

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1921
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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Subscription Money.

Sir George's Visit

The visit to our Province, last
week of Sir George E. Foster,
Canada's veteran statesman, was a
matter of very much importance
in relation to the election cam-
paign now going on, as well as an
extreme pleasure to all acquaint-
ances of this member of the Liberal
Conservative Party. Sir George
was accompanied by Lady Foster
and it was most satisfactory to
know that they thoroughly en-
joyed their stay on the Island.
Sir George came to the Island on
Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th,
and spoke at Summerside that
night. On Friday evening he
addressed a large meeting at
Somers and wound up his itinerary
in this Province at Charlottetown
Saturday evening when he deliv-
ered a masterly speech to a
large assembly in the Strand
Theatre.

It is needless to state that his
addresses on the public questions
at issue in the pending election
were master pieces from every
point of view. They were com-
prehensive, argumentative, elo-
quent and persuasive. He showed
in his public utterances that he
still retains all the force and
vigor that has characterized his
political speeches during the forty
years of his public life. He did
not present to his hearers any
new fangled fiscal doctrines;
but brought home to all with
merciless logic and convincing
force the necessity for Canada to
sustain the policy which the
Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Arthur
Meighen has presented to the
people in his election manifes-
to. This is nothing more or
less than the National Policy in-
augurated by Sir John McDonald
upwards of forty years ago.

With admirable clearness Sir
George pointed out how Canada
had benefited by adherence to
that policy, and how disastrous it
would be for our country should
we depart from this protective
tariff policy. The whole world,
he pointed out, is now protective
and is becoming more so. How,
then, could we hope to maintain
our fiscal identity and hope to
progress as a nation, were we to
pull down our barriers?
Sir George's addresses were most
timely, and in every way ad-
mirable and convincing, and can-
not fail to accomplish much good
among thinking people. It was
a pleasure, a privilege and an
education to have heard the veter-
an statesman once more.

Liberal Tariff
Inconsistencies

The record of the Liberal Party
on that most important and vital
of all questions—the Tariff—is
one of inconsistency and oppor-
tunism—the one because of the
other. Out of office in the nineties
they denounced protection and
advocated its destruction root
and branch—they would not be
satisfied until the last vestige of
protection was removed. In
office for fifteen years they main-
tained protection and unctuously
claimed they knew how to get
better results out of it than their
opponents. Out of office again
and anxious to get back they are
playing the old game of fooling
the public by telling one class—
the farmers—that they are for
free trade—another class that
they are for lower tariff, and still
another class that they could not

remove protection if they wanted
to. It is a sorry record of stradd-
ling the fence and of political
hypocrisy, of blowing hot and
blowing cold, of pandering to
each and every discordant and
divergent element of trying to be
all things to all men. To get into
office appears to be the sole
motive—principles be hanged.

The times are too serious and
the conditions of the country too
grave to trifle, as the Liberals are
doing, with the destinies of their
country. Mr. King and his lieuten-
ants must be brought sharply to
task. It is a public duty to ex-
pose their insincerity and lack of
principle. At this, perhaps the
most critical point in our history,
these men must be stopped in
their course of saying one thing
here, and another there. They
must be pinned down to the plat-
form of their party, which is their
only mandate. It is on that
platform they stand before the
country, and it is by that plat-
form they will be judged by the
people, and not by the vote-catch-
ing utterances of Mr. Mackenzie
King or any of his associates.
We refuse to accept Mr. Fielding's
cynical statement that the plat-
form was made "to get in on."
That platform is a declaration of
Liberal principles and faith, which
is the exact language of the
platform itself. It is not a
"platform" but a "policy."

