

The Herald

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British Agriculture Under Free Trade

Writing in the Grain Growers' Guide, Right Hon. J. M. Robertson, author of "Free Trade," "Trade and Tariffs," etc., and sometime parliamentary under-secretary for the British Board of Trade, attempts a reply to passages in Mr. Meighen's budget speech of last session dealing with the effect of Free Trade upon British agriculture and industry.

Mr. Robertson, an orthodox Free Trader, is an economist of great distinction, and any argument which he puts forth in defence of his country's fiscal policy is entitled to respect.

In 1916 Premier Lloyd George appointed a sub-committee of the British Reconstruction Committee to investigate. "The need of increasing home-grown food supplies in the interest of national security and to consider and report upon the methods of affecting such increase."

Under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, the committee was composed of the ablest minds of the three British political parties—Coalition, Labor and Liberal—and, in addition, Ireland was represented by Sir Horace Plunkett. The committee made an exhaustive survey of the agricultural conditions during the last hundred years, and the political and social factors exercising an influence on those conditions, in order to more readily understand the existing agricultural positions.

The report, presented to the Government in 1917, and signed by all but Sir Matthew Wallace, contained the following: "The Royal Commission on Agriculture, appointed in 1893 on the advice of the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P., when Home Secretary, reported that the chairman of the Inland Revenue had calculated that between the years 1875 and 1894 there had been a decline in the capital value of the agricultural land of Great Britain of £34,000,000 (\$170,000,000,000), or fifty per cent. The agricultural depression continued for some years after 1894 and this estimate included nothing for the loss of capital of farmers nor for the wages of laborers, nor is there any exact method by which a calculation of that loss can be made.

decline of British agriculture, the report turns to the progress made by agriculture in Protectionist Germany.

"Why was it that while British agriculture had been declining, its output dwindling, and cheap food from overseas playing an increasingly dominant part in feeding the people, the exact opposite had taken place in Germany, a country possessing on the whole a poorer climate and less favorable soil. We may turn to the pamphlet on 'The recent Development of German Agriculture' by Mr. T. H. Middleton, C. B., Assistant Secretary, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, for an answer."

"He states that 'It is not possible to resist the conclusion that it was the economic policy adopted by his country that prevented the Germans from following the methods of the British farmer. The agricultural policy adopted by the German Government was indeed extraordinarily successful in restoring confidence and emboldening farmers to resort to intensive cultivation. 'The main value of the tariff policy to German agriculture was the sense of security which it created in the farmer.'"

And the committee, after suggesting that the Government should aid agriculture by guaranteeing the farmer a minimum price for wheat, oats and other products and fix a minimum wage for agricultural laborers, went on to conclude:—

"We have no authority to consider the fiscal policy of the country as a whole; our reference, though a very important one, is strictly limited, and we shall confine our report to an answer to it. At the same time we think it right to put on record our opinion that, if the state, for reasons of general policy, were to adopt a tariff on manufactured goods, then a tariff corresponding in degree (with the necessary differentiations between the products of the Empire, of allied and of other countries) should be imposed on imported foodstuffs, such as dairy produce, meat and corn, and that special consideration should be shown to the produce of the more intensive forms of agriculture where the capital invested, and the annual expenditure in cultivation, and the proportion of that expenditure on labor, are particularly large."

Surely not even the controversial skill of Mr. J. M. Robertson can explain such startling evidence. Remember, it is not the evidence of prejudiced witnesses, nor of those whom Mr. Robertson is pleased to term "our British tariffists." It is the evidence of Free Traders as well as of Protectionists, of committees appointed by two great Liberal statesmen and Free Traders—Mr. Asquith (whom Mr. Robertson still acknowledges as his leader) and Mr. Lloyd George.

And while this has been going on in Free Trade England, while millions of acres of farm lands have been going out of cultivation, and hundreds of thousands of Englishmen going out of the business of agriculture, agricultural production in Canada under a protective tariff has been enjoying unexampled prosperity, farm products in Canada have been multiplied by seven times in twenty years, and the value of farm lands has increased since 1910 by 37 per cent.

