

CANADA DID WELL

Honors Worthily Won at International Live Stock Show.

Friendly Rivalry at Chicago Splendidly Revealed the Possibilities of Our Northern Neighbor.

Further evidence, if any were needed, of the friendly relations between Canada and the United States might have been found by a visit to the International Live Stock Show recently held at the Chicago Stock Yards. There the Canadian and American were to be found side by side in the friendliest competition, the loser willingly admitting defeat when the other fellow carried off the blue ribbon. Some of the choicest and best of Canadian stock was there, and much of it returned loaded down with ribbons denoting firsts, championships that indicate pedigree, breeding and worth, and cups and trophies that were won in hard and severe contests. The hay and grain classes were points of great interest, and here Canada did well, securing many prizes.

Twenty-five first prizes were listed in the oats class; Canada carried away 22 of them. A sample of oats from the Province of Alberta, weighing 48 pounds to the bushel, was the heaviest sample in the show. It was Alberta oats that took the sweepstakes, the exhibitor in this case, J. W. Lucas, of Cayley, repeating what he did last year.

In wheat there were 25 first prizes to be awarded; Canada got 23 of them.

The greatest interest was shown when the horse classes were called. Here also Canada stood well to the front. The Percheron entries showed that Canada breeders were popular and successful exhibitors. Championships were awarded to a number, and first prizes were common. The same may be said of Clydesdales. This breed stood out prominently, there were many entries, and this old-time popular breed had an unusual number of admirers. This was especially so in "Wee Donald's" case. Here was a Saskatchewan horse, his owner talking back to Canada the grand championship. Not only has he done it this year, but last year as well—two years in succession—something never before done at the Live Stock show. In Clydesdales Canada won places in every class in which entries were made.

The same story could be repeated in sheep and hogs, honors being heaped upon honors on Canadian entries. Particularly important is the fact that first prize for alfalfa seed was awarded for seed grown at Brooks, Alberta, in competition with 43 entries. Alfalfa growing in Western Canada has been increasing by leaps and bounds, and this victory will give it—and the dairy industry, which is always linked with it—a further impetus.

A visit to the Canadian government exhibits of grains, grasses, vegetables, fruits, minerals and other products of the Dominion to the north, revealed in tabloid form what the great country to the north could do. A great interest was aroused in this exhibit, and it was greatly admired by visitors to the Live Stock show. Representatives of the government were on hand for the purpose of giving information to those desiring it.—Advertisement.

Foolish Question. Careless like—Any of you fellows see a pair of leggings around here? Boston Mike—Well, as there are about two hundred men in this company and they all wear leggings, I don't suppose it would surprise them any if they did see a pair.—The Leatherneck.

A Grievous Mistake. At Jim Rose's boarding house is a fellow all out of humor. He does his own mending—likes to do it. Hasn't a wife to do it for him, so just does it himself. But what he's angry about is—well, he has reason for feeling a bit feverish in temperature. The other day he made the mistake of cutting a leg from his Sunday trousers to patch a pair of old ones.—Exchange.

Blue Nose. Blue Nose is a popular name for a native of Nova Scotia. Halliburton, in "Sam Slick," gives the following account of its origin: "Pray, sir," said one of my fellow passengers, "can you tell me why the Nova Scotians are called Blue Nose?" "It is the name of a potato," said I, "which they produce in the greatest perfection, and boast to be the best in the world. The Americans have in consequence given them the nickname 'Blue Noses.'"

Railroad Improvement. A south coast railway company is experimenting with a new engine which can not only go from side to side but forward.—London Punch.

"God Be With Ye." As a matter of fact we English-speaking folk have a word to say at parting which means a lot. "Good-by" is a contraction of "God be with ye," but not one person in a million thinks of this when using it. While we may not object to our butcher having divine guidance, the wish is certainly not in our mind when we say to him over the telephone: "Now don't forget about the lamb chops; good-by!"

Cooks may come and cooks may go, but the eating habit stays forever.

PRESIDENT URGES CO-OPERATION IN RESCUING WORLD

Points Out to Congress What He Considers the Imperative Duty of the United States.

PARTY HOLDING POWER MUST TAKE ACTION

MESSAGE POINTS OUT FLAWS IN JONES ACT, FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE

Immediate Tariff Legislation the President Holds as a Paramount Necessity—Need for Exchange of Trade With Other Nations—Would Have Authorized Settlements of Debts With Other Nations—Would Have Problems Must Be Considered—Equality of Opportunity in the Country—Nontaxable Bonds Opposed—Armsament Limitation.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Harding's message to congress was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress: It is a very gratifying privilege to appear before the congress with the republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but that there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid menaces of wars, or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disorderly conditions has added to the difficulties of government which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities that would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the disorderly conditions are so well high universal among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustment can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to the world in finance and trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and interest of a people blessed with our nation's good fortune.

