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SHREDDED WHEAT



With all the bran
of the whole wheat

Proteins and carbohydrates nicely balanced with the essential mineral salts and life-giving vitamins—crisp, flavory and appetizing—eat it with milk or cream or fruits, for any meal.



Roasted and ground from choice beans and packed by vacuum process in air-tight tins—the aroma and flavour of Blue Ribbon Coffee appeal to every taste. Order a tin from your grocer today and try it.

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"THE DAINTIEST BREAKFAST FOOD."

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FURNACE or STOVE WOOD

Inside Spruce and Hemlock, Cut 14 and 16-Inch

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Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Pattern Makers, Founders, Woodworkers, Etc.
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Our Plant Is Equipped to Handle All Kinds of
MARINE AND COMMERCIAL WORK
PHONES 43 AND 385

CANADA IS FLOURISHING UNDER LIBERAL RULE WITH EXPANSION OF TRADE, SAY SPEAKERS HERE.

(Continued From Page 1)

brought down the preferential tariff for Great Britain. That preference had continued through the regimes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden and in 1921 had been extended by the Mackenzie King government. Now Great Britain had a large preference over other nations at the Canadian customs barrier. Dr. King contended that the Australian trade agreement had been of great benefit to Canada. By it Canada was disposing of \$25,000,000 worth of goods per year and buying but \$5,000,000 worth. It could not be contended successfully that the treaty was not a good one for Canada, and, particularly, for British Columbia. And the Mackenzie King government, ever standing for inter-Empire trade, had, with vision and expectation, entered into treaties that today placed the Dominion on friendly trading terms with every part of the Empire.

Trade and Finances

Trade with Japan, the East and West Indies and European countries had also been developed and now Canada had the fourth favorable trade balance in the world. Canada's success in trade and financing had also put the Canadian dollar at par in the money markets of the world.

Speaking of federal financing Dr. King stated that, whereas not so many years ago, there had been a deficit of \$90,000,000 a year, last year Finance Minister Robb had brought down a surplus of \$67,000,000. Nor could extravagance be charged, since ordinary government expenditures today were \$194,000,000 a year, while in 1914 they were \$185,000,000.

Dr. King deplored that a political football should continually be made of the matter of Oriental exclusion by the Conservatives, who were always strongly in favor of it when out of office. He would just like to point out that it had been Sir Wilfrid Laurier who had raised the head tax and that the Mackenzie government, with patience and diplomacy, had made an agreement for total exclusion with China and an agreement with Japan whereby only 150 of that nationality might enter Canada per year.

All this, Dr. King said, had been done while Oriental trade had been developed. He predicted that there would be still further developments and that Prince Rupert would eventually, through its strategic position, receive its share of that trade.

Referring briefly to the western flow of wheat, which, he claimed, the Liberals had been almost totally responsible for developing, Dr. King mentioned the local elevator. What had been the Conservative attitude toward the house? Hansard recorded that they said it would serve no useful purpose. Nevertheless, ten million bushels had already gone through it and it had hardly started yet. He believed that in a few years Prince Rupert would require more elevators.

Speaking of the Fraser River salmon restoration treaty, Dr. King contended that international agreement in the matter was essential. Mr. Bennett and General McRae had, however, opposed it in face of the British Columbia Conservative government in endorsing it.

If the people of this district did not want fish traps, then no fish trap licences would be granted in the district, Dr. King declared in referring briefly to this matter. It was not the intention to make a political football of this question. In study of the matter, he felt the biological station here might be of use.

Dr. King closed by appealing to the people to uphold the good government to day which Mr. Hanson represented here.

Mr. Farris

In opening, Mr. Farris said there were a number of reasons why he was glad to be here and not the least important of these was that it was the provincial riding of Mr. Pattullo, who since 1916 had proven himself a wonderful representative for his own riding, as well as an efficient servant for the whole province. In opposition as he had done in power, he was living up well to his trust and he predicted that he would be the next premier of British Columbia. Mr. Farris said he was also impressed with the sound judgment and good sense of Mr. Hanson, the Liberal candidate here, who had made a great success in private business. It was solid men such as these with good business sense who helped a gov-

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ernment more than did often the flowery orators with no knowledge of affairs. Mr. Farris also paid tribute to Dr. King, who, in the federal field, had served this province faithfully and well.

