

The Herald

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We wish all our friends A Merry Christmas.

Imperial Relations

In his speech at Winnipeg Mr. Crerar expressed concern regarding our Imperial relations. He declared against "development of any centralization of Imperial power," because "the creation of centralized authority of any kind between the Mother Country and the various overseas Dominions will, I am convinced, in the end produce nothing but unfortunate results."

It is in the face of pronouncements and pledges such as these that Mr. Crerar asks Canadians to accept a tariff policy based largely upon the supposition that United States markets will be "more and more open to Canada with each year."

The truth is that the United States, which already maintains a higher tariff against Canada than Canada maintains against the republic, is apparently on the verge of a period of high duties which are bound to bar out Canadian goods. Yet despite such conditions, and notwithstanding the fact that already Canada is buying from the United States more than double the value of goods she is selling it in return, this resulting in the Canadian dollar being at a discount of 14 cents in New York, it is seriously proposed that we throw down our tariff barriers, and make it easier for our people to buy more American goods.

Additional evidence of the strongest character, that the Government of Canada stands for equality of nationhood has been abundantly furnished by the attitude assumed by our representatives at the Geneva Assembly of the League of Nations just about closing. In very many of the questions up for discussion and decision the Canadian delegates argued strongly in opposition to the point of view upheld by the representatives of the Mother Country. All this decidedly contradicts Mr. Crerar's assertions and strengthens Canada's position as regards equality of nationhood as between our country and Great Britain.

Canada and D. S. Markets

Mr. Crerar, in his speech at Winnipeg on Friday, predicted—"That the markets of the United States would be more and more open to Canada with each year." A swift reply comes in the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by a North Dakota Congressman asking an embargo for one year against importation into the United States of wheat, wheat flour, barley, rye, oats, flax, wool, hogs, cattle and sheep, the embargo to be followed by a permanent schedule of import duties upon these items. In other words, permanent repeal of the Wilson Underwood tariff.

Nor does this demand represent merely the isolated desire of a single state. On the contrary, President-elect Harding and the Republican party are pledged to the hit to a higher tariff. The platform which carried them to

victory last month contained the following plank: "The Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle, and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry."

"Manchuria, South Africa, the Argentine, Canada, Siberia, Australia, New Zealand, may, in the advancing years, invade our markets and under-bid our farmers. In the case of Canada wheat, Argentine corn, cane sugar from the tropical islands; beet sugar from Europe; rice from the Orient, beans and peas from Manchuria, meat from South America and other imports may threaten the life of our own production. It will be necessary to give full and adequate tariff protection to those industries."

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The truth is that the United States, which already maintains a higher tariff against Canada than Canada maintains against the republic, is apparently on the verge of a period of high duties which are bound to bar out Canadian goods. Yet despite such conditions, and notwithstanding the fact that already Canada is buying from the United States more than double the value of goods she is selling it in return, this resulting in the Canadian dollar being at a discount of 14 cents in New York, it is seriously proposed that we throw down our tariff barriers, and make it easier for our people to buy more American goods. Even if Mr. Crerar were right in his predictions, and the United States showed signs of lowering down its own tariff, the proposition of Canada following suit would still be of dubious wisdom, because, quite obviously, in any system of free trade between Canada and the United States, the larger industrial unit would sooner or later hurt the smaller; but with the situation as it is, with the United States threatening higher tariffs, advocacy that Canada should eliminate the principle of protection from her tariff is a remarkable illustration of the blindness of class agitation.

