

THE DAILY NEWS

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DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, July 22, 1930

EMPIRE POLICY

Prince Rupert will this week have an object lesson in Empire trade. Australian oranges are expected on the Vancouver steamer tomorrow with a large consignment and much interest will be taken in the shipment because it is the first to come from the antipodes. As the seasons there are just opposite to those in California, it will be a great thing to have the alternation of supply. Also it will be a great thing to encourage Empire trade.

If Canada can send lumber and paper to Australia and receive semi-tropical fruits in exchange it will prove an ideal business situation. It is made possible under the treaty brought into being by the Mackenzie King Government which Olof Hanson is supporting.

EXTREME AND FOOLISH

The resort to the courts by Joseph Merryfield, the imported politician, to try to head off information going out to the fishermen in regard to action he took in connection with the polling places, has proved to be somewhat of a boomerang. It has drawn special attention to the position of the Conservative party in this matter. It has shown that it is never wise to import a professional politician as it almost always leads to disaster. If the fishermen are to be believed disaster awaits the Conservative party at this election, and the famous injunction will be one of the steps in their downfall.

HANSON AS SPEAKER

After all the jibes against Hanson in regard to his not speaking much in public, it was interesting to have him make a first rate speech last night at the big public meeting in the Moose Hall. The indications are that before long he will be able to hold his own on the platform on any occasion. We congratulate Mr. Hanson on his maiden political speech in this city. We hope to hear him again often.

J. W. deB. Farris K. C.



Chief speaker at meeting here last night in support of Olof Hanson, Liberal candidate for House of Commons.

Clear Cut Statement of Policy From Olof Hanson Well Received

(continued from page 1)

grants being kept out until there was work for the people already here. Naturally, he was in favor of the Dominion government lending assistance to the municipalities and provinces in dealing with unemployment if they were unable to meet the situation themselves. He had already expressed favor for reducing the age at which old age pensions might start. He was in favor of all these things being worked out along business lines.

Premier King had showed himself to be a businessman and one proof of this had been his selection of Hon. Charles A. Dunning, who himself had been an immigrant to Canada, for minister of finance. He asked the audience not to "fire" from office one who had proved himself to be an outstanding statesman and one who could handle the affairs of the country in a business like way.

Mr. Farris

Mr. Farris, the next speaker, was glad of this opportunity to address the people of Prince Rupert once more. He spoke appreciatively of the service that had been given to the city of Prince Rupert and the province of British Columbia by T. D. Pattullo. He expressed his firm conviction that, after the next election, Mr. Pattullo would be Prime Minister of British Columbia and he would probably be the most courageous, efficient and sincere Prime Minister in the history of the province. Paying tribute to Mr. Hanson, Mr. Farris expressed the opinion that it was not so much talkers but thinkers and speakers whom Canada needed in her public life today. A man who had adapted himself to conditions in a new country and had succeeded as Mr. Hanson had and, in doing so, had provided work for many others was one whom the speaker believed could truly and efficiently serve this riding.

The people at this election, Mr. Farris declared, must choose not only between two men and two parties but between great issues. The future of the Dominion as a part of the Empire was at stake and issues of greater importance than any since Confederation had arisen. The government, which could have clung to office for almost two years longer, had called an election at this time because the Premier had considered these issues of such great importance that a mandate of the people upon them should be obtained.

Out of the Dunning budget had arisen the great question of British preference. The proposal in the budget was to divert from United States to Great Britain some two million dollars' worth of purchasing power annually by means of preferential tariff. The policy was that Canada should trade with the countries that traded most with Canada. There was also to be decided the question of representation at the Imperial Conference in September when the Prime Ministers and leading cabinet ministers of all the Dominions of Empire would foregather to discuss means of binding closer the trade relations of the Empire. It was for the people to decide whether they approved of Mackenzie King's policy of binding Canada closer with the Empire. If they did not favor this now was the time to vote against the King government and send Mr. Bennett to the conference with his cake of ice and club. Mr. Bennett was an ambitious man and, having great wealth and enjoying every material thing of life, he would now like to be Premier of Canada. Failing to lead his party to power, he would, doubtless, be dropped by the wayside as had Arthur Meighen and, fully realizing this, he was doing his best to create issues other than that main outstanding one which would decide the whole future of Canada and, very possibly, of the entire British Empire.

