

FLOUR

24 lb. Bag \$1.30

98 lb. Bags
5 CROWN \$4.75
SNOW WHITE .. \$4.80
5 ROSES \$4.80
PURITY \$4.85

Oatmeal

20 lb Bag 90c.
90 lb. Bag \$3.35

Matches

5 BOXES FOR 50c.

Corn

2 TINS FOR 25c.

Corn Syrup

10 lb. Pail 75c.
5 lb. Tin 40c.
2 lb. Tin 19c.

Cake and

Biscuits

5-6 lb. Box
CREAM SODAS
13c lb.

5-8 lb. Box
MARITIME MIXED
18c lb.

5-8 lb. Box
PICTOU MIXED
18c lb.

VILLAGE CAKE
2 lbs for 25 cents.
20 lb. Box, 11c lb.

Starch

Laundry Mixed .. 10c lb
Corn Starch ... 10c pkg.
Linit 9c pkg.

Acme Gloss
13c, 2 for 25c.

Celluloid Starch
13c, 2 for 25c.

Perfect Seal Jars

1 DOZ. PINTS \$1.50
1 DOZ. QUARTS .. \$1.85
1 DOZ. 1/2 GAL. ... \$2.60

Pat. Medicines AT CUT PRICES

YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

SAYS DOMINION INCOME TAX IS WRONG IN PRINCIPLE AS MEANS OF RAISING REVENUE

(Captain W. C. C. Innes, in Toronto Saturday Night.)

The system of raising revenue through the Dominion Income Tax is, in my opinion, absolutely wrong in principle in a young and undeveloped country requiring capital for the development of its national resources and population. It is all very well to argue that other countries are subject to income tax, but it should be remembered that these old countries are fully developed and have generations of accumulated wealth behind them, while we in Canada have unlimited undeveloped national resources but no great accumulated wealth, and a burden which could lightly be borne by an old country with its great capital resources is one which might strangle the future development of a young nation.

I am satisfied that our income tax is the most outstanding check upon the industrial life of this country. Eighteen months ago my Association, the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada (an association of outstanding retailers) made a careful examination of the workings of our income tax with a view of ascertaining, as far as possible, the effect it was having on our industrial life. Our investigation more than confirmed our contentions and for the last twelve months we have conducted a vigorous educational campaign, holding public meetings in the principal cities and towns, and putting before the tax payers of this country our views on this matter.

The Dominion income tax was introduced as a war measure, and for that reason it was justified, but there is always a danger of such measures becoming perennials, and this is exactly what has happened with the income tax. It has had the effect of killing the spirit of enterprise and initiative in our people, preventing capital

from embarking on new enterprises, and to a large extent discouraging the inflow of foreign capital so necessary. Our so-called capitalists have been forced to put their capital into investments which are free from the imposition of our income tax. Then again, as our income tax in Canada is so much higher than that of the United States it places us at a grave disadvantage as compared with our keen competitors to the south. It should be borne in mind that the general public in the final analysis suffers, as all taxes are passed on in some form to the masses, and the effect is to raise the cost of living, to drive capital from productive enterprise, raising the cost of production, and finally causing unemployment.

At the last session of Parliament certain reductions were made in the income tax, and there is no question that distinct relief is given to a large number of people in receipt of moderate salaries who could ill afford to pay an income tax, and much saving is also effected to those who are in receipt of incomes of \$100,000 and upwards, but the new ruling of taxing Canadian dividends is a most disastrous blow to Canadian enterprise, and I am satisfied that instead of juggling with the income tax at each session which can never be satisfactory, it should be removed from the statute books forever. I appreciate the necessity of a large revenue, but in attempting to raise a portion of the revenue through the system of income tax we are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. By the removal of the income tax our own Canadian capital will come from the cover which it has been forced to seek, and expansion in industry will result. Capital will be attracted for the development of our national resources, and the needed revenue will come from the great im-

provement in business which is bound to result from the increase of productive energy and investment of capital, and as an example of this we have only to look to our neighbors to the south, whose experience in drastic cuts in taxation has resulted in surplus revenue and prosperity.