Naval Competition

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the United States Government, who recommends that the United States should spend a billion dollars now on naval expansion, is training his guns, not at possible foreign enemies, but at domestic political foes, if the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Independent Republican) is to be believed. Mr. Daniels' aim, according to the Philadelphia paper is to saddle the incoming Republican administration with the odium of heavy additional taxation to meet naval outlays. He would endeavor to hold the Republican Party responsible for the naval expenditures on the ground of its refusal to enter the League of Nations on Mr. Wilson's terms. The Public Ledger bitterly assails the naval construction proposal, and urges that the United States itself propose a five year 'naval holiday' to Britain and Japan. It declares that there is absolutely no purpose or reason in spending huge sums now on enlarging the American navy. Britain, Japan, and the United States are the only nations possessing important navies. Any one of them, it correctly points out, is impregnable against attack

by any nation or group of nations outside these three. For them to increase their naval establishments, then, is for them to compete only against one another. And, if all three engage in this competition, they will be in the same position relatively five years from now as they are today.

As a further reason why it is absolutely unnecessary for the United States to prepare for war with either Britain or Japan, it is pointed out that she is the only one of the three financially able to contemplate war. Britain will not recover for some time from the exhaustion of the world war, and Japan has never emerged from a condition of financial inferiority.

It might be added that an agreement for a five year cessation in construction "between the three powers might include a provision that they would exercise their joint influence to prevent any other nations from attempting rivalry.

Premier's Christmas Greeting

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, sends out the following Christmas Greeting to the Canadian people: "My fervent desire this Christmas time is that as a nation we may be guided by the light which came to earth twenty centuries ago. Let us look for present inspiration to the teachings which grew out of the tremendous event. Let us realize anew the significance of that sublime presentation of true democracy. Let there be Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men. As a nation we have endured the tribulations of the past six years bravely and sanely. We can regard the retrospect without regret and we shall look forward to the new prospect without fear."

Judge Gary Speaks Out.

Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, removes Japan as a menace to the United States. The danger, he says, faces the other way. "If the two nations clash the people of this country will be more to blame than the people of Japan." Judge Gary denounces "a vicious and deliberate effort to stir up trouble between the people of Japan and the United States." That such an attempt is a dishonorable feature of one section of American politics and journalism is obvious. In the scheme of things as outlined from the soap-box, the head of the Steel Corporation would do nothing to regard armament building; but the fact is, now as always, that war is particularly abhorrent to the business man. In improving relations between the United States and Japan, American business leaders like Judge Gary, with F. A. Vanderlip and Thos. W. Lamont, New York Bankers, have led the movement from this side of the Pacific.

League of Nations

Geneva, Dec. 18.—The 48th member of the League of Nations, Albania, was elected yesterday with surprising unanimity, and no one was more surprised than Albania herself to find that she would be represented on the floor of the assembly at the closing session tomorrow. The committee on the admission of new states had reported unfavorably and all hope of Albania's election had been abandoned. Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, and Hon. N. W. Rowell of Canada led in the final effort for the admission of Albania yesterday morning on the floor of the Assembly. To the surprise of all, the French and British delegations abandoned their opposition and Albania was elected unanimously.

Geneva, Dec. 17.—For the first time since the sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations opened here last month, the Canadian delegation today found support from the British delegation on a contested question when Hon. M. W. Rowell pleaded Albania's case successfully. Albania

was elected a member of the League at this morning's session. During yesterday's voting the British Empire was divided on nearly every question, Canada and South Africa voting against Great Britain regarding Armenia, and Australia abstaining from voting when the application of Bulgaria was before the Assembly. Immediately after the opening of today's session, Lord Robert Cecil, although appointed to make a report on the admission of Albania to the League, took the floor and declared he disagreed with the report of the committee on admission of new States, which was adverse to according Albania membership. He asked the Assembly to elect Albania a member. Mr. Rowell then took the floor and appealed to the Assembly on Albania's behalf, supporting Lord Cecil's viewpoint. After Mr. Rowell had concluded, H. A. L. Fisher, of Great Britain, told the Assembly that although the British delegation had voted against Albania in the committee it had since carefully studied the question and decided to vote for her admission. Delegate Inman of India dwelt upon the excellent impression the admission of Albania would make upon Mohammedans throughout the world. Rene Viviani, of France, and Signor Schanzer of Italy rallied to the support of the C. C. proposition. These factors broke down all opposition and Albania was elected unanimously. Applications of Azerbaijan, the Ukraine and Liechtenstein, the little Tyrolain principality, for membership in the League were rejected.