Canada's Merchant Ships

The creation of the Canadian National Merchant Marine is easily the largest single Canadian development, in its effect on our trade, within the last two decades, the Toronto Globe says in its industrial section. The Government ship programme calls for sixty-three ships. Already thirty-eight are in service. They are carrying

Canadian goods to nearly all the markets of the world, extending these markets for Canadian business. In past years our foreign trade depended to a large extent on foreign ships, much of our exports going through American ports.

Up to the present there has been no shortage of cargoes for these vessels. They are plying between Canadian ports and the ports of the world. It appeals to the imagination of the Canadian people to have the flag of Canada again traversing the seven seas; but it should appeal to their practical business sense also. An illustration of what these national ships are doing for Canada is afforded by a record as to their locations on one day a few weeks ago, the last day of October.

On that day the Canadian Aviator was discharging cargo at London, the Canadian Settler was doing the same at Manchester, the Canadian Trapper at Cardiff and the Canadian Volunteer at Glasgow. The Canadian Ranger and the Canadian Conqueror had arrived with cargoes at Liverpool, where the Canadian Seigneur was loading for Canada. The Canadian Voyager was taking on goods at Cardiff. The Canadian Signaller had just arrived at Glasgow. Thus nine ships of the National fleet were in British ports on the one day. On the same day the Canadian Navigator was near Glasgow and the Canadian Carrier was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence bound for Quebec. The Canadian Otter and the Canadian Raider were on the way to London, while the Canadian Miller was loading at Montreal for Liverpool.

On that day in the Cuban and Jamaican trade the Canadian Adventurer was returning to Canada with sulphur from Texas, the Canadian Sower was discharging cargo at Quebec, and the Canadian Trader was on the way to Havana with Canadian goods. The Canadian Observer was discharging West Indian goods at Montreal, the Canadian Beaver had cleared from Sydney for West Indian ports and the Canadian Farmer from Trinidad for Canada. In the South American trade the Canadian Victor was loading at Montreal, the Canadian Planter unloading at Rio de Janeiro and the Canadian Spinner at Buenos Ayres. The newly-established eastern trade was being advanced with the Canadian Pioneer east of Suez with a cargo for India and other ports. At the same time the Canadian Exporter was discharging at Melbourne and the Canadian Inventor returning from Melbourne to Vancouver.

While these vessels are assisting Canadian commerce they are paying for themselves and keeping freight earnings in this country. In the latter respect, as well as the former, they are assisting toward a more favorable trade balance. Great Britain depends largely on ship earnings to offset the effect on the trade balance of the excess of imports over exports. This year the net earnings of British shipping will amount to \$2,200,000,000, and the British Board of Trade estimates that this will give the United Kingdom a favorable balance of \$100,000,000.

Allied Premiers

Paris, November 25.—Premier Leygues left for London this morning at 9.45 o'clock. While in that city he will confer with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain relative to questions arising from the recent Greek election, the Russian situation, and problems relative to the Near East. There are indications that the meeting of the French and British Premiers may assume a more important aspect than was contemplated by their original plans. Former Premier Venizelos of Greece is said by The Martin to be planning to hurry his trip northward from Italy to participate in the conversations in London, and the same newspaper declares Premier Giolitti of Italy will also take part. An Athens despatch states Premier Rallis has declared that if Allied Premiers hold a meeting, a representative of the new Greek Government would attend to explain the real significance of recent events in that country.

Mnard's Liniment will cure Dis-temper.

St. Andrew's Day

The Annual St. Andrew's Dinner, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, was held at the Hotel Davies last evening. The affair was eminently successful, and passed off in the genial and time-honored fashion. The Haggis, "Great Chieftain of the puddin' race," was introduced with full regulation honors to the skirt of the bagpipers. The menu and toast list were as follows:

- MENU: Grapefruit Soup Croutons Green Peas Fish Fresh Salmon. Cucumber Sauce Relishes Chutney Olives Salted Almonds Roast Goose (Mongrel) Apple Sauce Boiled Leg of Mutton Caper Sauce Vegetables Creamed Potatoes Peas Tallyho Beets Mixed Pickles "Great Chieftain of the puddin' race."