Need for Restoration of World. It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main, such a program must be worked out by the nations more directly concerned, and it is the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if the nation and the cooperation of the congress were not heartily accorded.

Harmony Imperative Necessity. Incumbent upon the functions of congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is a constant call for harmony of purpose and cooperation to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our government, minimal as one must be, that an address to you is no less a message to all our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government, and it is our duty to be along the political lines, and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder any public servant in the discharge of his duty, but that patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperiled our faith in the republic, and riveted anew. We ought not find these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

Republican Responsibility. Granting that we are fundamentally a popular government, with political parties the governing agencies, I believe the political party in power should assume the responsibility to determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strike for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy.

There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national viewpoint, much larger and prompter accomplishment where our divisions are along party lines. In the broad and sufficient responsibility to divide graphically, or according to partisan or personal following. For a century and a half, partisanship has been charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fall, the responsibility is theirs, and the system has brought us to a national eminence no less than a world example.

Necessarily legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to insure results there must and will be accommodations and compromises, but in the estimate of convictions and sincere purposes, the supreme responsibility to the nation's interest must not be ignored. The shield to the high-minded public servant who would adhere to party policy is the shield of the republic as a whole.

Extols Work of Congress. It would be ungracious to witold acknowledgment of the really arguable volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extraordinary session of congress which recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the eminent conditions which during recent years, have called for the continued and almost exclusive

attention of your membership to public work. It would suggest inactivity, if not indifference, to the level of your roll calls, but we are all agreed upon the necessity of a and inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking content with the billion dollar readjustment of the burdens of taxation, which when they are solved, I shall make some recommendations about renewed confidence in the budget system for which you made provision in the extraordinary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a signal achievement, and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial, will mark its enactment as the beginning of the greatest reformation in governmental practices since the beginning of the republic.

As to Foreign Loans. There is pending a grant of authority to the administrative branch of the government for the funding and settlement of our vast foreign loans, growing out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch impotent to deal with these debts, we are hindering urgent readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves. I think it is fair for the congress to assume that the executive branch of the government would adopt no more choice of dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of congress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional approval. It is not my purpose to incident to prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this approval. It will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and the settlement of defaulted interest may be negotiated.

Merchant Marine. The previous congress, deeply concerned in behalf of our merchant marine, in 1920 enacted the existing shipping law, designed to encourage a new American merchant marine. Among other things provided to encourage our shipping on the world's seas, the repeal of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imported goods, and the creation of a new duty. During the life of the act no executive has complied with this order of the congress. When the present administration came into responsibility, it was an inquiry into the failure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones act. Only one conclusion has been possible. Frankly, the failure to execute the act, as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouncement of our commercial treaty with other nations in a chaos of trade relationships and add indelibly to the confusion of the already muddled commercial world.

Our power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships, without comity of relationship, will not give us the expanded trade which is necessary to our great merchant marine. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denouncements were necessary, encouraged the importation of goods from other countries, while the tonnage which unfurled our flag on the seas is both free and dutiable, and the cargoes which are imported to the United States are outgoing rather than incoming.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you today. It is desired that you should know that the executive branch of the government, uninfluenced by the protest of any nation, for none has the right to interfere with our policy, your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to encourage non-compliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater burden to the public treasury and which, though yet too crude to offer it today, gives such promise of expanding our merchant marine that I would argue today that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so desirable that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the honor of the nation.

Need of Tariff Legislation. There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the existing tariff laws which are temporary. I cannot too strongly urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home and abroad, and to secure our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries which contribute so notably to the very life blood of our nation.

Must Be Exchange of Trade. There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any change in our tariff policy. It is when we base our tariff on the policy preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national wealth, that we are in a position to make an exchange of trade.

Nation's Duty to Itself. Everything relating to trade, among our own and among nations, has been expanded, except in inflated prices, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone will cure. We are a creditor nation, not by normal processes, but made so by war. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are being undertaken by other nations, but we are obligated to permit our own people to share in the benefits which make for employment and maintained activities.

Every contemplation magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible and elastic tariff law, but we are not to be misled by the promises which cannot be accurately anticipated. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the power of the tariff to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law.

I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the Chief Executive, who is the creator of national duties to meet the conditions which the congress may designate.

At this point I must disavow any desire to divert the attention of the congress to the responsibilities of the office. They are already too large. If there were any other plan, I would prefer it.

