of the arrival of the following Belleville men in Canada: H. T. York, W. Edwards, W. W. Greatrix, W. C. Donovan, L. D. M. Waters, H. B. Vickers, Fred W. Coon and C. E. Moutenay.

—There was a very successful dance in the Johnstone academy last evening under the auspices of the Canadian War Contingent Association. The attendance was fairly large and a nice sum was realized for comforts for the overseas men.

—Aldred Levesque, who was arrested by Constable Smith a week ago on a charge of stealing a pair of boots belonging to a foreigner, was this morning sentenced to eight days in jail, to date from the time of his arrest and was given his liberty accordingly, as the term had expired. The boots were recovered as Levesque was wearing them.

—In police court this morning Edward Cronk, Hunter Serviss and Leo Carahan were given a preliminary hearing on a charge of having stolen an automobile belonging to Greenleaf's Ltd. and were committed by Magistrate Masson for trial. Crown Attorney Carnew prosecuted and Mr. W. J. Diamond and Lt.-Col. O'Flynn represented the accused.

—Many horses fell on the streets and hills this morning, so icy were the roadways. Some were unable to climb the hills. On Bridge St. near the Opera House a load of hay had to be backed against the curb, the horses having fallen before getting up the incline.

Death of Mr. John Cummins

Young Belleville Merchant Cumbered in Detroit

Mr. John Cummins, known harness merchant, died yesterday in Detroit, where he had been time. Mrs. Cummins has been attending him since his arrival here this morning.

The late John Cummins of the late James Cummins born in Belleville. He was in the harness trade and latterly had been in the business since the father. He was a member of the Church and of the Council of Knights of St. James Cummins of St. Michael Cummins of St. Andrew's and Mrs. B. Holland and Mrs. B. Sisters.

Automobile Turned

Narrow Escape of Two Near Cannifton, Ont.

About midnight an automobile turned turtle on the road just north of the Cannifton. Mr. Thomas Campbell, Mr. Michael Campbell and Mr. Michael Campbell were in the machine. They had been in the machine for some time. They were fortunate in escaping. They had been in the machine for some time. They were fortunate in escaping. They had been in the machine for some time. They were fortunate in escaping.

Obituary

MISS ELLEN WOODCOCK

Miss Ellen Woodcock at an early hour Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mattis, 13 Grove street has resided and been during the past year. She was born in Thurlow, second of 1847 and was accordingly 78th year. Since her husband's death in Belleville, Miss Woodcock was the last of her family. Her father, E. H. preceding tomb five years ago. Miss Woodcock was a member of the Methodist Church. She for several years. Her husband died in Belleville. She was devoted to the care and comfort of her children and her home life was that she away from her own home life.

RICHARD S. LANSING

Mr. Richard S. Lansing day afternoon at his residence, 8th concession, Belvidere street south, in the Richard township in March he would have celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Most of his life was spent in Belleville. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

Obsequies

The funeral of the late Cocks took place from residence, 8th concession, Belvidere street, in the Richard township in March he would have celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Most of his life was spent in Belleville. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

DIED

LANSING — in Belleville Dec. 1st, 1918. R. Lansing, aged 85 years.