

The Herald

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Arguments Slaughtered

One by one the argumentative defences of Free Traders are falling before the irresistible onslaught of economic necessity. The Emergency Tariff Act and the Fordney Bill in the United States were disastrous reverses, but now comes an annihilating blow in the "Safeguarding of Industries Act" just put into effect in that Mecca of Free Trade doctrines, England.

We have heard a great deal in recent years from Dr. Michael Clark and Mr. Crerar of the alleged benefits of "Free Trade-as-they-have-it-in-England," and that the United States was fast becoming a Free Trade nation. Suddenly these economic Rip Van Winkles awake to witness their pet arguments being ruthlessly swept away, and now, like Rachel weeping for her children, they will not be comforted. Mr. Crerar, however, doggedly refuses to follow the trend of the times. He still declares Free Trade ultimately, or in due course, to be the goal of the Progressive party and in a ludicrous attempt to cover the rout of the Free Trade forces now falls back on the argument that the United States is the largest Free Trade "area" in the world. But why cross the line for such an argument? Canada should have sufficed because interprovincial trade is quite as free here as inter-state trade over there. But one argument is as good as another when all are futile.

"The Safeguarding of Industries Act" put into force on October 1st last in England and which is to remain in force for five years, is one of the most radically protective measures passed by any country in recent years. The preamble of the Act leaves no doubt whatever in the mind of the reader as to its "protective" object and intent. It is described as:

"An act to impose duties of customs on certain goods with a view to the safeguarding of certain special industries in the United Kingdom against the effects of the depreciation of foreign currencies, and the disposal of imported goods at present below the cost of production, and for purposes connected therewith."

Further the preamble declares: "We, Your most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, with a view to the safeguarding of certain special industries and the safeguarding employment in the United Kingdom against the effects of the depreciation of foreign currencies and disposal of imported goods at prices below the cost of production, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto Your Majesty the several duties mentioned."

Section one of Part one of the Act then stipulates what duties are to be charged. It reads as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, there shall be charged, levied and paid on the goods specified in the Schedule in this Act, on the importation thereof into the United Kingdom, duties of customs equal to one-third of the value of the goods."

Section 2 of the Act deals with the question of "dumping" and sets forth certain regulations designed to prevent the dumping of foreign goods into the United Kingdom.

Clause one provides that if, on complaint being made to the Board of Trade, and it appears to the Board that goods of any class or description (other than articles of food and drink) manufactured in a country outside the United Kingdom are being sold or offered for sale in the United Kingdom—

"(a) at prices below the cost of production thereof as hereinafter defined: or

"(b) at prices which, by reason of depreciation in the value in relation to sterling of the currency of the country in which the goods are manufactured, not being a country within His Majesty's Dominions, are below the prices at which similar goods can be profitably manufactured in the United Kingdom, and that by reason thereof employment in any industry in the United Kingdom is being, or is likely to be, seriously affected, the Board may refer the matter for inquiry to a committee constituted for the purposes of this Part of this Act:—

"Provided that the Board shall not so refer any matter involving a question of depreciation of currency of the country in question in relation to sterling is less by thirty-three and one-third per cent. or upwards, than the par value of exchange.

The Act also provides that where goods are manufactured partly in one country and partly in another, or undergo different processes in different countries (other than parts of the British Empire) they shall be subject to the 33 1/3 per cent. duties. This also applies to goods brought back into the United Kingdom after having been exported for the purpose of undergoing further process in manufacture.

"(a) the wholesale price at the works charged for goods of the class or description for consumption in the country of manufacture, subject to the deduction of the amount of any excise or other similar internal duty leviable in that country and including in the price; or

"(b) if no such goods are sold wholesale for consumption in the country of manufacture, the price of the works (subject to the like deduction) which would have been reasonable if the goods had been so sold, and in determining what price would have been reasonable, regard shall be had to the wholesale prices charged for goods as near as may be similar."

The value of any imported goods, the Act further provides, shall be taken to be the price which an importer would give for the goods if the goods were delivered to him freight and insurance paid, in bond at port of importation, duty to be paid on the value fixed by the Board.

