

THE KING AND THE BENNETT TARIFFS

The electors must choose on Monday between the high tariffs of Messrs. Bennett and Stevens and the moderate tariffs of Mr. King.

It is not, of course, a choice between free trade and high tariff. Mr. King is not going to "overrun the country with foreign goods," as Mr. Bennett is so fond of saying. But Mr. King hopes to restore reason to the tariff but to the vexatious regulations and taxes which now supplement the tariff.

In this country, under the Bennett-Stevens plan of trade destruction, it means nothing to say that the tariff on some article is 35 or 40 or some other per cent. For there are government regulations which mean that in many cases a fictitious inflated value is set upon the goods by the customs house, and the tariff is calculated on that value. Other regulations call for a dumping duty on goods, which are not dumped in any sense; that is, are not sent into Canada at sacrifice prices. Moreover in many cases the Canadian government is not satisfied with a duty calculated on the inflated value, but adds on a second duty reckoned on weight or footage or number of pieces. And then there are sales taxes and excise taxes which apply not only to the inflated value but to the inflated customs duties as well. This is the sort of thing that stifles trade. Many importing houses have been put out of business altogether.

The Canadian consumer has to pay these excessive tariffs and taxes on the imported goods he buys. But that is only part of the story. He also pays them, in many cases, on the Canadian goods which he buys. This is because the Canadian manufacturer is competing, not with reasonably priced imported goods, but with goods which have paid excessive tariffs. In some instances, indeed, these tariffs eliminate the outside competition altogether.

In The Daily Star there have recently been appearing a series of articles which compare the taxation on imported goods during the King regime with the taxation imposed by the Bennett-Stevens schedules. Actual shipments show the following percentages added to the cost of specified articles imported from the United States in 1930 and 1935:

Percentage Added to Original Cost By Canadian Taxation		
(Goods from the United States)	1930	1935
(King) (Bennett)		
Silk Dresses	38%	68½%
Rayon Dresses	38%	74%
Cotton Dresses	31½%	47½%
Woven Wool Dresses	36½%	58%
Knitted Wool Suits	36½%	61½%
Silk Fabrics	36½%	72%
Rayon-cotton Fabric	36½%	85½%
Printed Cotton Voiles	29%	46%
Face Creams, Powders and Other Toilet Preparations	33%	80%

These are figures on United States goods. But somebody may object that Mr. Bennett should be judged rather

by his taxation of British Empire goods under his trade pacts. Here, then, are a number of instances comparing the percentage added to the cost of British goods by the King tariffs and the Bennett-Stevens tariffs:

(Goods from Great Britain)	1930	1935
(King) (Bennett)		
Wool Fabrics, Suitings	26%	41%
Wool Overcoating	26%	56%
Wool Overcoat	26%	38½%
Wool Piece Goods	11%	35½%
Wool Blankets	21½%	44½%
Broadloom Carpets		
Wool Back	23%	45%
Wool Hosiery	23½%	49½%
Printed Cotton Voile	19%	27%
Cotton and Art. Silk Piece Fabrics	56%	161½%
Printed Artificial Silk	19½%	44%

Mr. King intends to restore reason to the tariff. The above comparisons indicate how badly a restoration of reason is needed.

POLAR BEAR HUNT IS MINUS THRILLS

SEATTLE, Oct. 10.—The polar bear is a timid fellow, terrified at the approach of a man, and not the snarling menace of fiction, Olaf Swenson, noted fur trader of Seattle, said in telling how they were hunted.

"There has been a lot written about polar bear hunting as a sport," he explained, "but my experience has been that after your first bear, it is about the tamest of all big game hunting. I had read numerous accounts of bears charging hunters, and so forth, but in Siberia and the Arctic while buying furs for the American trade, I found this untrue.

"I have met quite a few polar bears and have always found that they were terribly frightened at the approach of man. A polar bear doesn't have a ghost of chance in slack ice, where a boat can outmaneuver him. Personally, I would as soon shoot a cow."

"In the olden days, before Washington state began to raise the silver fox and mink furs for its own market, and when natives obtained most of the furs, they killed polars with lances, and there was plenty of kick in that," said Swenson. "The vulnerable part of these animals is the throat—that is, when hunting with a lance. A hunter's greatest asset before rifles came into use was his ability to sprint. A good hunter was able to outrun a bear over the jagged ice."

