

DOMINION DAY HORSE RACES

— AT THE —

Fredericton Trotting Park

JULY 1, 1920

BAND CONCERT. BALL GAME

FREE FOR ALL—The Exposer, 2.06; Fern Hal, 2.05 1/4; Roy Volo, 2.13 1/4.

2.15 PACE—King Wilkes, 2.09 1/4; Singer, 2.15 1/2; Jenny Penn, 2.14 1/4; Jenny Frisco, 2.14 1/2.

2.17 TROT—Border Prince, 2.18 1/4; Victoria, 2.15 1/2; Gay Moko, 2.16 1/4; Harvest Hope, 2.21 1/4.

An All Star Programme—No Fake Entries—Band Concert and Ball Game. Horses Score for First Heat at 2 p. m.

SAYS CANADA SHOULD HAVE REAL BOARD OF COMMERCE

Commissioner Murdock, in Letter to Sir Robert Borden, Tells Why He Gave Up the Battle in Behalf of the People—The Government Accused of Conniving With the Big Interests—The Public Should Have the Facts.

(Toronto Globe)

"Without a Board of Commerce the public has no organization to watch and protect its interests; while, on the other side, there is the most complete organization and cross-organization: manufacturers' associations and hundreds of other associations. The public, unorganized as the sands by the sea, requires a protector against the super-organization of modern business."

The one and the only protecting barrier alluded to in these terse sentences has gone with the resignation of James Murdock from the Board of Commerce. Written to Sir Robert Borden, the letter in which the last remaining Commissioner of the Board tells why he abandons the battle on behalf of the public throbs with burning indignation. With relentless determination it rends the veil of hypocrisy with which the Government has sought to hide its real attitude and opinions. It exposes that Government's silent but deadly war against efforts of the Board of Commerce to secure a square deal for the people down to the last cowardly subterfuge of a reference to the Privy Council. To a suspicion that has been instilled in the minds of the people by this attempted evasion of the Government, through Parliament, at the request for confirmation of the powers of the Board and the conferring of others that are needed Mr. Murdock gives plain expression in these words:

"The light should be let in. I believe your cabinet will devise some means to prevent the Board of Commerce from functioning even should the Privy Council give a favorable decision."

To what depths of degradation have these so-called statesmen descended, since one of their own appointees has no compunction about giving publicity to such an opinion. Nor does Mr. Murdock present that as an isolated and incidental view. He prefaces it with the expression of like convictions based upon his personal observations and relations with Cabinet Ministers. "Several of them," he says "repeatedly undertook to thwart the Board's desired activities by quiet and hidden restrictive opposition." This in reference to their attitude when the resignation of the former Chairman gave them an opportunity "almost beyond their expectations to minimize the activities of the Board and to prepare for its demise." And, again, "The majority of the Cabinet are not, and have never been, in sympathy with the provisions and intent of the Board of Commerce and the Combines and Fair Prices Acts."

That there is need for a Board of Commerce with powers that are not subjected to the technical definitions of a tribunal 3000 miles away is emphasized in Mr. Murdock's letter. But it must have a sufficient staff and the "sympathetic co-operation of the Government" if it is to do the many things "waiting to be done in preventing profiteering and regulating combines against the public interest." He alludes to the information secured from the textile manufacturers against the wishes of the Cabinet, and declares, "That later records show that the textile manufacturers had ample reason to struggle desperately to prevent

the true facts from being known to the Board, and that if this Board could have secured the assistance desired, a statement of the facts and figures disclosed followed by an order as the result of the analysis of the statements of affairs sent to this Board, would have startled and incensed the Canadian public beyond anything that has developed in recent months. This information is still due to the Canadian people when your Cabinet renders the ordinary and reasonable assistance necessary to present it."

Will that information be forthcoming and will the public ever be able to read in addition "the information contained in the letter to Sir George Foster on March 3 last," on which Mr. Murdock lays some stress?

Compelling reasons in addition to those quoted are given by Mr. Murdock for the existence of such a body as the Board of Commerce. Price-fixing agreements of "business men under the protection of the tariff," combines which have "fastened themselves on the production and distribution of foods," and the fact that the Board has discovered that unfair and excessive profits "are being taken by certain textile manufacturers, cement companies, and other large companies," are among them. The Civil Service Commission is alleged to have been "acting under suggestion" to handicap the Board, and grave statements are made as to Judge Robson, who was its last Chairman, and his alleged relations with the Government and sympathy with the interests as against the people.

There is stinging scorn for the "honor" of the Union Government in Mr. Murdock's reason for handing a copy of his letter to the Press at the same time that it was sent to the Prime Minister. What a world of meaning lies behind these nineteen words: "I do so as the result of experience and to make sure that the public will know the facts." As an indictment of the vicious course pursued toward the Board from the time the Government feared it might tread on the toes of its friends, until now, nothing could be more complete.

Behind and beyond all that has been made public there is much more that is hidden. Upon the Government is squarely placed the responsibility of deliberately blocking the efforts of the Board of Commerce and working against the people. Mr. Murdock has done the country a signal service. Parliament has an opportunity to enlarge upon it and compel the unfolding of the whole sordid story. In the words of James Murdock, "The light should be let in."

A scientist asserts that rocking chairs make people deaf and near-sighted. He has evidently observed two young people occupying the same rocker.

It seems that the attitude toward some seemingly objectionable feminine fashions is first to endure and then embrace.

