

The Herald

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Increasing Home Industry.

In discussions of our tariff laws many very foolish contentions are advanced by opponents of the Federal Government. The tariff is too important a question to be dealt with in the inconsequent, untenable fashion so frequently indulged in by the opponents of the Government, with no other view than the hope of making a little political capital.

A Mr. Sclater, an eminent American authority on tariff matters, recently contributed to the public press an article in which he says, among other things, that during the year 1919 more than two hundred American manufacturing erected or leased manufacturing buildings in Canada.

These manufacturers established themselves in Canada, first, to escape the Canadian tariff, and, secondly, to take advantage of the preferential treatment given by other parts of the British Empire on goods originating within the boundaries of the British Commonwealth. Today the American manufacturer who has any large volume of business in Canada, must establish himself in Canada to hold that business.

The language here quoted conveys some idea of how disastrous to this country would be a lowering of the tariff barriers between us and the Republic to the South of us. Long lists are available, on the best of authority, of the multiplicity of articles manufactured in Canada by American firms.

Mr. F. W. Field, Trade Commissioner, of Toronto, shows that a revision in April, 1919, of data relative to American industrial concerns operating in Canada, proved there were 388 manufacturing works in this country, which are connected with similar industries in the United States. The total investment was estimated at \$264,939,592. The new American industries which located in Canada in 1920, bring the total of such concerns to well over 500, and the aggregate capital up to \$340,000,000.

Surely it must require considerable temerity to assert that a tariff system which produces such substantial results is bad for Canada. The amount of employment afforded to Canadian workmen by these new enterprises is enormous, and it is steadily increasing. The benefits of one eye are thus demonstrated without resort to academic theory. "The tariff is

forcing foreign capital to invest in Canada by hundreds of millions of dollars, and is causing the diffusion of hundreds of millions annually in wages among Canadian workmen.

Turning a Sharp Corner

Certain American politicians are using the failure of the League of Nations to prevent the war between Poland and Soviet Russia's evidence that the League has broken down. With the League as a primary issue in the Presidential election, campaign, those who oppose the entrance of the United States into it pile this latest argument on top of the others.

Up to this time, the favorite anti-League argument has been a conception of a powerful super-government, by entering which the United States would sacrifice its autonomy and become a pawn for use in European intrigues. American boys were shown done to death on a thousand imaginary battlefields. The employment of the draft in the great war has been recalled, by inference if not by actual words to make this dream picture vivid.

And now the Russo-Polish incident shows the League up as futile. This terrible monster which was to gobble up the American eagle without salt has shown no power. What has drawn its claws?

The truth is that the League of Nations cannot function in practical affairs without a reasonable degree of unanimity. On the Polish question, as Mr. Lloyd George has said, this unanimity did not exist.

The idea back of the League is to serve notice upon warlike nations that the majority opinion of humanity bars their way to conquest. Without a clear understanding of the view taken by humanity as a whole, no action can follow on the part of the League.

Any attempt to make the League of Nations a scapegoat for present failures in international politics is unworthy of enlightened statesmanship. The anti-League politicians of the United States would have been equally vociferous in criticism had the League shown power in the Russo-Polish warfare.

London Daily Mail: With independence and the true Polish frontier assured, it would be madness for Poland to enter into the gamble of a fresh aggressive campaign. If she does so, and the position changes again—as it very well may—Poland's claim to Allied sympathy will fail to zero.

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Pushing Forward!

Great Britain has always been fortunate in some of her enemies. Congressman Fred A. Britten of Illinois, who charged that the British paid \$87,000 to one of the American party campaign funds, and now has to admit that he has no evidence to prove it, is a good man to have on the opposing side.

The barefaced lying of Mr. Britten may have some temporary influence along the line he desires. Thousands of Americans will hear of the accusation and will not hear of the exposure, just as Britten calculated. In the long run, however, a cause that depends upon falsehood weakens. The better elements are repelled by men of the Britten type. The things public liars advocate sink to the level of their own characters.

If a cause is worth while, its advocates live up to the inspiration inherent in it. The man who stoops to deliberate falsehood to advance his cause dishonors the thing he advocates as well as himself. He proclaims the hollowness of his own belief in it. He signals to the great influential majority of people to keep away.

It was worth a good deal to the British Empire to have that wartime hymn "Hymn of Hate" sung by Germans. It is a great British asset in the United States that the outstanding champion of the anti-British forces there is Mr. Hearst.

Welcome to your chosen camp, Mr. Fred A. Britten! You have proved your right to be on the anti-British side. You are among friends. So long as you find plenty of congenial company in the opposition camp there will be less danger of serious misunderstanding between the English-speaking nations.

Canada's Great Ships

New, great Passenger fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific, operating in connection with the Canadian National Railway System, are planned by the Government. Recently negotiations were carried on for the purchase of four boats, but these fell through. The intention, however, is to go ahead with the plan on the Atlantic to watch the situation from the Government viewpoint, is more favorable than on the Pacific.