Geneva, Dec. 18.—The official protocol establishing the International Tribunal under the League of Nations has been completed and those delegates who had received authorization from their governments, began the process of signing it Friday afternoon. It is expected that a dozen signatures will have been affixed before Saturday's adjournment, and the remaining number necessary before the inauguration of the court will be obtained, it is believed within two months. In the meantime, the Assembly has voted an appropriation of 1,500,000 francs for the maintenance of the tribunal during the first year of its operation. It is expected that thereafter the court will require at least 2,000,000 gold francs for its yearly support. The seat of the tribunal will be in the peace palace at the Hague. The Council has requested that all international law societies prepare at once the outlines of an authoritative resume of the accepted international legal rules, and also urges that the academy of International Law at the Hague begin similar work at the same time.

Although specifically reserving claims to racial equality in certain islands of the Pacific which will pass under control of Australia and New Zealand, Japan, Friday, abandoned the policy whereby she has prevented the granting of mandates of the type known as class C. The Council, therefore, approved plans drawn up by the Allied Supreme Council whereby New Zealand will assume the mandate for Samoa, Australia for New Guinea and other former German possessions south of the Equator; England for the island of Nauru, the Union of South Africa, for German Southwest Africa, and Japan for German Islands in the Pacific. The fact that this provision had enabled Australia and New Zealand to enforce Japanese exclusion laws in territories subject to their control, had hitherto caused the Japanese to block the entire settlement of mandates. The Japanese delegates finally concluded that rather than tie up the settlement of the mandate position indefinitely they would adopt a course which would permit issuance of mandates, at the same time making complete reservations regarding the equality of rights, of Japanese subjects already living in the islands subject to Australian and New Zealand control.

A fire which caused between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars of damage to the building, plant and stock, broke out in the basement of the Moncton Times-Office last Wednesday night.

We shall be very much pleased to receive Christmas boxes in the form of subscription remittances.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 4th February, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the route, Coleman Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Choose Your Christmas Gifts From this Sale of Fancy Linens at Twenty Five Per Cent Discount

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd 119-121 Queen St. Charlottetown. Choose Your Christmas Gifts. From this Sale of Fancy Linens at Twenty Five Per Cent Discount.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th December, 1920 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Clyde River Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st April next.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th December, 1920 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Clyde River Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st April next.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th December, 1920 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Clyde River Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st April next.

Patons, Ltd New Bedsprads Be Wanted For Xmas. Tasteful housekeepers who expect guests over Xmas Day will have a new sense of gratification if the guest room beds are dressed with these artistic Bedsprads. They give a new atmosphere of daintiness and elegance to the whole room.

Patons, Ltd A Few Snaps About The Store. A Bungalow Apron for Christmas costs only \$1.35. Underwear, all weights and sizes, \$1.90 per suit. 14 pieces Stanfield's Underwear, drawers only, was \$3.10, now \$2.75 to clear.

Patons, Ltd FOOTWEAR For Fall and Winter. Our Fall Stock is here and ready for your inspection.

Amherst Shoes For Farmers and men who work outdoors—are the best made in Canada. Special Lines FARMERS' PLOUGH BOOTS...\$3.50. Also many Special Lines in Women's and Children's.

ALLEY & CO. Ltd 185 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN. FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR. ALLEY & CO. Ltd 185 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN. FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR.

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Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 21st of January, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, North River Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Stanhope Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April next.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Stanhope Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April next.

Excise Tax Licenses. Retailers, Jewellers, Manufacturers and Sales Tax Licenses as required under the Amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, are ready for issue, and application forms may be had from the undersigned.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Hunter's River Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April next.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Hunter's River Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April next.

Canadian West Land Regulations. The sole head of a family of any age or 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.