Only good sprinters specialized in bear hunting, said Swenson, and it was sometimes an unrewarded job, for the native custom is to give the pelt to the man who first sees a bear not the one who kills it. If a native borrows a gun and kills a bear with it, the pelt belongs to the owner of the gun. The killer is entitled to a share of the meat, and a part of the nose which is "good luck medicine."

LIGHTLY LITERARY

An unofficial but welcome ambassador is Sir William A. Craigie, distinguished joint editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, who has just returned to America to resume his professorship of English at the University of Chicago.

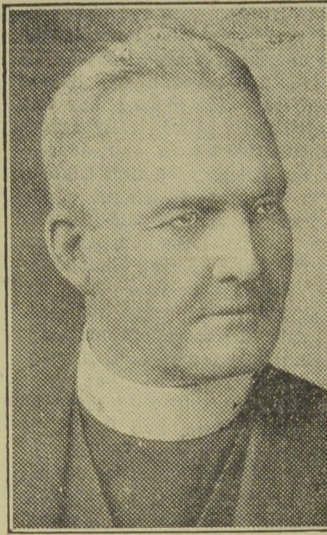
The gaily disposed may suspect that this slight, quiet-mannered Englishman with the gray goatee and humorous glance does more to cement friendly bonds of union between the two countries when he discourses pleasantly on the origin of "Whoopie" than do the cautiously worded notes that sometimes pass between Washington and Downing Street. To them, even more reassuring than conclusions gravely reached by 'The Times' of London that, on the whole, America really is improving, will be Sir William's admission that O. K. is quite O. K. to English ears, proof positive that in things that actually matter the two nations are in full agreement.

No dry-as-dust literary purist, is the famous lexicographer. Slang that is merely slang, the ephemeral, meaningless sort, he regards severely, but expressive idioms that carve their well-worn way into colloquial speech he welcomes into his 'Dictionary of American English,' on which he has been at work for a decade. When such expressions enduringly 'catch on,' Sir William is all for giving them a 'square deal.'

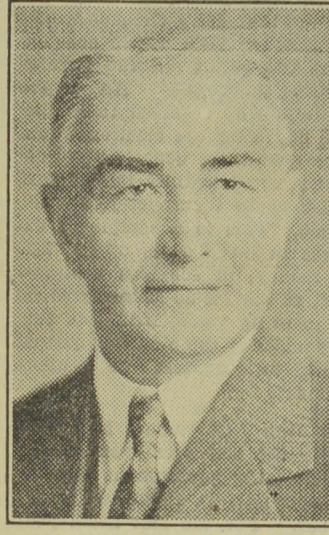
Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the composers of diplomatic notes on both sides of the Atlantic to enlist the collaboration of this erudite and tolerant lexicographer? It might relieve the tension, after struggling with the ambiguities, to have Sir William tack on a postscript, "We do hope you get the hang of this, old chap."

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Three men invaded the offices of the Royal Lace Paper Works in Brooklyn yesterday and seized a \$3,188 payroll which had just been delivered in an armored truck.

ON TOUR OF MARITIMES



REV. ROBERT LAIRD, D.D., of Toronto, touring Maritimes in interest of the United Church



REV. KENNETH J. BEATON of Newfoundland, United Church Worker

5,917,387 NAMES ARE ON FEDERAL VOTERS' LIST

Totalling 5,917,387 for all Canada, the number of names on the voters' lists for the Dominion general election is divided by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 53,282; Nova Scotia, 304,416; New Brunswick, 228,845; Quebec, 1,573,933; Ontario, 2,175,617; Manitoba, 377,574; Saskatchewan, 451,129; Alberta, 368,718; British Columbia, 382,068; Yukon, 1,805.

The number of electors on the lists in the electoral districts follows, by provinces:

Prince Edward Island
Kings, 11,536; Prince, 18,281; Queens, 23,465.

Nova Scotia
Antigonish-Guysborough, 15,029; Cape Breton North-Victoria, 17,562; Cape Breton South 34,967; Colchester-Hants, 27,233; Cumberland, 22,239; Digby-Annapolis-Kings, 32,079; Halifax, 60,197; Inverness-Richmond, 21,207; Pictou 23,197; Queens-Lunenburg 26,662; Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare, 24,044.