Before proceeding to analyze
and interpret the Liberal plat-
form, a word or two as to the
manner of its construction will,
we think, be worth while. As
everybody knows it was adopted
at a great nation-wide convention
of the Party held in August,
1919, a convention called for the
purpose of nominating a leader
in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier
and of laying down the policy
to be followed. In many respects
it was a decidedly interesting
affair. Bereft of the wise counsel
and restraining hands of its great
leader, Sir Wilfrid, the party was
at sixes and sevens. The East-
ern wing favored, as it has al-
ways done, a policy of moderate
protection, while the Western
wing was out and out for free
trade. The portentous shadow of
the free trade farmer movement
in the West, spreading into Ont-
ario and the other provinces,
was a menace to be reckoned
with. The contest for the leader-
ship developed latent animosities
and sharply accentuated the
differences of opinion in regard to
the war attitude of the party and
the bad feelings engendered there-
by. Under such circumstances
there was little harmony; the
opposing interests fought stoutly
and strenuously. Out of the
struggle emerged a leader chosen
not so much for his ability as for
his volubility; not so much for
himself as from a desire to punish
others. Out of it also the free
trade element emerged victorious.
The influence of the farmer move-
ment gained the day and the
moderate protectionists in the
party had to take their medicine,
bitter though it was to swallow.
The convention was dominated
by such pronounced and out-
spoken free traders as Andrew
McMaster, the member for Brome,
who was the chairman of the
Tariff Resolution Committee; the
Hon. George Langley of Saskat-
chewan and the Hon. Duncan
Marshall of Alberta. The mod-
erate counsels of Mr. Fielding
and Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, of
Quebec were rejected. One of
the staunchest Liberals of Mon-
treal (who was a close personal
friend of Sir Wilfrid) was brut-
ally told that the advice he offer-
ed was valueless because he was
a manufacturer. The free trade
leaders carried things through in
a frenzy of excitement. Passion
rose to great heights. As a prom-
inent member of the convention
said afterwards, it was a "free
trade orgy."

Minard's Liniment used by Veter-
inaries.

KINGS' COUNTY CAMPAIGN
AUSPICIOUSLY OPENED

Synopsis of Address Delivered by Mr. James
McIsaac, M.P., at Opening Meeting

The first meeting of the Cam-
paign in King's County, was held
at Peake's Station on Monday
night, Oct. 24th. Mr. Paul Mc-
Loughlan presided. There was
a large crowd, the hall being
packed. The speakers were Mr.
James McIsaac, M.P., Mr. J. J.
Hughes, and Mr. Mullins. Mr.
James McIsaac, M.P., delivered a
splendid address in which he ex-
posed the fallacy of the Liberal
Free-Trade platform. He held
the attention of the audience
throughout, and was given a
magnificent reception. Mr. Mc-
Isaac spoke as follows:

At this the first opportunity I
have of meeting so many of you
since the election of 1917, my
first duty is to thank you for the
support I received in this section
of the county, on that occasion.
Now at the end of 4 years you
have right to expect me to give
some account of my stewardship.
I can say, with sincerity, that
during the 5 sessions of the
Parliament that has just expired
I devoted myself, unreservedly
to the public business of the county
and participated in the discussions
in the House of Commons in ac-
cordance with my best judgment,
and exerted my humble abilities
to the advancement of the rights
and claims of the people of Prince
Edward Island, and particularly
of my constituents of King's.

The past 4 years constituted a
trying time for the Government
of Canada. During the first part
of the Parliamentary period the
war was still on, and for the last
3 years of that Parliament the
after war conditions rendered the
work of the Government just
about as onerous and responsible
as the war period itself. It was
the time of reconstruction, re-
habilitation and demobilization,
and the demands on the Govern-
ment for enormous sums of money
to meet the extraordinary ex-
penditures of these different de-
partments of public service made
it almost impossible to secure
very considerable amounts for
public works in any part of the
country, as a matter of fact the
Government would not undertake
any new works; all that they
would consent to was to provide
the money absolutely necessary
to preserve the works already ex-
isting. However, I have the
satisfaction of knowing that my
constant and urgent requests for
the expenditure of public money
at many points round the whole
coast of King's County were fair-
ly generously met. Of course, I
will say at this point that there
are many things which I would
wish to have done that I was un-
able to have carried out, and it is
possible that in some of those
things which I secured I may
have made errors of judgment.
However, that may be, my inten-
tions were always for the best
advantages in a general way for
the people of King's County.
Now, however, the Parliament
in 1917 has been dissolved, and
I write have been issued for the
election of a new parliament;
and as the choice of my party I
am here before you again for a
renewal of your suffrage. When
the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, advised the dis-
solution of Parliament, he issued
a manifesto to the Canadian
people in which he set forth the
political principles upon which he
sought for the support of the
electorate of Canada.