The Government Railways at the present time are being administered under the Canadian Northern charter under the name of Canadian National, but all the lines will be placed formally under the incorporated Canadian Railway Company when the Grand Trunk arbitration is completed. The arbitrators, Sir Walter Casals, Sir Thomas White and Hon. W. H. Taft, were all in Ottawa attending the Bar Association, and had a preliminary conference to determine the date of opening the arbitration. The re-organization of the directorate will not take place till the arbitration is over, for will the Government, which has the decision, determine till then where the head offices will be located.

All records for oats yields in Middlesex county, Ont., were smashed on August 25th, when at the threshing at the farm of Kenneth Ross, on the second concession of East Williams, the crop averaged 75 bushels to the acre. The grain is a splendid sample in every respect. With the exception of barley, crops in general in this section are among the best ever known, and the farmers expect one of the most prosperous seasons in their history.

Poeticus Marching

Tom Crean, the silent screen man, arm in arm with Dr. Michael Clark his first lieutenant, followed by hundreds of honest farmers carrying banners bearing the following legends: "Free Trade will make you rich" "Protection fosters Trusts, Combines and Gentlemen's Agreements" "Protection is the chief corrupting influence of our National Life."

LIBERAL SECTION Hon. W. L. M. King, leader, carrying a banner with the legend: "Grandfather, John D. and Victory. D. D. McKenzie. "Not a very high protectionist."

LABOR SECTION Rev. William Ivens, F. J. Dixon, Ald Heaps, and other temporary guests of Stony Mountain Hostelery with a throng of patriots, 200 strong.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS

J. Harry Flynn, with banner—" \$2,000 or bust." Communists Bolsheviki Jimmie Simpson MHD Socialists Wild Socialists Slackers

What an inspiring spectacle such a procession would present! The picture is not overdrawn. The Regime Liberal Organ makes no secret of the plan of the enemies of the Government, which is to play up the Farmers' platform in the West and make no effort to revive the fortunes of the national Liberal Party in that part of the Dominion.

A Perilous Rescue Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Radio messages flashed from the army transport General Goethals to the Philadelphia Navy Yard via Cape May told of the rescue early today of the six officers and crew of twenty-four of the submarine S-5, after they had spent nearly two days locked in the disabled vessel beneath the Atlantic ocean, 55 miles south of Cape Henlopen. It was after three o'clock this morning when Lieut. Commander C. M. Cooke, who exercised his prerogative of being the last man to leave his vessel, was taken aboard the steamship Alanthus. Nine hours had elapsed since the plight of the undersea boat had been made public through a wireless call picked up by an amateur operator in Farmington, Conn. It was a small buoy, a development of the Great War, together with the vigilant eye of a lookout on the bridge of the transport General Goethals, that gave the thirty men on the submerged submarine S-5 their chance for life.

This small buoy, with a bell and buzzer device that can be operated when the boat is submerged, is part of the equipment of all submarines. It was cast loose when the S-5 went down. The lookout on the General Goethals saw it, being attracted by its bell as well as the fact that it was not noted on the chart. A small boat with an officer in command, was lowered from the transport to investigate. When the buoy was reached the buzzer device could be heard. The officer cut into the connection and quickly there came this message: "The submarine S-5 has been submerged for 35 hours. Air is running short. Machinery is damaged. Send for help." This plea was sent broadcast by the wireless of the General Goethals. Among those who responded was the steamer Alanthus which with the army transport stood by the submerged vessel and managed to attach grappling hooks to its stern. Holding the submarine in a vertical position a hole was bored through her plates and air pumped through to the suffering crew who had almost given up all hope of rescue.

In the meantime the call for help had been picked up by the navy wireless stations and by command of Secretary Daniels' dispatches were rushed to the rescue from Philadelphia, Newport News and New York. Before all these vessels had had time to reach the scene, however, word was flashed that all the crew has been taken aboard the steamer Alanthus. The wireless did not tell how the rescue had been effected or what vessel beside the Alanthus and General Goethals, if any, had assisted. It merely told that all were safe aboard the Alanthus. None had been injured, although all had suffered for lack of air. It was one o'clock when the first man was taken off the submarine and more than two hours later before Lieut. Commander Cooke left his vessel.

Washington, Sept. 3.—An amateur wireless operator sitting at his instrument at Farmington, Conn., hundreds of miles from the scene of the trouble, picked up the message from the air and made it public. The information was confirmed later from Philadelphia, which reported that air was being pumped to the men aboard the submarine by two steamships. During most of the afternoon the two ships rolled idly in the wave, unable to help, waiting for the navy to send ships having the gear necessary to cut through the steel hull of the submarine and release the imprisoned members of the crew. Shortly before dusk the telephone operator who had been sitting all day with his ear to the slender wire that connected the men under the water with the vessel above it, received this message from the commander of the submarine: "We must have more air." There was no other message for some time. Officers of the two ships, realizing that something must be done quickly to save the lives of the submerged men immediately, had apparatus rigged up which was lowered into the sea and connected with the submarine. Through this the vessels pumped air into the undersea craft. It is presumed that the machinery for changing the air in the submarine was damaged in the accident that caused her to submerge, as under ordinary circumstances, if the machinery is working properly, a vessel of the type of the S-5 can stay under water for several days without injury to her crew, other than inconvenience.

