

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1932.

MR. MEIGHEN'S CREED.

"More than any other country, Canada needs a protective system. She is a young country mostly undeveloped. She lies alongside a great big country tremendously advanced. The United States has every advantage. It has a long and tremendous 'advantage' besides. It surely follows, to the mind of every reasonable man, that to abandon the protective system in Canada would be simply to invite the absorption of Canadian industry in the far vaster industries of the United States. The principles of the protection of Canadian industry have been proclaimed by practically every statesman who has shouldered the responsibility of government in Canada. They are sound and they are right and the vast mass of the people of Canada know that they are sound and right."

—From Premier Meighen's Portage Speech.

THE LAW AND THE LIQUOR.

No other question in the public affairs of Canada has given rise to so much contention in the courts of the country as that concerning the handling of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It has been a mine of wealth to the lawyers. In early years of the Union the respective powers of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures were the subjects of keen controversy between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. There was a seemingly endless conflict between Section 91 of the British North America Act, giving the Dominion Parliament exclusive power respecting "the regulation of trade and commerce," and Section 92, giving the Provincial Legislatures authority over "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes." Confusion was caused by both Dominion and Provincial authorities assuming the right to issue licenses. When, in the course of time, the Dominion and Provincial Governments had thrashed out these conflicting contentions and ceased to provide further fees for the fights in the courts, private interests that were affected often raised issues as to the validity of legislation enacted by either of the authorities. And so the merry war went on, to the intense satisfaction, no doubt, of the legal fraternity.

The growth of the prohibition movement in recent years opened up new fields of contention. Those connected with the liquor traffic naturally availed themselves of every possible ground from which the new legislation could be attacked. The state of the law respecting importation has not yet been finally settled. Section 121 of the B. N. A. Act provides that "all articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces." There will be a contention that this clause guarantees absolute and unrestricted freedom of trade and that neither the Dominion nor Provincial authorities can prohibit or restrict such trade; that if, for example, the law allows the manufacture of whiskey in Ontario its transportation into any other Province cannot be prohibited by either Dominion or Provincial authority. There will be an argument, of much force, that the section was designed to prevent the imposing of customs duties on goods passing from one Province into another. But an ingenious lawyer may make a case for a wider interpretation of the clause, and the alleged intentions of law-makers do not weigh in the courts unless they are clearly expressed in the statutes. We are likely to have, for some time to come, many questions as to the validity of the Dominion and Provincial laws under which prohibition is established in the greater part of Canada.

The Journal of Commerce points to an entirely new aspect of the question recently presented by the Attorney-General of British Columbia. That Province, in a plebiscite taken some months ago, decided against prohibition and in favor of restricted traffic under Government control. The Government, in carrying out this expression of popular will, have adopted the ingenious device of requiring the users of intoxicants to take out and pay for a license to drink—a device which promises to fill the coffers of the Provincial Treasury. There is no license to sell, for the Government itself is the only seller. To give the thirsty ones a genuine article at a moderate price is the avowed policy of the British Columbia Government. This, as they think, will

purpose is being frustrated by the Dominion Government who recently largely increased the already heavy duties on spirits. In this perplexing situation the Provincial Government have turned for comfort to the B. N. A. Act, which in Section 125 provides that "no lands or property of Canada or any Province will be subject to taxation." That section has not hitherto been understood to give Provincial Governments complete exemption from taxation. In the case of importation by the Provinces duties have been payable, unless exemption has been granted by special order at Ottawa. Now, however, the point is raised that whiskey and other liquors owned by the Province are "property" within the meaning of Section 125, that a customs duty is a form of "taxation," and that consequently no duty can be imposed on such "property" when owned by the Provincial Government and imported into the Province. The question is an important one for British Columbia and for any other Province the Government of which is directly engaged in the liquor traffic.

THE LURE OF THE U. S. A.

The Toronto Telegram asks the question, "What makes a Canadian move to the United States?" Well, in normal times the most frequent reason for a change of business address is that a man—whether he be a capitalist or artisan—feels some attraction towards a country where he knows his money or his job is safe. In the U. S. A. he sees two parties, one of which is in favor of adequate protection, while the other is in favor of a little more than such adequate protection.

In Canada the tariff question keeps cropping up. Most Canadians prefer to gamble that no political party will be fool enough to tear down the tariff wall. But there are many others who are not prepared to gamble. They dodge the risk of free trade preaching being turned into practice by settling in a country which, with all its faults, is not affected with a Cramer or a King.

Thus there has been a lot of Canadian industry and a lot of Canadian capital transferred to the United States because neither the capital nor the industry was willing to run the risk of a stab in the back.