The platform which he laid
down and the policy which he
enunciated for the pending elec-
tion are briefly embodied and
emphasized in the one leading ques-
tion: Moderate Protection for
Canadian Industries. As a sup-
porter and a follower of that
brilliant and distinguished states-
man, Canada's Prime Minister, as
an advocate of that policy, I
stake my political existence upon
the platform promulgated by him.
In adopting the protective policy
for the fiscal stability and national
progress of Canada, the Prime
Minister is not bringing to the
attention of the Canadian people
any new political doctrine. He
is but reiterating the political
principles embodied by Sir John
A. MacDonald in the National
Policy of Canada in the year
1878. Essentially and in its basic
principles, the fiscal policy that

the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
now presents to the Canadian
electorate is the same national
policy adapted to the present
necessities and conditions. Let me
here remark that this great Na-
tional question upon which hinges
our fiscal autonomy and national
progress has never been reject-
ed by the Canadian electorate when
seriously presented to them, at a
general election. In 1878, in
1891, in 1911 and now in 1921
this great national issue has been
espoused and advocated and
warmly adhered to by the electo-
rate of Canada regardless of what
their former political affiliations
may have been. On the date I
have named, the Liberal Conser-
vative Party espousing this "jus-
tice to power" and I am firmly con-
vinced that when the polls are
closed on December 6th next the
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen shall
be elected and shall have behind
him a sweeping majority in Can-
ada from one end of the country
to the other.

Under the National Policy
during the 42 years of its opera-
tion Canada prospered; her in-
dustries expanded; business sta-
bility was guaranteed; and thus
living beyond the burden of Can-
ada readily invested large sums
of capital with the reasonable
assurance that under such a
fostering policy their investments
would not only be safe but highly
remunerative. The protection
afforded by the National Policy
extends to every phase of the
country's industry; the manu-
facturers are enabled to increas-
ed volume of duty of 33 1-3 per
cent on her principal, or, as they
are described, "key" industries.
This embraces some six thousand
classes of manufactured products
in Great Britain. Not only that,
but the legislation is so framed
that it may be extended auto-
matically to any new industry
that may arise from time to time.

Now I would ask you, in the
face of all these facts and in the
knowledge that every country
protects its own industries, is it
reasonable to suggest that Can-
ada should take down her tariff
and proclaim herself a free trade
country? What would it mean?
I think you will all agree that it
would mean that we should be
the slaughter market of the
world. The United States, from
the surplus of her own markets,
could dump her products into
Canada and those 600 branch
factories would be closed and the
goods they make produced in the
United States. Would there be,
inside of 6 months a factory in
Canada producing enough to pay
running expenses? This is a
serious proposition and one to
which you should give the most
careful consideration. Our very
National autonomy trembles in
the balance. Yet, in the face of
this, the Liberal party of Canada
are appealing to the electorate on
a platform of free trade. On that
platform the official leader of that
party, Mr. Mackenzie King, was
chosen at a convention of the
Liberal party from all over Can-
ada held in Ottawa in August,
1919. Without enumerating at
length all the articles of that
platform, let us consider those
that would effect everyone in
Canada most seriously. They may
be described thus:

First: Reducing the cost of
the implements of production in
the industries based on the
natural resources of the Do-
minion; and to this end wheat,
flour and all products of wheat
the principles articles of foods,
farm implements and machinery,
rough and dressed lumber, gaso-
lene, illuminating and fuel oils,
cements and fertilisers, as well as
the raw materials entering the
same, to be free from Customs
duties. And they say: "The
Liberal party hereby pledges it-
self to implement by legislation
the provisions of this resolution
when returned to power."
Not only the Liberal party but
the Agrarian party advocate a
policy of free trade. The latter
go, if anything, a little further
than the Liberal party. They
advocate placing on the free list
all foodstuffs, all agricultural im-
plements, farm and household ma-
chinery, lumber, cement, etc.
(Continued on page 3)