Issues That Die

Many of the false issues raised by the Tories would die and never be heard of more after July 28, Mr. Farris predicted. He then explained that he would treat these issues on their three bases—first, dust, second, prejudice, and third, ridicule. The Conservatives had raised the political dust of unemployment. The speaker was not discounting the seriousness of this problem. He asked his hearers, however, to compare what Bennett and McRae might be expected to do for the unemployed with the great work that Mackenzie King had already done on behalf of labor, both in Canada and the United States.

"It is no laughing matter," de-

clared Mr. Farris when his allusion to the United States provoked mirth at the rear of the hall. "His record is one that all British people and Canadians might well be proud of. He, himself, comes of sturdy British stock than which there is none better."

"And where was he in the war?" asked an interrupter.

"And where was Mr. Bennett?" rejoined the speaker to provoke an outburst of applause which drowned the interruption.

"The man who would make a remark like that is one who has been basely deceived and fed of a poison for which he should have been inoculated long ere this time. I regard it as a fool remark coming from one whose mind has been poisoned," declared the speaker with some heat.

Regarding Unemployment

The principle that unemployment was, first, a municipal affair, second, provincial, and, lastly in case of emergency, a federal matter, had been accepted back in 1921 when there had been a Conservative government in Ottawa and a Liberal in Victoria. Why was Tolmie so keen about this matter now when it had not even been mentioned a few months ago? What had he done for unemployment that justified him now asking for federal relief? No, this Tory dust would not stick in the eyes of the people and he was confident that the major issues of the campaign would not be lost sight of.

If Mr. Bennett had the cure for unemployment, he (Mr. Farris) thought it unfair that he should not offer to help Ramsay MacDonald in Great Britain or United States where the situation was vastly more serious than in Canada.

Mr. Farris questioned the effectiveness of the Tory cure-all of high protection. It had not proven a great success in United States where today there were probably more out of work than in any other country. The Liberal view was that, in the matter of tariff, the consumer, who must ultimately pay, was entitled to some consideration. The Liberal policy was to put on a protective tariff where and when it was needed as they were doing today for Great Britain as against the United States.

It was a common practice for the Conservatives to raise the matter of United States prejudice against the Liberals, Mr. Farris said. The Dunning budget, he continued, was attacked by Mr. Stevens by an appeal to prejudice against the United States and by ridicule of the countervailing clauses and the British Preference. Mr. Stevens quoted figures to show that Canada in 1929 had bought \$400,000,000 more than she sold to United States.

"He speaks only of our trade with the United States. He does not admit that Canada is the fifth nation in the world in volume of trade and that its favorable trade balance is exceeded only by that of New Zealand."

Mr. Farris then quoted from editorials and articles in the Province newspaper, statements such as that Canada's foreign trade was "regarded with amazement by foreign nations," and that "only one country in the world, New Zealand, has so favorable a balance of trade as Canada."

Mr. Stevens, he said, talked of Canada's unfavorable trade balance of 609 million dollars in the two years 1928 and 1929.

But in 1920 and 1921, when Mr. Stevens was Minister of Trade and Commerce for a short time, the unfavorable balance had been 651 millions.

"They made no move to touch the tariff at that time, but today they tell you a higher tariff is the cure-all."

"This unfavorable balance with the U. S. in an old problem. The Tories never solved it, but the Liberals are solving it. They put an increased tariff on iron and steel and we read today that a new iron and steel industry is to be started here."