The two ports of Prince Rupert and Vancouver, Mr. Farris declared, had much in common, and it was not fitting that there should be mean jealousies between them, although, of course, friendly rivalry was always good. Vancouver would have to realize that her development was dependent upon that of British Columbia and it was also true that the development of the great north country must go hand in hand with the prosperity of the port of Prince Rupert. And the port of Vancouver today could be an inspiration to Prince Rupert. When he came to Vancouver in 1907 it was a struggling community of 30,000 people, many of whom were so disgusted and disappointed they would have willingly got out had they had the price. Vancouver had had its struggle and so was Prince Rupert having its. It was the history of all the great ports of today. Vancouver could not take from Prince Rupert its wonderful harbor, the fact that it was the terminus of the railway having the best transcontinental grade, its position as a fishing centre and its geographical location of being closer to the Orient. There were reasons to believe that this community was on the dawn of great growth and development. "Surveying the future, I would suggest that you are sitting on the top of the world, just waiting for the trade that will inevitably come."

Trade the Solution

Trade, Mr. Farris held, was the solution of Canadian prosperity. How best to secure more trade was the problem. The words of Mr. Bennett should be considered. No doubt he was honest in what he said. His declaration was either the promise or threat of the Conservative party.

"Which idea of trade and principle of tariff do you think best?" Mr. Farris asked the audience. "I ask you to calmly consider. The government at Ottawa today practices and preaches the gospel of trade with the world. Mr. Bennett's is an ingrowing policy. He talks of home markets and criticizes trade abroad. But how does he propose to do it?"

Lauding the principle of trade agreements, Mr. Farris recalled that in 1911 Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government had drawn up an agreement with the United States that would have enabled Canada to compete with the United States in a real home market. But what had Mr. Bennett done? The government of Canada was defeated on the appeal of "no truck or trade with the Yankees." Prejudices had been played upon and there was not a thoughtful attitude. And that tragedy was the inception of this ingrowing policy," declared Mr. Farris.

The Conservatives had dallied with trade treaties. At Ocean Falls Mr. Bennett had left the impression that he had not opposed the Austrian agreement, but Hansard showed that the Conservatives condemned Mackenzie King for that treaty. Mr. Farris denied that the treaty had hurt the dairy industry of Canada. It was not hurting the farmers if they found it more profitable to sell their milk in some other form than butter. The principle of tariff in the first place was selfish. One person wanted protection with the other person to pay for it. That was what it meant. He asked any housewife if the price of butter in Canada was not already high enough today. In criticizing the treaty, Mr. Bennett was not making suggestions to improve the situation, but was seeking to escape

the logic of a situation which could not be escaped. The treaty could hardly be made any more advantageous, as far as Canada was concerned.

Fraser Treaty

When Mr. Bennett was challenged to explain his position in opposing the Fraser River salmon treaty, Mr. Farris said, he had replied that he was not prepared to give his approval to a treaty that would take away the birthright of the people of this country. Yet the Toimie government had passed an order-in-council endorsing the treaty and Mr. Howe, provincial minister of fisheries, took absolute issue with the Ottawa Conservatives. Mr. Bennett had merely delayed the restoration of the Fraser River salmon for one year. But it was the same old story of appealing to the sentiments and prejudices of the people. In 1911 they had brought up the bogey of annexation, in 1925 they had started the people with allegations of a secret treaty between Mackenzie King and the United States, and in 1926 they again sounded the warning against annexation. They had always tried things like that. "Why such stuff is an insult to any intelligent audience in Canada."

Mr. Bennett had criticized Mackenzie King for not retaliating at once, ever before newly proposed tariffs were actually adopted by the United States. But Mr. King had said "No. We will wait and see what United States really does." To provoke the United States at such a time, Mr. Farris said, would be but to play into the hands of those who proposed discriminatory tariffs against Canada. If such had been done the 25% duty on shingles would have gone on right away instead of being rejected by the United States senate. Mr. Bennett would even drag the sacrifices of Canada's heroic dead into his discussions of politics. The Liberals could hardly be capable of more cowardice and lack of self-respect than that.

If Mr. Marler was "a glorified trade agent," as Mr. Bennett had dubbed him, then Mr. Bennett was "a glorified fault finder," Mr. Farris declared.

Why Not Apply Them

If the Conservatives had such wonderful ideas about tariff and trade, Mr. Farris wondered why they had not applied them when they were in office. The fact remained that common business sense had doubled Canada's trade and the people had more money to spend and there was more prosperity. The Conservative idea was to raise the duty, stop trade agreements and industries and increase prices.