developed, incalculably rich in
natural resources, can hope to
prosper, indeed to exist as a
National entity—only under the
National Policy. How would this
be possible if we consider for a
moment our actual conditions and
our geographical position? We
are side by side with the United
States, which has a population
more than 12 times as great as
ours, that produces in abundance
everything that can be produced
in Canada, with their manufac-
tures brought to the highest de-
gree of perfection, and it would
be impossible for us to compete
with any hope of success with such
a country if our own industries
were not protected. They are a
protective country and they vary
the degree of that protection from
time to time to suit themselves
regardless of the conditions or
pleasings of any other country.
Not only is the United States a
protective country, but nearly
every other country in the world
has a protective policy today. Up
to a short time ago it was fea-
sible, and indeed tenable, to
refer to Great Britain as a free
trade country. That can no longer
be said. After three quarters of
a century of free trade Great
Britain finds it necessary to adopt
a protective policy. Her enor-
mous investments abroad in every
quarter of the globe, her mastery
of the seas enabled her for a
long time to live under a free
trade policy; but now, after the
destruction of her shipping dur-
ing the war and in the face of
the progress of the United States
before the war and especially
Britain in the markets of the
world, she has come to the con-
clusion that there is no chance
for her commercially otherwise
than by adopting a system of
protection. With this object,
legislation passed during a recent
session of Parliament imposes an
ad valorem duty of 33 1-3 per
cent on her principal, or, as they
are described, "key" industries.
This embraces some six thousand
classes of manufactured products
in Great Britain. Not only that,
but the legislation is so framed
that it may be extended auto-
matically to any new industry
that may arise from time to time.

Now I would ask you, in the
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than the Liberal party. They
advocate placing on the free list
all foodstuffs, all agricultural im-
plements, farm and household ma-
chinery, lumber, cement, etc.
(Continued on page 3)

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of a Statute Execu-
tion to me directed, issued out of
His Majesty's Supreme Court of
Judicature at the suit of William
Condon against James Condon, I
have taken and seized all the
estate, right and title and interest
of the same James Condon, in
and to all that tract, piece or
parcel of Land situate, lying, and
being in Murray Harbour North,
Township Number Sixty-three, in
King's County, bounded and de-
scribed as follows, that is to say:
Commencing at the division line
between the farm of Matthias
Condon and William Condon,
formerly James Condon, and at
the Southeast angle of that line
along the Main Road and West
of the Road, thence running
Northwestwardly One hundred
and forty-seven yards in a South
and Westery direction running
fifty yards, thence in a South-
easterly direction One hundred
and fifty-seven yards to the Main
Road, thence along the Main Road
Northwesterly fifty yards to the
place of commencement contain-
ing an area of One Acre and a
half, a little more or less. ALSO
ALL that other tract, piece or
parcel of Land situate, lying and
being in Lot or Township Number
Sixty-three, in King's County,
bounded and described as follows,
that is to say: Commencing at
the East angle of William Con-
don's Southern boundary on the
West side of the Murray Harbour
North Road and running along
the said line in a Westery direction
a distance of Thirty-five yards,
thence running Northwardly on
William Condon's land a distance
of Thirty-five yards, thence East-
wardly a distance of Thirty-five
yards, reaching the said Murray
Harbour North Road, thence
running along the said Road in a
Southerly direction a distance of
Thirty-five yards, reaching the
place of commencement, and con-
taining One-quarter of an Acre
of Land, a little more or less.

And I do hereby give Public
Notice that I will on Wednesday
the Tenth day of May, A. D.
1922, at the hour of Twelve
o'clock, noon, at the Court House
in Georgetown, in King's County,
set up and sell at Public Auction
the said property, or as much
thereof as will satisfy the levy
made on said Execution, being
One Thousand and Thirty-eight
and 1/10 Dollars and interest, be-
sides Sheriff's fees and all legal
and incidental expenses.
Dated the 31st of October,
1921.

M. J. POWER,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, King's County.
A. F. McQUAID,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Nov. 2, 1921-41

CANADIAN NATIONAL
RAILWAYS

Change in Time—P. E. I.
Division

Commencing Monday, October
31st, 1921, the following changes
will go into effect:
No. 43 train leaving Charlot-
teton at 1:35 p. m. and arriving
at Borden at 4:45, and No. 40
train leaving Borden at 8:40 p.
m., arriving at Charlottetown at
10:55 p. m. will be discontinued.
No. 13 train will leave Charlot-
teton at 1:25 p. m. instead of
4:40 p. m., due to arrive at Sum-
merside at 5:15 p. m. instead of
10:30 p. m.
No. 4 will leave Tignish at 7
a. m. and arrive at Charlottetown
at 2:05 p. m.
No. 12 leaves Tignish at 8 a.
m., arrive at Summerside at 3 p.
m., arrive at Borden at 6 p. m.
All other trains will run as
heretofore until further advised.
District Passenger Agent's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
October 25, 1921.
Nov. 2, 1921-21