Dangerous Socialism

Following upon the revelations of the secret negotiations between the Russian Soviet Government and George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, published in London Aug. 12, there is special significance in the announcement, carried by the cables early this week, that the British Miners' Federation, under the leadership of Robert Smillie, is balloting for a general strike. It is significant because Smillie is one of the wild men of British Socialism against whom there has been directed a strong suspicion of active complicity with Trotsky and Lenin.

Last autumn Mr. Lloyd George hinted at some such connection, when, speaking in the House of Commons, he declared that there were "sinister influences behind" the railway strike. At that time the British Premier's statement was "ore or less rejected as a figure of reprobate rhetoric, but more recent events, and particularly the exposure of Lansbury, a friend and co-worker of Smillie's, have produced a more serious concern.

Thus the Duke of Northumberland, in the Morning Post openly makes the charge and produces data in support of it, that Smillie and his friends are co-operating with the Bolsheviki for a Bolshevik revolution in England. Nor are the statements which he makes the mere expressions of an alarmist or timid mind. The Duke

of Northumberland will be remembered by students of British politics for his duel with Mr. Smillie and Mr. Sidney Webb before the Sankey Coal Commission last year. In the House of Lords, the Duke, continuing his battle against the radicals, accused Smillie of being a dangerous member of society who was conspiring against the state. Smillie retorted that this language was libellous, and that if the Duke would repeat it publicly, unprotected by privilege, he (Smillie) would take appropriate action. Thus challenged, the Duke repeated the charge word for word in public, under no conditions of privilege, and he, moreover, published it in the National Review. Mr. Smillie, however, took no action in the courts; a backdown which carried its own significance, and which profoundly affected his prestige among numerous working men who had hitherto been hesitating whether or not to follow his leadership.

Now the Duke of Northumberland has pursued the whole matter a good deal further. He boldly asserts that Smillie and his friends are in communication with and acting for the Russian Soviet leader and goes on to state that the British organizations which have accepted Lenin's Third International are: 1. The British Socialist Party (especially the tendency represented by McLean); 2. The Socialist Labor Party; 3. The English branch of the Independent Workers of the World; 4. The Independent Workers of Great Britain; 5. The Revolutionary elements of the Irish Labor Organizations.

In accepting the principles of the Third International the organizations mentioned by the Duke are working for the Proletariat, that is to say for an oligarchy disguised as Communism. That means the abolition of existing institutions and, necessarily, the disintegration of the British Empire. "The intrigues of Russian Soviet Government," writes the Duke, "have been mainly directed towards securing control over the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland and over the triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport workers"; and he goes on to declare that the Miners' Executive, upon which Smillie is the dominant power, is "simply an international revolutionary agency whose principal aim is the destruction of the British Empire as the first step toward the worldwide Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Breadalbane Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Breadalbane, Stanley Bridge and New London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, August 27, 1920, Sept. 1, 1920—31

Patons, Ltd

THE NEW SEASON IS HERE!

Life is made up of glorious changes. The whole world loves to LOOK FORWARD, in happy anticipation of the NEW. We greet the Summer with eager welcome; then, no less eagerly, we greet the cooling Autumn and the bracing Winter. Its enjoyment calls for new Apparel—new comforts and beauties for the Home. We've spent busy months finding and gathering all these wanted things—the best obtainable at cash fair price. These are show days, when group by group we display what we have bought for you. Proud days for us—interesting days for you. Some things are more plentiful than they have been, and more moderate in price. Some are scarcer, and early selections will prevent disappointments. Come when you can.

Every Woman Will Enjoy PATONS Display of Women's Suits

So many original ideas have been evolved this season. The lines are so soft and graceful—sleeves and collars show so many new effects. Some of the suits are so dressy—charming in so many quite new effects. Perhaps you'll decide in a moment that you simply must have a certain suit. But you'll be quite as welcome if you simply come to see and go home to think about it quietly and take your time to decide what you like best. But bear in mind that the early showing always contains many charming models that will not be obtainable later on.

Patons, Ltd

September 15, 1920—14

Sept. 28th to Oct. 2nd, 1920

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The Fastest Horses in Canada and the Eastern States are coming.

The largest attendance in the history of Prince Edward Island Exhibitions is anticipated. Make your arrangements early.

For all information write the Secretary.

John J. Davies, C. R. Smallwood, President. Sec'y.-Treasurer.

September 8, 1920—31

A REMARKABLE Good Value In \$1.25 SILK STOCKINGS

Will you, when down town today, drop in to see this really excellent line of Women's Stockings? They are high boot model with lisle top. They are shown in sand, tan, white, black, brown, blue and grey. They are wonders for the money

\$1.25

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd 119-121 Queen St. Charlottetown August 25, 1920.



Mail Contract

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Breadalbane Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Breadalbane, Stanley Bridge and New London, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, August 27, 1920, Sept. 1, 1920—31



Mail Contract

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Ellerslie Station Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Ellerslie Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, August 27, 1920, Sept. 1, 1920—31



Mail Contract

SEALD TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 8th of October, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Kensington Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Kensington and French River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, August 27, 1920, Sept. 1, 1920—31