

# The Vital Issue

"What we have to decide is this—Are we going to continue the protective system of this country or are we not? That is the question and that is the whole question. And the great, big, necessary thing is that every voter in this country from the Yukon to Halifax knows that this is the question he or she is deciding when he or she votes in this great contest."

—ARTHUR MEIGHEN

**T**HE vital issue in the coming election—in fact, the only issue—is the Tariff, and to every clear thinking Canadian it should be readily apparent that a Protective Fiscal Policy is absolutely essential to stability, progress and development.

Every important country in the world upholds Protection as an essential economic principle. Even Great Britain—so long the stronghold of Free Trade—has now adopted laws that constitute Protection of the most effective kind. In fact, the present policy among most nations is towards raising their tariff walls, not lowering them. In the face of these facts it would be suicidal for Canada to do exactly the reverse and discard the fiscal system which has been responsible for its progress during the past forty-three years.

Free Trade would mean death to Canadian Industry. It would also result in the immediate closing down of Canadian plants of foreign firms, with consequent additional unemployment. There are to-day 650 American factories alone in Canada. Similar proposed ventures would be abandoned. New capital would refuse to come

to a Country lacking adequate protection and present industrial enterprise would be promptly strangled by foreign competition.

The preservation of the home market by a Reasonable Protective Tariff is vital to both city dweller and agrarian alike—now as never before. More capital is urgently needed for the development of Canada's enormous resources, which will result in a lessening of unemployment and an increased population. More work and more workers will produce an enlarged home market for products of both city and farm, and the exodus of Canadian men and women—and the dollars they earn—will be precluded.

The United States has slammed her trade door in the face of Canadian farmers by adopting the Fordney Bill, and the farmer is consequently now even more dependent upon the home market than in the past.

Yet Crerar asks you to destroy that home market by voting for Free Trade.

**King's policy—if he has one—will result in the destruction of the Tariff.**

Meighen stands four square for Reasonable Protection—Protection for all the people—and asks for an overwhelming mandate to give both industry and agriculture that assurance which will spell prosperity for all. Individual prosperity depends upon National prosperity. Your personal interests and Canada's very existence hang upon your vote.

*Meighen will lead us through*

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee

## National Railways At the Fair

Unique and Instructive Exhibit Depicting Extent of Government-Owned System.

If there is any single exhibit at this year's Canadian National Exhibition that will prove to be a Mecca to visitors, it is that of the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways. Both from the standpoint of interest that it will excite and the wide knowledge it will disseminate the exhibit is of outstanding importance.

The exhibit occupies two of the large circular rooms in the Railway Building. As the display in each room is fundamentally different, each has, of course, its own particular feature.

### Canada's National Way.

The large circular room at the northwest angle of the building is devoted to one particular purpose: the conveying to visitors a conception of the extent and importance of Canada's "Great National Highway," with its 22,375 miles of steel rails, and an ocular demonstration of the vastness of the country and the rich resources peculiar to each of the nine provinces of the Dominion. The provision made for attaining this twofold object is both unique and elaborate.

Skirting in circular form about two-thirds of the room is a painting nearly a hundred feet in width by nearly twenty feet in height. On the left, or eastern side, as the visitor enters, is depicted a section of the Pacific coast extending from south of Portland, Ore., to north of Prince Rupert, while its view inland extends well into the prairie country. Within this area are shown the location of the principal cities, rivers, lakes and that vast range of mountains stretching eastward some 400 miles. There is also shown in heavy red lines the various routes of the Canadian National Railway System operating in that part of the country.

At the other, or western, end of the picture is depicted the Atlantic coast from south of New York to Labrador. Hudson's Bay, with its various feeding streams, stands out in bold relief. So, in a modified way, do the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and other important rivers of the area covered by the picture. Standing out in bold relief, in red, are the gridiron of railways owned and operated in Eastern and Middle Canada by the Canadian National Railways—the largest single system in the world, and the only system whose lines run wholly through the Dominion from coast to coast. The

location of the principal cities is also shown.

Appropriately grouped in the centre of the picture between the scenes depicting the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts are large paintings representing each of the nine provinces. A forest of giant trees depicts the lumbering resources of British Columbia. A vast herd of sheep grazing upon the prairie is emblematic of Alberta. Standing sheaves of wheat, with fields and elevators in the background, represents Saskatchewan. The Fort Garry Hotel, standing near the remaining section of old Fort Garry, indicates the growth of Manitoba. A magnificent painting of Niagara Falls is indicative of the resources of Ontario in hydro-electric power. A striking picture of the Citadel of Quebec, with the river at its feet bossomed with vessels, represents the Province of Quebec. A river, flanked by rich verdure and carrying logs down streams to mills, represents the lumber industry of New Brunswick. A harbor scene, with vessels moored at a dock, represents the maritime resources of Nova Scotia; while a rich pastoral scene aptly depicts Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf."