The basis of a nation's existence was its world trade in which jughanded arrangements did not work. There had to be a rational balance between exports and imports. One nation could not take all from another and give nothing. As a matter of fact, the tariff against United States was as high now as it ever had been and the Liberal party had done all possible to encourage trade with the Empire. Fielding had given a preference of 7 1/2% to British goods and this had now been increased to 33 1-3%. "Part of the reason why we buy more from the United States than we do from Great Britain, in spite of the preference, is undoubtedly that Britain has not catered to the Canadian market and given us what we want." Perhaps the inter-Empire trade conference which was soon to be held in Canada might help some in this direction.

"Under Liberal policies," concluded Mr. Farris, "Canada has been raised from the status of a colony to that of a great nation. Our trade has expanded and our people are prosperous as they never were before. What is needed is a continued policy of bigger vision, not one of raising ourselves by our bootstraps."

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Farris was asked from the audience what was the ratio of exports and imports between Canada to the United States. Mr. Farris replied that he had already said that there was a balance against Canada in trade with United States but, as far as Canada's trade with the whole world was concerned, there was a balance favorable to Canada—a favorable balance, which, per capita, was the greatest of any nation in the world. What Canada imported from United States, he opined, was largely what could not be produced here, such as fruit, etc.

Dalby B. Morkill B.C.L.S. was a passenger aboard the Catala last evening bound from Vancouver to Stewart, accompanied by his father, R. B. Morkill.



MON. AND TUES.
Two Shows
7 and 9 p.m.

Dorothy McKaill and Jack Mulhall

IN THAT GREAT COMEDY

"Two Weeks Off"

COMEDY—"GOOD NIGHT, NURSE"

PATHE NEWS

Admission, 15c and 50c

District News

PRINCE GEORGE

John Ferguson's blacksmith shop on Fourth Avenue was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning. Neighboring property was scorched but not seriously. Mr. Ferguson held insurance of \$2000 on his premises which he was about to dispose of.

Provincial Constable George H. Soles has left here for Giscome to assume his new duties. Mrs. Soles arrived from Vancouver at the first of this week.

The thermometer here went up to 80 degrees above last week or within five degrees of the highest reading during the summer.

Harvest Thanksgiving Festival were held by the local Salvation Army yesterday with large congregations present.

This section of the province sent 344 harvesters to the prairies this year. The men were recruited from Prince George, Vanderhoof, Smithers and Burns Lake.

Rev. S. Pollinger of McBride and Rev. T. S. DePencier of Prince George attended Anglican Synod meetings last week in Quesnel.

Col. C. W. Peck V.C., M.L.A., paid a visit to Prince George at the first of last week and then proceeded for a trip to the Peace River Country. He was accompanied this far by S. D. Johnston of Prince Rupert. Major Gus Lyons of Victoria was also here.

Rt. Rev. W. R. Adams, Bishop of Cariboo, conducted services in St. Michael's Anglican Church here yesterday.

William Dibble has joined the staff of the Bank of Montreal here.

Harry Townsend, mining engineer representing the Anacoda Mining & Smelting Co., left last week for a trip into the Nation River district, accompanied by T. R. Rush and W. Martin.

EASY REMEDY

Lady: "Doctor, I blush so easily—if I sit down and think, I blush. What can I do about it?"
Doctor: "Think of something else."

"BUILD B. C."

B.C.'s Own Milk



Citizens of British Columbia, here many years, own Pacific Milk. British Columbia is the community of their activities. Nails, boxes, labels, cans, everything is bought here. When you buy Pacific Milk you use a British Columbia product that is 100% British Columbian.

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- Golden Wax Beans—35c 2 for
- Spinach, Malkin's Best—22c 2 1/2s. per tin
- Spinach, Malkin's Best—18c 2s. per tin
- Dates—25c 3-lb. pkg.

Extra Special

- 4 pkgs. Rinso, med. reg. 44
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- Total value \$2.09
- SALE PRICE \$1.00

- Preserving Peaches—\$1.60 per crate
- Preserving Prunes—\$1.00 per crate
- Field Tomatoes—45c per basket
- Small Pickling Cukes—20c per lb.
- Cob Corn—35c per doz.
- Green Beans—8c per lb.
- Oranges—50c 3 doz. for

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