Mr. Stevens had made fun of the countervailing duties and said they did not amount to anything. He had said the countervailing duties meant that Canadian tariffs were made in Washington; that the Canadian tariff must come down automatically if the U. S. duty was reduced and that dumping could thus be carried out.

"The countervailing clauses apply only upward from the normal tariffs we have fixed. If the tariff comes down, ours stays where it

was in our own tariff list. Mr. Stevens knows that."

Turning finally to the British Preference, which Mr. Stevens had also treated humorously, he traced the history of British Preference, adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1897 and since increased from time to time until it had reached 33 1-3% on most items. It also recognized that Great Britain was Canada's best customer and therefore it was good business to encourage the purchase of British goods here.

Hon. Mr. Dunning had stated on his responsibility as minister of the crown that the British Preference items in the budget affected trade amounting to 200 million dollars last year.

"It is as if I had a property to sell you and I told you it had a garden with roses and fine shrubs and you asked Mr. Stevens to go and see it and he came back with a withered dandelion and thistles and some dead leaves and said this was what he had found there."

"What about this man who has done just this thing in his labored humor about items of the British Preference?"

"But what are the facts? Mr. Stevens knows them."

Holding up a copy of Hansard, the speaker showed that it contained all the budget items listed in their columns under their respective headings: British Preference, Intermediate and General, the latter applying to the United States and all other non-treaty nations.

"He tried to make you believe it all applied to Great Britain. The fact is that the list contained items on which there could be no duty against Britain because we do not buy such articles from there, but they had to be in the list to show the intermediate and the general tariff against countries from which they do or might come."

Substantial Reductions

Mr. Farris then quoted at length from the budget speech of Hon. Mr. Dunning to show that substantial reductions, and in many cases complete wiping out of the tariff had been granted to Great Britain with the specific object of diverting purchases from the United States to Great Britain.

"And when, knowing these facts, Mr. Stevens rocks his audiences with his bunkum, I repeat that he is not dealing fairly with the constituents that he expects to believe him."

"And now, what about the effect in the Old Country if this gesture from Canada, hailed by British opinion high and low, is to be turned down in this election?"

"What would be the sentimental effect?"

"What about it from a business standpoint, with Britain our best customer?"

"I tell you that the United States is more afraid of the British Preference today than of anything else."

"And what about the Imperial Conference. Who is to represent Canada at that gathering?"

"I predict that out of this election and out of that conference will come a new idea of Empire relations, founded not on sympathy but on sentiment, interlinked with good business and freedom of trade," Mr. Farris concluded.

"As soon as the British preference was introduced in Canada, there was a new sentiment for Canada in Great Britain instead of the former prejudice as evidenced in their refusal to buy our wheat," declared Mr. Farris. "The opportunity is now ours to decide what we shall do—whether we shall sit in the glory of the Mother Land's appreciation or under the frost of repudiation. The future is ours, let us not overlook our opportunities."

Mr. Pattullo

In opening his remarks, Mr. Pattullo returned a compliment that had been paid him by Mr. Farris. It was under Mr. Farris' regime as attorney-general in British Columbia that much beneficent legislation, including old age pensions, had been enacted. Then as always the Liberal party had been pre-eminent on the side of the common people.

Speaking of federal affairs, Mr. Pattullo expressed his firm belief that the King administration had given Canada wise and prudent government that had gone to build up the country. Mr. King himself was a statesman of first rank and one of the leaders in world affairs. He had been gifted by training and by family history for the position of Prime Minister of Canada. He was a student of constitutional practice and his whole being vibrated for the cause of humanity. He (Mr. Pattullo) was proud to be here in support of Mackenzie King and also in support of Olof Hanson, a pioneer and a good citizen. Hanson was a Swede but Swedes were amongst the best settlers of Can-

ada. Hon. R. W. Bruhn, president of the council at Victoria, was a Swede. These people had been invited to come here and they had taken over the responsibilities of citizenship on having become naturalized. Canadians must receive them as their own without reservation of any kind. How could they be expected to become good citizens if, around the corners, reservations were whispered about them?