Directly in the centre of the picture is a bright, blank aluminum-surfaced sheet on which movie pictures of Canada from coast to coast are thrown as a lecturer carries visitors across the vast Dominion.

On the northern wall of the same room are two other important large and interesting pictures. One of these, in natural colors, and about 20 by 10 feet in size, shows Mount Robson, the highest in the Rockies, reaching as it does an altitude of 13,069 feet. With Robson occupying the centre of the picture and flanked on either side by subordinate mountains and the foot of its glacier washed by a deep blue lake, the scene is not one to be forgotten. The other picture has a map of the world as its centre, while around it, sailing upon a blue sea, are the steamers of the Canadian Merchant Marine, the Government-owned service of over 60 vessels operated by the Canadian National Railways.

### Industrial and Operating Exhibit.

The exhibit in the second circular room is designed to represent the industrial and operating end of the Canadian National Railways. A new

feature in this room is a section designed to depict the operation of the elevator system of Port Arthur and Fort William. In the foreground is a model of the Canadian National Railways elevator, the original of which has a capacity of ten million bushels—the largest in the world. At this elevator a vessel is in the act of being loaded, while, in order to increase the realism of the scene, trains and steamers, by a mechanical device, are kept in motion. Another section has elaborate displays, in huge glass jars, of a full range of Canadian fruits, while hanging in the background are transparent scenes of various phases of Canadian life. Across the room from this display is a large section devoted to exhibits of Canadian wild animals of practically all kinds, while in the background is a picture of heroic size of the famous Algonquin Provincial Park and game reserve. On the western wall, covering 40 by 18 feet of space, is a topical map of Canada from coast to coast, and showing not only the main and branch lines of the Canadian National System, but the principal cities and towns. The letters showing the principal towns are automatically brought into bold relief by an ingenious electric device.

## THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and old. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Forest Fires Injure Everyone.

Forest fires burn up millions of dollars worth of property annually. This is a dead loss, benefitting no one; injuring everyone. Canadian governments, railway commissions, forest protective associations, and lumbermen, spend a million and a half dollars annually in fighting forest fires, but these organizations are powerless unless supported by the co-operation of citizens. An alert public opinion is one of the greatest safeguards of our forests.

Submarines are forbidden to Germany by the terms of the Peace Treaty.

### The Little Word "That."

While I was waiting in a railway station in a large Eastern city, says a writer in *Youths' Companion*, I overheard snatches of conversation from two college women who sat just behind me. One of them was speaking about an old essay that she had written while she was in college, and that she had found in a bureau drawer.

"I did not suppose I ever knew that much about any subject," she said.

At once I was reminded of my little friend Margaret Ann and her enthusiastic efforts to hold everyone round her to strict grammatical order in the use of the little word "that." In season and out she was on the alert. In her section of the country the turning of "that" into an adverb was a daily offense. But a conscientious teacher had drilled and drilled against it until Margaret Ann's little seven-year-old ears had become very sensitive.

One morning she came breathless to my door and exclaimed, "That Boy Scouts man last night said 'that long!'"

I could not help smiling and asking playfully, "And you did not say anything?"

"I almost hollered out," she said, with her eyes as big as saucers.

And then I remembered an evening on a neighbor's porch where Margaret Ann was a frequent visitor. The head of the house who was describing some article said, "It was that long and that wide."

Instantly little Margaret Ann's eyes dilated, and, sidling up to me with much concern, she whispered, "Shall I say anything? Shall I say anything?"

A few days after my experience in the railway station two young girls of thirteen and fourteen were calling on me. In the midst of their conversation one of them happened to use the phrase "that much." Of course I had to relate the episode of the station and tell them the story of little Margaret Ann.

Their genuine interest and desire to be correct led them to ask question after question. Nor did their questions cease until they were fully satisfied that the word "that" could not in strictness be used as an adverb—that is, could not be used to modify an adjective, as in "that much," "that long," "that wide," "that far," and so forth.

They were equally zealous in rehearsing together the forms that are correct—"as much as that," "as long as that," "as wide as that," "as far as that," or "so much," "so long," "so wide," "so far." One was clever enough to suggest that everything true of "that" is likewise true of "this." And then happily off they went, declaring unswerving allegiance to little Margaret Ann.