That loss every true Canadian regrets. The loss and the regret will not end until Canada definitely chooses either economic independence or commercial servitude. The drain upon Canadian citizenship is due to doubt as to its political sanity. And that doubt is about to be dispelled or to be turned into disastrous certainty.

The Conservative party, which is anxious to give to industry and capital the same assurance of protection which they have in the U. S. A., can hardly be blamed for the departure of industry and capital to a country where they feel more secure from business-wrecking theorists.

Still less can the Conservative party be held responsible for the unprecedented exodus to the States during the war. The chief exponent of that peculiar form of war-time activity was Hon. W. L. M. King, so it scarcely behoves his supporters to blame the Government for the size of Mr. King's following into voluntary exile.

This country can well spare the Canadians who scurried to the States lest they be compelled to play their part in the war. This country can not spare the Canadians who locate in the United States through fear of Free Trade.

It is not a matter for pride that with the entry of the United States into the war, the emigration from Canada suddenly dropped sixty per cent. It is not a matter for rejoicing that the unchallenged protective policy of the U. S. A. drains away annually fifty thousand or more people from this country where protective policy is constantly under attack.

For different reasons the proportions of both types of emigration is a matter for mourning. But the facts behind the figures clearly show that the most unlikely person to provide a remedy is the political chieftain whose performance was to lead many thousands of Canadians across the line in time of war, and whose economic policy is to drive many more thousands of Canadians across the line in time of peace.

The Prince of Wales is now on his way to India, completing his tour of the British Empire. There have been many official delectations as to the wisdom of a visit to the Eastern Empire, as India has been in a serious state of unrest during the past year. Serious riots in a number of cases have been suppressed by the military. National aspirations of India

like Ghandi, Russian Bolsheviki propaganda and religious differences have combined to make disturbances almost amounting to mutinies in several states. However, there is not much doubt that the heart of India beats loyal and true to the empire. The visit of the Prince with his democratic ways, his tact and his charming and winning manners will doubtless do much to smooth down difficulties and to bring about a better feeling.

LEGACY FROM LIBERALS.

The initial cost of the construction of the Quebec Bridge ran into millions and is a burden handed over to the present government by the Liberals. It accounts for a large proportion of the deficit of the C. N. R. About six trains a day cross the bridge so that the revenue is practically nil. We are not discussing the wisdom of building the bridge, but merely calling attention to an overhead expense with no counter-balancing profit for which the Meighen Government is in no way responsible.



WHAT OTHERS SAY

MR. CRERAR AND "BIG BUSINESS" (Ottawa Journal)

Although unable to accept Mr. Meighen's challenge to abandon in toto for fact and to tapering down even his vague talk about Big Business being with the Government, Mr. Crerar continues to harp upon trusts and combines in Canada. His latest claim, made in New Brunswick yesterday, is that trusts and mergers are an outgrowth of Protection; that under Free Trade they would flourish and die. Pretty theory; but what about England? How is it that in England, under Free Trade, that some of the mightiest mergers have taken place within the past few years? Look at the following list:

J. & P. Coats, Limited, thread manufacturers, twenty million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds (approximately \$103,000,000).

Brunner, Mond & Company, chemicals, eleven million pounds (\$55,000,000).

Victory Brothers, soap, forty-eight million pounds (\$230,000,000).

British American Tobacco Company, twenty million pounds (\$100,000,000).

Victory Engineering, twenty million pounds (\$100,000,000).

Associated Portland Cement, eight and a half million pounds (\$40,000,000).

Incidentally, speaking of Big Business, has Mr. Crerar forgotten that the profits of his own Export Company, which in one year showed net earnings of \$530,000 on a capital investment of \$100,000—a return of 530 per cent?

Has he forgotten the following evidence, given before the Parliamentary Committee on the Cost of Living, by the United Grain Growers' general manager, Mr. Rice Jones?

Question: This \$500,000 was the profit of the Export Company?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is that \$500,000 paid up capital in cash?

Answer: \$100,000 was actually subscribed in cash.

Question: It is a very handsome profit?

Seriously, Sir, don't you think a profit in one year of 530 per cent. rather steep?

The above seems to be a satisfactory answer to the claim that Protection is a breeder of combines, trusts and mergers, and that Free Trade will wipe them out.

A BIT OF VERSE

BATTLE CRY.
 More than half hearted, but fearless,
 Facing the storm and the night;
 Breathing and reeling, but fearless,
 Here in the hush of the fight,
 I, who bow not but before Thee,
 God of the fighting clan,
 Leading my fate, I, Ernest Theo,
 Give me the heart of a Man!

What thought I live with the winners,
 Or perish with those who fall?
 Only the cowards are sinners,
 Fighting the fight is all.
 Strong is my foe—he advances,
 Snapt is my blade, O Lord!
 See the proud banners and lances!
 Oh, spare me the stab of a sword!