THE HAGGIS (Addressed by Vice-Pres. Malcolm) Oat Cake Dessert Plum Pudding Vanilla Sauce Lemon Pie Bavarian Cream Oranges Apples Tokay Grapes Tea Coffee Celery Cheese Wafers TOASTS The King The National Anthem Address by Press.—Mr. J. R. Burnett

- The Lieutenant Governor His Honor Murdoch MacKinnon The United States Consul Livingston Solo—"America"—Mr. C. Earle Our Province Hon. Premier Bell Solo—(Selected)—Mr. E. Saunders The Day and a' Wha Honour It! Rev. Geo. C. Taylor "Scots Wha Hae" The Navy and Army Lt. Com. Lewin Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. "Rule, Britannia" The Land We Live In Mr. Jas. McIsaac, M.P. Solo—(Selected)—Mr. A. Bruce The G. W. V. A. Major MacNutt Solo—"The Deathless Army"—Mr. J. H. Malcolm The Land of the Heather Mr. Wm. Read, F. R. S. A. Solo—(Selected)—Mr. C. Earle The Ladies Mr. D. Edgar Shaw "Auld Lang Syne" God Save the King.

League of Nations

Geneva, Nov. 25.—The United States was invited by the Council of the League of Nations today to negotiate between Armenia and Mustafa Kemal, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, who is invading that country. It was stated that if accepted no mandatory obligations would be incurred by the United States.

Geneva, Nov. 25.—No meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations was held today, in order to give the members full time for committee work, and it is possible there will be no session tomorrow.

While some of the committees are reported to be progressing, with unexpected speed, their prompt decisions are thus far mostly for sure and slow solutions. After the membership committee had decided to make all the new Russian States wait for admission, and the amendment and disarmament committee had expressed themselves in favor of delay, the committees on finances and economics decided yesterday it would not act at present on the suggestion of the Brussels financial conference that a committee of financiers be chosen to lay plans for an international credit institution. The committee appears to be of the same opinion as the Council of the League that this is also a question in which precipitate action would be unwise. If the Assembly approves the committee's decision another international financial conference will be held next year before anything is done on the suggestions made at the Brussels conference. This is understood to be the plan advocated by the British.

(Continued on page 3.)

Dominion of Canada

Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court, 11 George V., A. D. 1920.

In Re Estate of William W. Harper, late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County in the said Province, deceased, testate. By the Honourable A. Bannerman Warburton, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or any Constable or literate person within said County.

GREETING: Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Lorne Harper, of Charlottetown aforesaid, Woodworker, administrator of the personal Estate and effects of the above-named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of December next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of James D. Stewart, Esquire, K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at the Crabbe Hardware Company's Store, and at the Harper Woodworking Establishment, both in Charlottetown aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L. S.] This Twentieth day of November, A. D. 1920, and in the eleventh year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) A. B. WARBURTON, Surrogate. November 24, 1920—4f

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. 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 at Clyde River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, November 6, 1920. November 10, 1920—3f

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, St. John's Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the 1st April next. 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 St. John's, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, November 6, 1920. November 10, 1920—3f

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, St. John's Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the 1st April next. 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 St. John's, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, October 30, 1920. November 3, 1920—3f

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon Office and Residence: 105 Kent Street CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I. McKinnon & McLean Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN

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Every Woman Will Enjoy PATON'S 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

557-559 St. John's St., 1920—4f

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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

PRICES Our Prices are Right. We buy direct from the Factory in large quantities, thus getting the Best Prices. Come here and get our prices before buying.

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135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

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. 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 Hunter's River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, Oct. 28, 1920. November 3, 1920—3f

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, Miscouche Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the 1st April next. 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 Miscouche, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1920. November 3, 1920—3f

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, Bedford Station Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April next. 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 Bedford Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, Oct. 28, 1920. November 3, 1920—3f

Mail Contract

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE. 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. Firms not in possession of Licenses on the 15th November, 1920, will be subject to penalty as provided in the Act. PENALTY For neglect or refusal to take out a License shall be a sum not exceeding ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. F. J. CASEY, Collector of Inland Revenue at Charlottetown. Oct. 13, 1920—4f

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th of December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Cardigan Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st April next. 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 Cardigan, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ch'town, November 2, 1920. Nov. 3, 1920—3f