Would that there were countless Margaret Anns to prod those who sin against the little word "that!"

### The World's Richest Island.

No matter how rich you are, how powerful the nation to which you belong, and to what height of civilization you have reached, unless you can get enough to eat, you will die.

In other words, unless the world could obtain sufficient supplies of fertilizers there would not be sufficient food.

Every year the population of the world is increasing, and every year the amount of "virgin soil" is decreasing, which means that to make the land sufficiently productive we must have more and more fertilizers.

The British Government realized this and sent an expedition to a tiny island in the remotest part of the Pacific ocean at the very start of the war.

The reason for this was that for untold years millions of sea birds, attracted by the loneliness of this spot, had nested there, and their inhabitation had left a huge deposit of phosphate, something like sixty feet deep, and amounting to three hundred million tons.

Nauru was the name of this island, and up to the outbreak of war it belonged to Germany.

The island, with its deposits enough to keep the whole Empire going for years to come, is now the joint property of Britain, New Zealand, and Australia.

Potash is another fertilizer which before the war was almost entirely a German monopoly.

Fortunately that is now broken, France having taken very good care at the peace to secure the potash mines in Alsace-Lorraine.

Armies, navies, and wealth are all very well, but a nation wants something to eat!

### Thy Tenderness.

"To some—unclouded skies and sunny days.

To some—grey weather and laborious ways:

To all—Thy grace:

To those who fail—Thy tenderness."

—John Oxenham.

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is a triumph of enthusiasm. Nothing great was ever achieved without it.—Emerson.

## WHAT TO DO FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

Good Advice From One Who  
Had Suffered Much.

Nine tenths of all forms of indigestion or so-called stomach trouble are not due to the condition of the stomach at all, but are caused by other influences. The great contributing cause of indigestion is thin blood. Good blood and plenty of it is required by the stomach to take care of the food. If the blood is thin the stomach functions sluggish, food lies undigested, gas forms and causes pains in various parts of the body. Instead of getting nourishment from the blood the system gets poison.

Relief from this condition can be obtained by the tonic treatment which Mr. D. Shaw, Mt. Stewart, P.E.I., tried and now warmly recommends to others. Mr. Shaw says: "I suffered from indigestion for over four years, and have tried many of the well-known remedies for such troubles, but never obtained more than temporary relief. The trouble was aggravated by constipation setting in owing to the stomach failing to do its work, and laxatives only gave relief to the bowels and left the stomach in worse condition. The result was my blood was growing more and more anaemic, I did not sleep well at night and was growing despondent. I was in this wretched condition when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got three boxes and by the time they were finished there was some change for the better. This greatly encouraged me and I continued taking the pills for some three months, by which time my stomach was all right again, my blood good, nerves strong and life was again worth living. My advice to all who suffer from stomach trouble is to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Forest Conservation by Wise Use.

There are two lines of forest conservation; first, the preserving of living trees from fire and insects till ready for cutting, and, second, the utilizing to the fullest extent of the trees when cut down. The first is the object of all forest services and protective societies; the second is the aim of the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior, Canada. When pulp was first made from wood, spruce was the only species which gave satisfactory results. Then, after a long course of experimentation, a method was found to utilize balsam fir; and within the last few weeks the first successful production on a commercial scale of pulp from jack pine has been announced. The utilizing of these new woods not only lessens the pressure on spruce but it also makes woods valuable that were formerly comparatively valueless, enables the logger to harvest his crop more economically, and leaves the cut-over woods in better shape for the growth of a new crop of trees.

### Butterflies That Carry Scent.

Butterflies have been compared to flowers on many occasions, but it is not generally known that these little creatures not only resemble flowers in appearance, but are scented like flowers, and carry their scent in bottles.

It is the male and not the female butterfly that carries the scent-bottles, and he uses the scent to attract the female.

Those who have brushed a finger over the wing of the common white butterfly have found it covered with a white dust of scales, which have a delicate perfume of lemon or balsam. If we examine the scales under a microscope we find that some of them are modified in shape, and have little scent-bottles.

Comparatively dull in their hues, most of the scented butterflies seem to have been given the scent as a sort of compensation for their lack of color. Some of the dull-colored night butterflies or moths have quite a strong odor.

Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness,—to make some nook of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God, to make some human heart a little wiser, manlier, happier,—more blessed, less accursed.—Carlyle.

Solomon's Temple, for the building of which practically the whole manhood of Israel was commandeered, would have cost \$5,000,000,000 to construct at present prices.

People think religion is confined in an edifice, to be worshipped at an altar. In reality it is an attitude toward divinity which is reflected through life.—David Starr Jordan.