Question of Valuations. There is a manifest difference of opinion about the tariff valuation of goods. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the valuation of goods, and it is not unmindful of the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure in view of the radical departure in the view of various countries, and a disordered state of money values to

provide for American valuation, but there cannot be ignored the danger of our own production costs, making our tariffs prohibitive. It might do many instances where import duties are encouraged. I believe congress ought to well consider the desirability of the only promising alternative, namely, the limitation of valuing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any goods of articles imported. In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreasing a rate may be just today and entirely out of proportion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not to be made inequitable by imports and our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary. It is not my purpose to discuss the possibility of modification by act of congress for any one or a score of schedules. I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization, if there is recognition of the tariff commission, and the congress to amend recent changes by proclamation.

Early Determination Needed. I am sure about public opinion favoring the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been reassuring signs of business revival from the slump which all the world has been experiencing. Our unemployment, which gave us grave concern only a few weeks ago, has grown encouragingly less, and now assurances and renewed confidence will attend the congressional declaration of American industry will be held secure.

Much has been said about the protective policy for ourselves making it impossible for our debtors to discharge their obligations to us. This is a contention not pressing for decision. If we choose between a policy of illness pressing for the payment of indebtedness, to a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carrying the burden of the debt, or a policy of healthiness, to a people resuming the normal ways of employment and carrying the burden of the debt, it is not my purpose to choose the latter. Sometimes we appraise largest the human ill most vivid in our minds. We have been quick to choose the latter. Sometimes we appeal to minimizing the likelihood of war and throw off the crushing burden of armament. It is all very urgent for our people to choose. Even a people unemployed and gait with hunger face a situation quite as disheartening as that of our debtors. It is our duty to do the government's part today in resuming productivity and promoting fortunate and remunerative employment.

Help for Agriculturists. Something more than tariff protection is needed for our agriculturists. The farmer has come the earlier and the heavier burdens of readjustment. There is a real depression in our agricultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the country. It is rather shocking to be told that 9,000,000 bales of cotton raised on American plantations in a given year will be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales of cotton. It is especially shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by Americans, will bring them more than a billion bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible.

Co-operation Advocated. In the main, the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to cooperative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the co-operative communities in Europe. In Russia the co-operative community has become the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individualism from engulfment in a chaotic anarchy. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state.

There is the appeal for this experiment. We are not to challenge the right of the farmer to a large share of the consumer's pay for his product, no one disputes that we can not live without the products of the soil, and we are not against the transportation cost. Given fair return for his labor, he will have no occasion to appeal for financial aid, and given assurance that his labor will not be in vain, we reassure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

The base of the pyramid of civilization, which rests upon the soil, is shrinking through the loss of population from farm to city. For a generation we have been expressing more or less concern about this tendency. Economists have warned that the population in Russia has been for a time that modern conveniences and the more intimate contact would halt the movement, but it has gone steadily on. Perhaps the only remedy is to increase it, but we ought to find a less drastic remedy.

Need for Freight Readjustment. The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates is favoring the basing points, and is not only attracting to some centers and repelling from others. A great volume of unproductive and wasteful transportation has attended, and the cost increased accordingly. The grain-milling and great-packing industries offer ample illustration, and the tendency continues. The menace in concentration are not limited to the retailing industries of agriculture and manufacturing interests in enhanced fortune. Such a movement concentrating investments made or wealth involved. It only looks to a concentration of investments made or wealth involved. It only looks to a concentration of investments made or wealth involved.

It has been perhaps the proudest claim of the American civilization that in dealing with human relationships it has constantly moved toward such justice in distributing the products of his own productivity and organization. On the way up from the elemental stages of society we have eliminated slavery and serfdom and are on the way to the elimination of poverty.

Through the eradication of illiteracy and the nationalization of mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been reached, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the rich and the favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has not come to the point where we bracket the very poor with the rich against future generations. Our efforts may well be directed to improving the status of both.

While this set of problems is commonly comprehended under the general phrase "Capital and Labor" it is really vastly broader. It is a question of social and economic organization. Labor has become a large contributor through its savings, and the stock of capital, while the people who own the largest individual fortunes are the capitalists, are themselves often hard and earnest laborers. Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of differentiation between the two groups, to determine whether a particular individual is entitled to be set down as laborer or as capitalist. He is both, and when he is both, he is the most useful citizen.

Rights of Labor and Capital. The right of labor to organize is just as fundamental and necessary as the right of capital to organize. The right of labor to negotiate to

deal with and solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its own organization, is just as essential as is the right of capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liability of the citizens as a member of a labor organization, to limit the liability of the citizen as a stockholder in a corporation for profit. Along this line of reasoning we shall find the greatest progress toward solution of our problem of capital and labor.

Just as it is not desirable that a corporation should be allowed to impose undue exactions upon the public, so it is not desirable that a labor organization should be permitted to exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distresses in order to enforce its terms. Finally, just as we are earnestly seeking or procedures whereby to adjust and settle the political difficulties between nations without resort to a long array of armaments, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization, if there is recognition of the tariff commission, and the congress to amend recent changes by proclamation.