The outstanding need in Canada today is population. For years we have practically remained stationary. Session after session immigration schemes are discussed and put into operation. Spoon-fed immigrants at the expense of the Canadian tax payers are brought into the country and we lose as many as we bring in. Imagine if we could advertise to the world that Canada had no income tax, the result would be the pouring in of foreign capital, our great national resources (which are not worth a dollar to us without capital and development) would be developed, we would have unbounded prosperity, and instead of spoon-fed immigration schemes, it would be difficult to keep the people out, as immigration always follows development and prosperity.

The question of taxation is a complicated and serious subject, but of all systems of taxation that we have to contend with in Canada, the income tax is undoubtedly the most iniquitous, unjust and absurd system of raising revenue and having these views it is the intention of my Association to go forward with a vigorous educational campaign from coast to coast, when we hope to have sufficient public opinion created that will result in having the income tax entirely abolished at the next session of Parliament.

"Are you quite sure that your Mistress is out?"
"Absolutely sure. I'd lose my place if I wasn't sure."

"You had some fresh shrimps here last week," began the purchaser
"Now—"

"Yes, ma'am" interrupted the market man apologetically "but I fired both of em."

EARTHQUAKES CALLED A REAL BENEFIT TO MAN

The prevalence of minor earthquake shocks on this planet is a safety value that prevents greater disasters and hence is really of benefit to man, in the opinion of Prof. Richard S. Lull, director on "The Evolution of the Earth," at Columbia University, recently, says the New York Times.

"Minor adjustments accompanied by earthquake shocks are due to slippage which relieves stresses and strains," said Professor Lull "and hence relatively numerous small earthquakes are beneficial as compared with larger destructive ones which would otherwise surely occur."

The "present time of scenic beauty unparalleled in the past history of the globe" was attributed by Professor Lull to the Cascadian revolution, which closed the Mammalian Age and ushered in the Age of Man. "To this revolution," he declared, "is due the present magnificence of the earth in the Pacific and Southern Asiatic regions. During the Appalachian revolution the scenery of our East must have been equally awe inspiring."

The earth is slowing down, according to Prof. Lull, who said the retardation was due to tidal friction. He likened the process to the slowing down of a car wheel between two opposing brake shoes. The period of rotation, he asserted, had been increased from four to five hours to twenty-four, but the rate the days lengthen was less than a thousandth of a second a century.

Of the earth, Prof. Lull said: "Though venerable, it is not yet old in the sense of senility. Unless remotely possible catastrophe overtakes it, it will support life for aeons to come. Radiochemists now allow us a year for every man, woman and child living on earth today."

FAR DAY.

O evening star, how softly now you spill
Your immaterial silver on the West!
Again the world discovers night is best;
Long since the cows came down the dewy hill,
Breaking the music of the whippoorwill
And lamb and child are silent in their rest;
The chick has refuge in its mother's breast;
No line of light is on the kitchen sill.

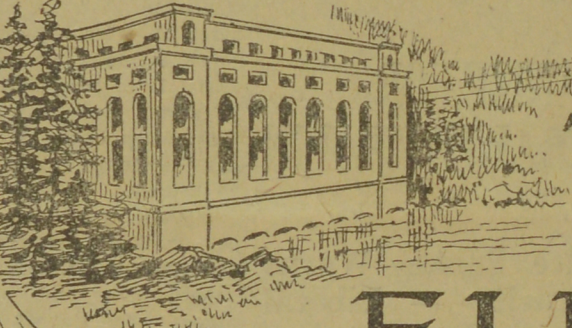
Peace and oblivion have found their own,
And weary hand and heart lie now alone,
Where toil is not, and only dreams betray
The quiet folk whom morning led so far.
Earth has her night, but with its distant day
Pure and immortal burns the tranquil star.