New Brunswick
Charlotte, 13,574; Gloucester, 20,342; Kent, 12,375; Northumberland, 17,859; Restigouche-Madawaska, 26,407; Royal, 19,442; Saint John-Albert, 41,202; Victoria-Carleton 20,284; Westmorland, 32,547; York-Sunbury, 24,813.

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Royal Cigar Store, Queen St.
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Of Interest to Women

HOW MUCH VARIETY IN MENUS?

We can't go very far into the subject of making menus without coming to the matter of variety. Women looking for help in meal planning usually ask for suggestions for variety in their every-day menus. In fact, variety seems to be a word that covers a multitude of conditions and many sins. Nearly all of us justify a poor menu now and then with the excuse that we do not have much variety from which to choose.

When we come right down to the matter of eating, just how much variety do we want? People who regularly eat in restaurants where there is a wide selection of food, eat pretty much the same meals day after day. Every home has its traditions in cooking. Too many new ways and strange foods will be as upsetting in the home as they are unprofitable in the restaurant.

But meals do become monotonous and there must be something different in menus to make them interesting. We can do no better than take a tip from the restaurateurs who make a business of planning interesting meals. Nearly all of them will tell you that the secret of success is good homecooked food with little extra touches to give variety. Some of the "little things" are hot breads, particularly the dark, fruity ones; garnishes that can be eaten, such as carrot straws, radish roses, celery curls, pickles, jelly.

The smart restaurant chef knows something about using left-overs, too. Food is never just "warmed over." It is made into a new dish and is garnished and served with all the fanfare of a chef's special. Here again it is the little thing that does the trick—perhaps something so simple as a topping of buttered corn flakes for a casserole of left-over vegetables and meat.

Those dark, fruity breads that everyone likes, can be in the form of muffins, buns or loaves. Here are a few recipes to add to your collection:

Steamed Prune Bread

- 1 cup prepared bran
- 1 cup sour milk
- ½ cup prunes, soaked several hours, stoned, drained and chopped.
- 1 tablespoon molasses
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon soda
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Mix together the bran, sour milk, prunes and molasses. Add the sugar, then the flour which has been sifted with the soda, baking powder and salt. Put the batter in a greased can. Cover tightly and steam for 3 hours.

Bran Date Bread

- 1½ cups boiling water
 - 1½ cups dates, cut fine
 - 1½ cups prepared bran
 - 1 egg, slightly beaten
 - 2 tablespoons melted shortening
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
 - 1½ cups flour
 - 1 teaspoon soda
 - 1-3 cup sugar
 - 1 teaspoon baking powder
 - ¾ cup nutmeats, chopped
- Pour boiling water over dates and cool. Add bran, egg, shortening and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients and add nuts. Add dry ingredients to first mixture and stir only until smooth. Bake in greased loaf pan in a moderate oven 350 degrees F., 50 minutes.

Tomato Juice

(Requested)

Cut up tomatoes, boil until soft. Put through a wire strainer, add a little salt. Sterilize in jars or can 45 minutes.

The above recipe comes to us from the Women's Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

GREATEST EGG FARM CLAIMED BY AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 11—Australia claims the greatest poultry farm in the world, that of James and Walter Carter, at Werribee in Victoria.

In the season, 240,000 chickens are hatched, and 65,000 eggs are produced daily. Five tons of meat are eaten each day and other food comprises corn, milk, wheat, bran and pollard. Eighteen acres are under sheds and the wheat silo takes 15,000,000 bags.

The farm sells its eggs for eight months on the local market, and exports for four months to England.

Legislation is contemplated in the State of Victoria to provide for organized marketing of primary products, including eggs.

NOTICE

All voters requiring information as to where they vote, and other information may PHONE 281 or call at LIBERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, 380 Queen Street.

E. ALLISON MacKAY,
Secretary Fredericton
Liberal Association.

How to Vote

Below is the form of ballot which will be used in the Election on Monday, 14th inst., in York-Sunbury.