As we have great bodies of law carefully regulating the organizations and operations of industrial and financial corporations, so we might well have plans of conference, of compromise, of mediation, arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between labor and capital. To accomplish this would involve the necessity to develop a working code of practice in dealing with such affairs. With right privileges, immunities and modes of organization thus carefully defined, it should be possible to set up judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals for the consideration and determination of a wide range of which menace the public welfare.

Holds Strike Out of Place. In an industrial society such as ours the strike, the lockout and the boycott are a part of the social life, and a disaster in their results as in war or armed revolution in the domain of politics. The same disposition of which a business, to conciliation, to recognition of the other side's point of view, the same provision of fair and recognized tribunals and procedures ought to make it possible to solve the one set of questions as easily as the other. I believe the solution of the strike problem would necessitate the exercise of care, of deliberation in the construction of a code of practice in dealing with such rights, dealing with the relations of employer and employee. This foundation is a social and economic life, and a disaster in their results as in war or armed revolution in the domain of politics. The same disposition of which a business, to conciliation, to recognition of the other side's point of view, the same provision of fair and recognized tribunals and procedures ought to make it possible to solve the one set of questions as easily as the other.

Point to Swamp Lands. Contemplating the inevitable and desirable increase of population, there is another phase of reclamation full worthy of consideration. There are 79,000,000 acres of swamp and out-over, which may be reclaimed and made as valuable as any farm lands we possess. These areas are largely located in southern states, and the reclamation program is owned by the states or by private citizens. Congress has a report of the survey of this field for reclamation, and the feasibility is established. I gladly recommend federal aid, by way of advances where state and private participation is assured.

Foremaking is one of greater benefits which government can best own. Measures are pending embodying this sound policy, and it is recommended that it is easily possible to make available permanent homes which will provide, in turn, for prosperous American families without injurious competition with established activities or imposition on wealth already accrued.

Plea for Aid to Russia. While we are thinking of promoting the fortunes of our own people, I am sure there is room in the most selfless thought of America for fellow human beings who are suffering and dying of starvation in Russia. The Volga has plunged 15,000,000 people into grievous famine. Our country's agencies are exerting themselves to the utmost to save the lives of children in this area, but it is now evident that unless relief is afforded, the loss of life will extend into the millions. Americans cannot be deaf to such a call as that.

We do not recognize the government of Russia, nor tolerate the propaganda which it disseminates therefrom, but we do not forget the traditions of Russian friendship. We may put aside our consideration of all international relations, and the reclamation of the American relief administration with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seeds, not only to relieve the wave of death through starvation, but to enable spring planting in the seed grain, and to give the exhausted temporarily to stem starvation.

The American relief administration is directed in Russia by former officers of our own army, and has fully demonstrated its ability to transport and distribute relief. The American hands without hindrance or loss. The time has come to add the government's support to the wonderful relief already wrought out of the generosity of the American private purse. I am not unaware that we have suffered from a shortage of relief supplies, but it is not my purpose to me we should be "different" to our own heart's content, and out of accord with the spirit which acclaims the Chief Executive, who do not neglect our own national abundance to lighten this burden of woe upon a people who are helpless and in famine peril.

There are a full score of topics concerning which it would be becoming to address you and on which I would like to make a report at a later time. I have alluded to the things requiring your early attention, but I cannot not end this limited address without a suggested amendment to the organic law.

Opposes Nontaxable Bonds. Many of us belong to that school of thought which is hesitant about altering the fundamental law. I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek nontaxable investment, and the menacing increases of public debt, federal, state and municipal, all justify a proposal to change our constitution so as to end the issue of nontaxable bonds. No action can change the many billions of outstanding bonds, but we can guard against future encouragement of capital's paralysis, while a halt in the growth of public indebtedness would be beneficial throughout our whole land.

Such a change in the Constitution must be very thoroughly considered before submission. I suggest the consideration because the drift of wealth into nontaxable securities is hindering the flow of large capital to our industry, manufacturing, agricultural and carrying, and we are discouraging the very activities which make our wealth. Agreeable to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the purposes of the executive branches of the government, I have an international conference, most earnestly at work on plans for the limitation of armaments and a naval budget, and the just settlement of problems which might develop into causes of international disagreement. It is easy to believe a world hope is just around the corner. A most gratifying world accomplishment is not impossible.

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Have You a Cough? How's Your Blood? Here's How to Get Rid of the Cough and Rebuild the Body. Waterloo, Iowa—"I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken it as a blood tonic, also for deep-seated coughs and colds and it was very beneficial. It builds up the whole system in a good healthy condition and makes for rich pure blood."—W. M. May, 913 Lafayette St. If you need a building-up tonic obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from your nearest druggist, or write Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

They say city young men are the healthiest. City young men seldom get a chance to eat too much. Something always "turns up" for the man who has a good plan.

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