What has become of the old-fashioned honest firm of Supply & Demand?

Some girls marry for love; some for money and all of them marry because some silly man asks them to.

SOME REASONS FOR THE HIGH PRICES OF SUGAR

Scarcity of Beet Sugar in European Countries Responsible for the Present High Prices—Where Canada's Supply Comes From—Nearly One Billion Pounds Will be Used in Canada This Year, it is Estimated.

(Journal of Commerce)
As it is estimated that Canada will, this year, use about 950,000,000 lbs. of sugar, and as only about 55,000,000 lbs. will be produced in this country, it is interesting to know from whence the supplies are drawn. As an evidence of how the use of sugar has increased during the last ten years it may be said that in 1911 the imports of raw sugar were 543,046,000 lbs.; in 1917 they were 731,000,000 lbs., and for the year ending March 31st they were 1,081,775,000 lbs. During the last fiscal year the increase in the imports has been phenomenal, being equal to about 33 per cent. or 3622,6335,000 lbs. The total value of last year's imports was \$68,343,171.

Thirty per cent. of all the sugar imported into Canada during the year ending March 31st, or 340,506,000 lbs., came from the United States; twenty-five per cent. from Cuba, which is credited with 264,078,000 lbs.; San Domingo sent 169,000,000 lbs.; Peru 533,000,000; imports from other countries being in pounds as follows: Brit-

ish Guiana, 103,000,000; Barbadoes, 74,550,000; Dutch East Indies, 28,244,000; Jamaica, 19,522,000; Fiji 18,136,000; imports from the British Empire were 219,477,000 lbs. and from foreign countries 362,097,000 lbs.

It is rather strange, but nevertheless true, that last year Canada imported from British dominions not only 60 per cent. of the sugar that she did in the fiscal year 1911. In that year the importations from other parts of the Empire amounted to 365,277,000 lbs. With the exception of the years 1912 and 1917, there has been a steady decline in these imports. On the other hand there has been a tremendous growth in importations from the United States, Cuba and San Domingo. In 1911 the imports from the United States were but 4,048 lbs., but in 1913 they jumped from 150,823 in the preceding year to 28,385,000 lbs.; in 1917 they were 101,745,000 lbs.; in 1918 they went to 212,000,000 and in the year just ended they gained another 102,000,000 lbs. over 1919. The imports from Cuba have fluctuated great-

"An Enquiry"

Would the sale have grown to the enormous proportions that it has, but for this one reason "Superior Quality"?

Used in
Millions
of
Tea Pots
Daily

"SALADA"

Black - Green or Mixed - Sealed Packets only

ly during the past decade. In 1911 they were 21,050,000 lbs.; by 1914 they had risen to 139,000,000 lbs.; but in 1918 they dropped away to 7,514,000 lbs. only to rise again to 246,087,000 lbs. last year. The reduced imports for 1917 and 1918 was doubtless due to the fact that in these years the United States controlled the Cuban crop.

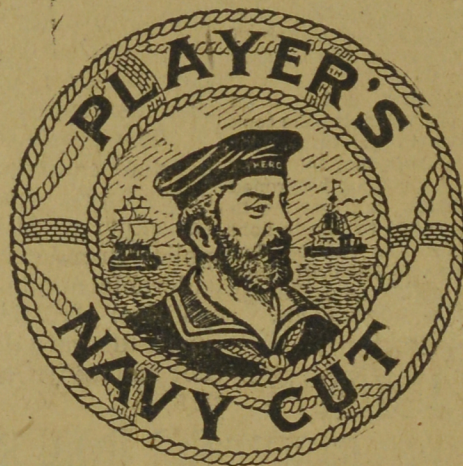
In 1911 Germany sent 35,307,000 lbs. Australia 5,564 lbs., Belgian 6,629,000 lbs., Brazil 9,567,000. None of these countries sent any last year.

It is rather strange that, in spite of the preference granted to sugar from the West Indies, imports therefrom have declined very rapidly during the last ten years. In 1911 the amount of sugar brought into this country from the British West Indies and British Guiana was 333,346,000 lbs. during the year that ended on March 31st it was only 201,341,000 lbs. Little far off Fiji has held her own in the Canadian market much better than this, having increased her exports by 3,000,000 lbs. during the last ten years.

Indeed, in 1916 she sent as much as 70,600,000 lbs. In Canada she receives the same preferential rate enjoyed by the West Indies and British Guiana.

The British Empire is now the most important sugar producer, with a total output of over 4,400,000 tons a year, mostly from cane. Its production increased by over 1,000,000 tons a year between 1913-1914 and 1917-18. India alone produces over 4,000,000 tons, which is consumed at home. Next comes Cuba with 3,800,000 tons and Central Europe 2,800,000 tons. The production in the United States and territory controlled by it is 2,100,000 tons; in the Dutch possessions 2,500,000.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Pain in the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$2 per box, 3 for \$5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.



PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

MEN! you appreciate the quality of Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes because they satisfy all that you ever dreamed of asking for in a cigarette—all the finer points that cost money to produce.

Their rare aroma, exquisite smoothness, and exclusive quality are possible only in Player's—

**Made Solely of the
Choicest Virginia Leaf**

Among smokers of ample means, Player's are a constant friend, always assuring the mellowest of smokes wherever and whenever they may be bought.

18c. per package
Two for 35 cents



That is why men prefer PLAYER'S