GEORGE STERLING in New York Sun.

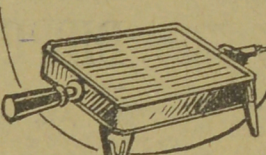
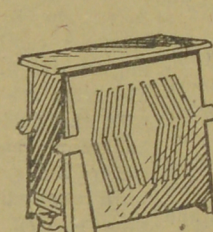
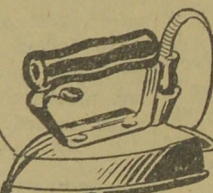
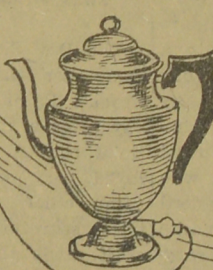
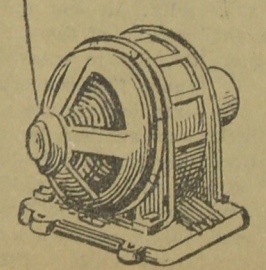
For Colic And Cramps
Pains In The Stomach
THERE'S NOTHING TO EQUAL



It has been in use for the past eighty years; its action is pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual, and relief comes promptly.
Be sure that you get "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it.
Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



THE STORY OF ELECTRICITY

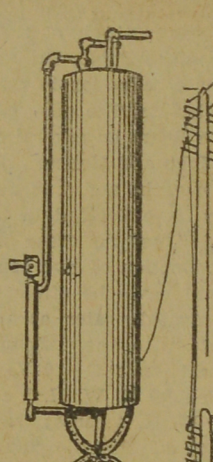
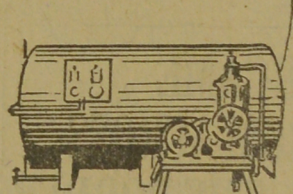
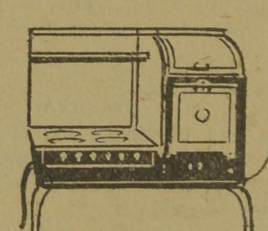
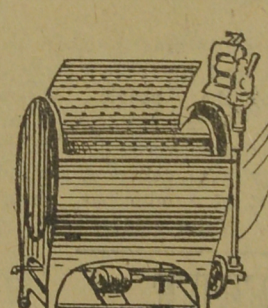
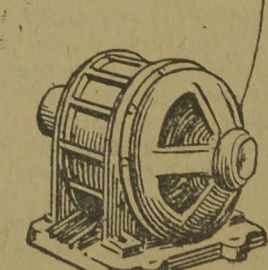
WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

The Standard Dictionary tells us that electricity is "An imponderable and invisible agent producing various manifestations of energy." However, those of us that use this commodity are mostly interested in the fact that electricity lights, cooks and runs our power apparatus.

Let us trail electricity from its manifestation in a light bulb to its source. All the wires run back to some point in the house where the meter is placed. With a large number of us, our interest ends at this point. If a light in the cellar or attic has been left on, and our electric light bill is higher than usual "the meter is all wrong". Statistics prove that the electric meter is one of the most accurate pieces of apparatus ever built by mortal man. Like most pieces of apparatus having revolving parts, its tendency is to run a little slow. It is very rare to find a fast meter.

This meter records the kilowatt-hours used by the different electrical apparatus in the house connected to the electric system outside the house. We buy most of our commodities by the pound or quart or foot. Electricity cannot thus be measured, but the electric unit "kilowatt-hour" is rapidly becoming as well known as pound, quart or foot.

Still following the trail of electricity back to its source, we must go out of doors and follow the overhead wires to the electric light pole. On a pole nearby is located a transformer. In our next installment of "THE STORY OF ELECTRICITY" we will see what part it plays in giving Light, Heat and Power.

THE MARITIME ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

FREDERICTON, N. B.