W. G. Clark,
MERCHANT.

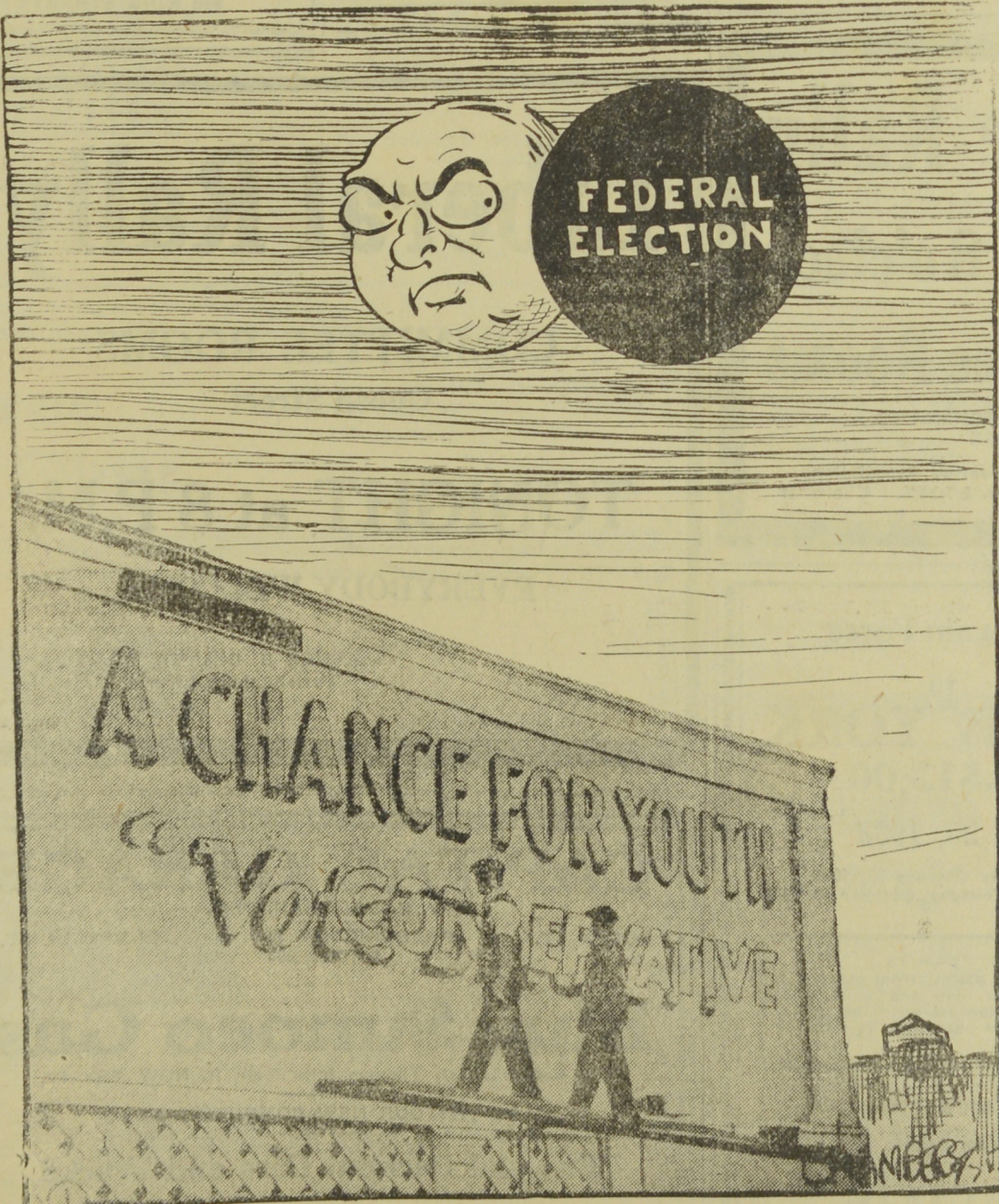
Richard Burpee Hanson, X
BARRISTER.

Errol Osmand MacDonald,
GARAGE OWNER.

When entering the booth the voter should give his or her name to the Returning Officer, and if the name is found on Voters List, the Returning Officer will hand out a ballot, as above, which the voter will take behind a screen and with an ordinary black lead pencil, place an "X" in the white space at the end of the name of the person for whom he or she wishes to vote and make no other mark whatever on the ballot. The use of a colored or indelible pencil or fountain pen will spoil the ballot. The voter will then fold the ballot and hand same to the Returning Officer and watch him deposit it in the ballot box.

York-Sunbury Conservative Organization.
W. J. SCOTT, Chairman.

TOTAL ECLIPSE ON OCT. 14 By Chambers



Courtesy of The Halifax Chronicle

VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Published by the N. B. Liberal Association