Give me no pity, nor spare me;
 Calm not the wrath of my foe,
 See where he beckons to dare me!
 Bleeding, hand beaten—I go,
 Not for the glory of winning,
 Nor for the glory of the night;
 Slaughtering the battle is winning,
 Oh, spare me the heart to fight!

Red is the mist about me;
 Deep is the wound in my side;
 "Courage!" thou Ernest to me!
 O, terrible foe, thou hast lied!
 Here with my battle before me,
 God of the fighting clan,
 Grant that the woman that bore me
 Suffered to suckle a Man!

—John G. Nichol.

Shave With Cuticura Soap The New Way Without Mug

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

He fellows was sitting on my front steps and Reddy Marley started to come down the street with such a red tie on it I couldn't see his eyes, he was saying, Hello Reddy, you're certainly ready with that tie on.

Hey Reddy your nose is bleeding, O no, excuse me, it's only your neck tie, said Sid Hunt.

Hey Reddy is that tie supposed to be black or wat? said Skinny Martin.

All being good folks only Reddy didn't appreciate them, saying, Hey, never mind all that fresh stuff, the next one says anything about this tie it'll give him such a crack in the jaw he'll think he's at his own funeral.

And he kept on winking past as if he was going some-where, Pude Simkins saying, I guess he thinks we're afraid of him, I'd of set something else about his old tie if I could of thought of anything.

With us other fellows all sed we would of too, and Pude's sissy cussin Persey came and sat down and pritty soon Reddy Marley turned around the corner on his way back with about 4 packages proving he had bin on an errand, me quick winking to everybody but Persey and saying, Hey fellows, look at Reddy's red tie, lets ask him if that tie's named after him, G that's a good one of a joke, who wants to ask him and make him last like anything?

With all the fellows sed, Ill ask him, Ill ask him, and I sed, No Ill ask him, I made it up, didn't I, O well to settle the argument lets leave Persey ask him.

G all rite, Ill ask him, sed Persey. Wich jest then Reddy started to go past looking at us fawse as if he was dubble daring us to say anything else about his neck tie, and Persey sed, Hey Reddy, is that tie named after you?

Ill soon show you who its named after, sed Reddy and as anything. And he put his packages down and Persey jumped up and started to wawk away as if he jest thart of something somewares else, and Reddy started to chase him and Persey stopped wawking to run, and Reddy chased him around the corner and then came back for the packages and if anybody elts sed anything about the tie they must of sed it to themselves.

THE LAUGH LINE

A man trusts to luck when he can't trust himself.

Don't strain your eyes looking for faults in your neighbor.

We Twig, Sir.

Nature appears to do her full book-keeping by the loose-leaf system, in J. P. W.'s fanciful notion.

Fine.

Man (indignantly)—When I bought this dog you said he was fine for rats. Why, he don't touch them.

Dog dealer—Well, ain't that fine for the rats?—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A Tense Situation.

Fortune-teller—You wish to know about your future husband?

Customer—No, I wish to know the past of my present husband for future use.

He Alone Was Conventional.

Texas paper.—The groom in his conventional black suit was looking quite handsome, and the bride, attired in her pure white lingerie, was indeed a lovely and attractive young.

Good Advice.

Kennie—What's father singing for, mother?

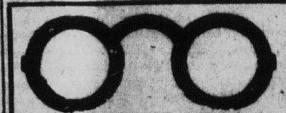
Mother—He's singing the baby to sleep.

Kennie—Well, mum, if I was the baby I'd pretend to be asleep.—Answers.

"Foolish, Mischievous and Craven."

(Ottawa Journal.)

With no doubt a hope of diverting public attention from the humorous aspect of Mr. Mackenzie King as a lone fisherman for shells, the Toronto Globe essays a quite remarkable feat—namely, the feat of persuading Canadians that we insult the United States and endanger ourselves by permitting some of the munitions sent to Europe during the war to be returned to Canada. This will hardly be credited by people who know nothing about the Toronto Globe except that it has possessed a reputable name. But the Globe is next door to insane in its partisanship, and capable of any foolishness which it imagines may help its political cause. The Globe proclaims that for the Federal Government to permit ammunition from Britain to come into the country is "a blunder worse than a crime," and that "the enemies of the British Empire to the south of us will not present the incident at the best, but as a sinister illustration of the ways of militarism."



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Heavy Meat Eaters Have Slow Kidneys

Eat Less Meat If You Feel Backachy or Have Bladder Trouble.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Epsom Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

The hair of Chinese women is uniformly black, it is said, becoming gray only in extreme old age.



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