J. D. STEWART
Barrister Solicitor and
Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWBORN BLOOM
Charlottetown

Branch Office Georgetown
W. E. Bentley, K. C.—J. A. Bentley

MCLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and
Solicitors

MONNEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova
Scotia Chambers.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

To the Electors of Kings,
P. E. Island:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

As you are aware, the Federal Parliament has been
dissolved and writs have been issued for the election of a
new Parliament. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon Arthur
Meighen, has issued a manifesto to the people of Canada,
setting forth the platform and policy on which he asks for
the support of the Electorate.

Moderate protection to Canadian Industries he empha-
sises as the key-note of his appeal to the Canadian Elec-
torate. This is the same fiscal policy under which Canada
has grown and prospered for the last forty-two years. I
to this policy as the chosen Government Candidate for
King's County I give my unwavering adherence. As a
supporter and follower of Prime Minister Meighen I un-
hesitatingly support his protective policy.

As it will be impossible for me in the limited time at
my disposal to make any extended personal canvass, I avail
myself of this opportunity to solicit your votes and influence
in the pending Election.

Yours Faithfully,

JAMES McISAAC.

Rail & Steamship
Service To
The Mainland

Commencing October 31st, S. S. Prince Edward Island will
make one round trip daily (except Sunday) between Borden and
Tormentine.
Connecting Train leaves Charlottetown at 6:45 a. m.
CONNECTIONS AT SACKVILLE WITH OCEAN LIMITED
For Quebec and Montreal Connections at Montreal with "Con-
tinental Limited" for Ottawa, North Bay, Cochrane, Winnipeg,
Edmonton, Saskatoon and Vancouver.
Connection for ST. JOHN AND BOSTON by No. 13 Train
leaving Moncton at 2:30 p. m.
W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent.
W. M. FLYNN, Station Ticket Agent.
October 26, 1921-21

Political Meetings in King's
County

The undersigned will address the Electors of King's County on
the public questions of the day at the following places and on the
days mentioned below:

Table with 3 columns: Day, Location, Time.
Wednesday, November 2, Dundas, 7 p.m.
Thursday, November 3, Launching, 2 p.m.
Thursday, November 3, St. George's, 7 p.m.
Friday, November 4, Annandale, 7 p.m.
Tuesday, November 8, Bay Fortune, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, November 9, Souris, 7 p.m.
Thursday, November 10, Kingsford, 2 p.m.
Thursday, November 10, St. Columba, 2 p.m.
Friday, November 11, St. George's Pond, 2 p.m.
Tuesday, November 15, Glen William, 2 p.m.
Tuesday, November 15, Murray River, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, November 16, Murray Harbor South, 2 p.m.
Thursday, November 17, High Bank, 2 p.m.
Friday, November 18, Cambridge, 7 p.m.
Tuesday, November 22, Georgetown, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, November 23, Morell, 7 p.m.
Thursday, November 24, St. Peter's, 7 p.m.
Friday, November 25, Bear River, 7 p.m.
Tuesday, November 29, Lower Montague, 2 p.m.
Tuesday, November 29, Sturgeon, 2 p.m.

JAMES McISAAC.
J. J. HUGHES.
October 26, 1921-14

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd
The Men's Store

School Opens Tuesday,
September 6th



The Boys Need New Outfits!
They Are Here

After a summer of baseball, tennis, tree climbing,
haymaking, boating, roughing it generally, they'll need
new clothes for next week. The new clothes are here—
the best range we have ever offered you.
25 Boys' Tweed Suits, in browns, greys and dark mixed
tweeds, Norfolk and plain loose belt models. Sizes for
boys from 7 to 12. Get one before they are picked up. \$5.95
40 Boys' good, strong Tweed Suits, in good dark
shades of browns, greys and mixed tweeds. You will
find these a great school suit for the boy. Sizes for
boys from 8 to 14 years. Your choice. \$6.95
A big table of Boys' Suits, about 70 in the lot, to
clear at a big saving to you. Here is your chance to get
a real suit at a small price. They come in fancy browns,
greens and grey tweeds. Sizes for boys from 8 to 17
years. \$9.00