In a schedule of goods chargeable with duty under this Act a list is given of the several thousand articles affected. The list includes optical glass and optical elements, optical instruments, scientific glassware, laboratory porcelain, scientific instruments, gauges and measuring instruments, mineral compounds, synthetic organic chemicals, lamp-blown ware, wireless valves, etc., magnetos and magnets, arc-lamp carbons, hoistery, latch needles, installé tungsten, etc., etc.

If the election be determined on the merits of the respective policies, it is determined by reason rather than by class prejudice, Canada and the Government need not fear the result. The choice should be an easy one for all right thinking people to make. It is a choice between Meighen with ability, advocating stability—King a doctrinaire, without a policy, anxious only for office, and Crerar, a political amateur, who would experiment with the country's most vital interests at the most inopportune time in its history.

Close-up Study Of Premier Meighen

In the current issue of MacLean's Magazine an article appears by "Scrutator," entitled "Canada's Next Premier." The following extracts regarding the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen are taken from this article:—

"Mr. Meighen . . . owes his political pre-eminence mainly to three things: to courage, industry and eloquence."

"He had not only the eyes for big occasions and the courage to rise to them; he had the instinct for the big foe. He was the hunter for big game."

"He emerged from the battle smoke, if not victorious at least with the tribute of the Old Chief that he was among the most brilliant minds that Canadian Conservatism has produced."

"After 1914 Mr. Meighen's career became a procession of dazzling advances, culminating at the highest goal. Today, broader in outlook, mellowed slightly, and with a year of the Premiership behind him, he stands as a salient personality upon the Canadian and Imperial stage. He is incomparably the most powerful intellect in the House of Commons—not the finest nor the most spacious, nor the most attractive, but the most effective."

"If the object of the controversy is to clear up obscure points, he is undoubtedly the most powerful debater of his time. But he is no orator. He creates confidence and carries conviction, but he does not inspire men with passions. . . . He is not a rhetorician. Cautious, analytical, practical, he scorns the oratory of exhortation; refuses to adjective minor questions into a Thermopylae and never puts imagery before fact."

"Yet despite his fidelity to logic he is not without beauty in expression. The gift of style is his, acquired by ardent study of the Masters of English literature. And while there are neither pomp nor purple patches in his passages, there is a fine diction and a compelling lucidity and simplicity. It is the eloquence of the newer school."

"Behind the exterior of frigidly there are the shy virtues of gentility and even tenderness, and in personal contact you are impressed not merely by his clear grasp of affairs, but by his kindness, his courtesy and considerate attention. . . . He comes to the front, not by his power to please, but by his power to persuade; his appeal is to the sense and never to the touch."

"A moderate Conservative, it has been written of him, and not without truth, that he has the outlook of a Roosevelt with something of the temper of a Wilson. In international affairs, as his attitude at the Imperial Conference plainly showed, he is a Liberal in his tendencies. A democrat of the democrats, he is progressive, but would safeguard his advances with caution."

"Mr. Meighen has not brought and will never bring discredit upon his office. As premier he is not inferior to a great lineage. He commands in a rare degree the confidence of his party, and his talents, marked to the point of brilliance, have won universal admiration. If he is triumphant on December 6, the destinies of the nation will be entrusted to steady hands."

Dangerous Agitation

Canadian industries and Canadian workmen are passing through one of the most critical periods in their history. Tight money overproduction, and a big slackening of buying by the public has forced many industries to reduce their staffs and wages.

The storm will only be weathered by whole-souled co-operation—a strong hard pull together.

How dangerous then is the agitation to lower Canada's protective tariff and lower the bars to a flood of foreign goods.

Canada's industrial stability rests on the permanency of a protective tariff.

No worse time could be chosen to talk about lowering the tariff.

Diamond Jubilee of Mgr. Bugald Macdonald

Very Rev. Mgr. Macdonald, the venerable and beloved pastor of St. Simon and Jude Church of Tignish, celebrated his diamond jubilee on Tuesday last, 22nd inst, when impressive and memorable services were carried out.