In this campaign, Mr. Pattullo saw as outstanding issues, first, the future of Canada and its status within the Empire, second, the relation of Canada to other parts of the world. Premier King had taken the stand that Canada should take a position of responsibility within the Empire. Mr. Bennett said that the British preference should be annulled and, if Mr. Bennett were elected, that \$200,000,000 of trade would go back to the United States. If the people did not want Canada to retain its present status within the Empire, then they should vote for Bennett. There was only one decision, however, that he thought a real Canadian could make. Nor could he see how any Britisher could vote any other way except for the preferential tariff.

Mr. Bennett also said that he would annul the trade treaties of Canada with other countries, and so antagonize those other nations.

Unemployment

Speaking of unemployment, Mr. Pattullo showed that Premier Tolmie had not thought it important enough to tell the members of the legislature about it then but now he came along and declared that he had sent a telegram to Premier King in February appealing for aid in dealing with unemployment. It was about that time that the minister of labor in Victoria had ordered out of his office a delegation which came to talk about unemployment. Such was the attitude of the Conservative government at Victoria at the time of the last session although they were very keen now after Premier Tolmie had promised the power of his government in ousting Mackenzie King from office. If the provincial government felt that the unemployment situation was so serious, they had millions of money they might spend in giving relief work without even calling a session of the legislature to discuss it.

There was only one cure for unemployment, Mr. Pattullo declared, and that was not by putting on high tariffs but rather by getting industrialists, financiers and governments together and lay down a program which would spread industry over the year and eliminate seasonal unemployment and over-production. The financial structure must be so re-arranged that people had the money to pay for their wants.

The Dominion of Canada, Mr. Pattullo asserted, had never had a more able cabinet than that which was in office today under Mackenzie King. "We do not hear of who will be in Bennett's cabinet, Bennett who was too mediocre himself to be taken into the original Borden cabinet. I suppose Stevens and Manion would be two of them."

If Bennett came into power, Mr. Pattullo did not believe they would do a whit better than the Tolmie government at Victoria which was proving a deplorable failure and was so rapidly losing the confidence of the people that there would soon be a change.

As For Prince Rupert

As for Prince Rupert, Mr. Pattullo declared the city was founded upon a rock and its future was never brighter than it was today. "Could not you people accelerate it a little bit yourselves?" The betting in Canada was two to one that the King government would go back into power. Without saying anything in the least disparaging about Mr. Brady, Mr. Pattullo asked the people if they wished the idea of having an opposition member for the next four years. He did not think the people did.

As far as he (Mr. Pattullo) personally was concerned, when he went to Ottawa, he thought more could be obtained through Hanson from Mackenzie King than through Brady who had "called the Premier

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"I told my wife to get some kind of light breakfast food and I would try it. She came home with a small package of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN. I ate it for breakfast lunch and dinner, with a common tea-saucer full with milk at each meal. I have been doing this for a month. I have stopped taking dope (medicines). I work 9 to 12 hours. I have a good appetite. And now I am gaining flesh and believe I am getting well."

—George C. O'Connell (address on request).

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a coward and everything else disreputable he could think of."

"If you believe in a policy where Canada stands foursquare and sold a part of the British Empire, if you believe in the upbuilding of the Dominion of Canada, I tell you people that you should register your votes overwhelmingly in favor of Mackenzie King by casting your ballots in favor of Olof Hanson on July 28."

Mr. Pattullo was the last speaker at the meeting which concluded about 10:30 p.m. At the close of the meeting, three hearty cheers were given, first for Mackenzie King, and then for Hanson. The meeting opened with the singing of "O Canada" and closed with the National Anthem. Charles P. Balagno's augmented orchestra was present and played lively music before the opening and after the close.

At the meeting of the city council last night it was decided to sell Lots 57 and 58 Block 46, Section 9 to Mr. Ede provided it is found that the city has proper title to them, something of which the city solicitor was doubtful.



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