At 10.30 Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Rev. Dr. O'Leary, Bishop of Charlottetown, with Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Deacon, Rev. Terence Campbell Sub-Deacon, Mgr. J. C. McLean Deacon of Office, and Rev. W. V. Macdonald Master of Ceremonies, and a number of other clergymen in the Sanctuary.

The spacious church was crowded with people. The sermons in English and French were preached by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Grand River, and Rev. P. P. Arsenault of Mt. Carmel, respectively.

An address in English was read by Mr. John A. Hackett and one in French by Mr. J. J. Arsenault. Eloquent and fitting references were made to the long years of faithful and devoted services of Mgr. Macdonald, his scholarly attainments, his unremitting care for the spiritual welfare of his people, and the affectionate relations between pastor and parishioners.

Mgr. Macdonald was presented by the members of his congregation with a beautiful golden Chalice, studded with diamonds, the presentation being made by the oldest parishioner, Urban Gallant, Sr., aged 99.

The Monsignor, who was deeply touched by the tokens of affection and esteem, expressed his gratitude in an appropriate and feeling way.

At the close of the service, His Lordship the Bishop delivered from his throne a brief, effective, and happily worded address, supplementing the sentiments, so admirably given expression to, in the congratulatory address from the people.

In the afternoon a banquet was held in the Convent Hall, Rev. Mgr. Macdonald, was the principal Tignish guest.

An informal feast was carried out, the speakers included members of the clergy, the four laymen who were in attendance, Senator Murphy, Sir Charles Dalton, A. J. McFadyen of Tignish, and Dr. W. J. E. McMillan of Charlottetown, all of whom paid worthy tribute to the reverend pastor of St. Simon and Jude.

Of special interest was the address of Mgr. Gillis of Indian River, a class mate of Mgr. Macdonald. Mgr. Gillis has already celebrated his own golden jubilee, and judging from his present splendid condition of health is destined to repeat the unique celebration of his confrere at Tignish.

Mgr. Macdonald, or Father Dugald as he is affectionately known by members and non-members of his faith was born at Pisquid in 1837 and is therefore in his 84th year.

It is nearly sixty years since he was ordained a priest, Tignish was his first parish, where he has served in all for fifty-five years. In the early period of his priesthood he was at Souris and East Point for about two and a half years, but returned to Tignish, "his first love."

630 Candidates For 235 Seats In House

There were 630 candidates, as far as available returns indicate, nominated Tuesday last for the 235 seats in the Dominion House of Commons. They are as follows:

Province	No. of Candidates	Ind & Pro Lib
Nova Scotia	16	14 16 7 5
N. Brunswick	11	10 10 5 1
P. E. Island	4	4 4 2 1
Quebec	45	51 65 17 32
Ontario	82	79 64 70 25
Manitoba	15	13 10 12 10
Saskatchewan	16	14 11 16 1
Alberta	12	12 9 9 6
B. Columbia	13	13 11 8 6
Yukon	1	1 1 0 0
Totals	336	211 201 144 78
Total Candidates	630	

There was only one acclamation, E. Gos. Prter, Conservative, Hastings, Ont.

Minard's Liniment used by Veterinaries.

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. You choose. . . . \$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

Other Boys' Suits at \$11.50, \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50

Small Boys' Juvenile Suits for boys from 3 to 9 years in plain blue, brown and grey tweeds. . . . \$5.00 and \$5.50

Boys' Blue Serge Sailor Suits, good heavy weight for fall. Sizes for boys from 3 to 10 years. . . . \$7.00

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 "Continental Limited" for Ottawa, North Bay, Cochrane, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Vancouver. Connection for ST. JOHN AND BOSTON by No. 13 Train leaving Montreal at 2.30 p.m.

W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent. W. M. FLYNN, Station Ticket Agent. October 26th, 1921—21

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ADVERTISE IN THE Charlottetown Herald

Illustration of two arrows pointing upwards.