

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920
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TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

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The Cost of Exchange

There has been a tendency among all classes of the Canadian people to buy goods made in other countries. Unquestionably we buy from the United States boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, motors and many other manufactures to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars which could be got in Canada.

There is no ground for quarrel with Americans because the Canadian dollar goes begging among them. Exchange has no respect for international boundaries. The British pound is treated with less respect than the Canadian dollar.

But any frank examination of the cost of trading in the United States under existing circumstances should have a sobering effect upon Canadians. Every month we buy goods in that country to an aggregate value of between \$60,000,000 and 75,000,000.

The appeal which so many agencies and organizations are now making to "buy goods made in Canada" is not peculiarly an appeal in behalf of Canadian manufactures, and has no necessary relation to the eternal controversy over high and low tariff.

The 1919 record is impressive:
1891 \$ 218,384,934
1901 286,903,157
1911 769,443,905
1912 874,687,794
1913 1,085,263,449
1914 1,128,744,725
1919 2,235,928,072

The 1919 record is surpassed by only one other year 1917, which was a war year, and, consequently, had its record padded by the inclusion of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of purely war products. The 1919 figures, on the other hand, are almost entirely made up by farm produce and the merchandise of peace.

increase cash sales to other countries.

The situation was clearly and strongly stated by Mr. E. L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders. He estimated that luxuries and dispensable articles imported into Canada represented an annual value of \$88,000,000, and added: "The problem of exchange grows in perplexity. The prevailing rates give additional value to almost all our exports, but our immense imports from the United States are penalized. The return to parity may be a long and difficult process, depending in great measure upon European conditions, and the course of American action. The only effective means of checking the advancing rate upon remittances to the United States is to reduce to the lowest possible limit our imports from that country, remembering that the purchase of articles of luxury, or goods that can be manufactured in Canada, by increasing the adverse balance of trade, adds to the premium which we pay on iron, steel, coal, cotton, and other raw materials which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of some of her industries."

The situation would be even more serious if it were not for the continuous movement of American factories into Canada and the steady increase of American investments in this country. The total of these investments in Canadian industry is now estimated at \$1,500,000,000. To check these investments by revolutionary fiscal legislation would suggest an inclination to commit national suicide. Indeed, it must seem strange in other countries that at this time there is a movement in Canada to establish free trade with the United States and generally so to amend the tariff as to increase buying abroad.

What we need is not new fiscal legislation, but stability and confidence, greater field and factory production, less buying abroad, abstention from the purchase of luxuries, rigid economy by individuals and Governments, co-operation between classes and decent confidence in one another. By temperate agitation and revolutionary legislation we can only impair the prosperity of all classes and prove to the world that our partisan quarrels are dearer to us than the unity, welfare and advancement of the nation.

Canada's Trade

The gigantic extent of Canada's 1919 world trade, officially placed at a value of \$2,235,928,072, may be best realized by recalling that it is practically one-third of the total international commerce of the United Kingdom the year before the war. Not only do the 1919 figures represent the highest trade record of any peace year in Canadian history; they actually surpass any peace year figures by more than 100 per cent. The record since 1891 is impressive:

The 1919 record is surpassed by only one other year 1917, which was a war year, and, consequently, had its record padded by the inclusion of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of purely war products. The 1919 figures, on the other hand, are almost entirely made up by farm produce and the merchandise of peace. The only fly in the ointment—and it is something that ought not to escape the attention of those who are concerned with the advancement of our export trade—is that the great bulk of

the increase in exports is made up by products of the farm. Indeed, so far as the products of the factory are concerned, there is little or no advance; in some cases a noticeable decline. This, perhaps, may be explained to some extent by the fact that our factories have been getting back from a war to a peace footing and that there was an inescapable gap between war and peace orders. Nevertheless, there is reason for believing that a more vigorous policy in regard to foreign trade might be pursued. For example, our Trade Mission in London was but recently permitted to remain without an active head for some precious months while Mr. Lloyd Harris was in Canada seeking vainly to have his views prevail and other countries were striving with all their might to get all the orders that were going. The matter of export trade is a very vital one. It is vital because more than ever before in the world's history nations are marshalling all their strength to achieve supremacy in commerce, with the result that haphazard or slipshod methods on the part of any competing country are bound to invite disaster. And, considering the financial position of the Dominion, we cannot afford to do otherwise but to strive our utmost to remain in the race. We have, for example, a public debt of something like two and a quarter billions. The only way that debt and the burden which it entails can be removed is by production and trade. If we find ourselves incapable of producing and selling in the markets of the world in successful competition with the other nations of the world, then we are doomed to an era of hard times. But if, on the other hand, we prove able to hold our own against world competition, to produce and sell more than ever before, then the future, in a material sense, at all events is assured.

Condemn Plan

London, Jan. 30.—Russian trade experts now in London heartily condemn the Allied proposals of trade with Russia. The experts bound together by the association include leading directors and owners of the greatest number of the industrial concerns and commercial enterprises of Russia. They do not think it possible that co-operative organizations with which it is proposed to open trade relations will be able to fulfill the extremely heavy task which is imposed on them. Co-operatives have never been more than a part and not the most important part at that of the economic machine of Russia. Revolution and Bolshevism have not contributed to their strength. Furthermore attempts to trade through co-operatives, even in anti-Bolshevik Russia have not given the expected results. The British public is inclined to expect, through the resumption of trade relations with Russia, an important inflow of food products and raw materials which will contribute in a short time to lowering of prices. Russian commercial leaders believe that public opinion can easily be misled by the propagation of exaggerated hopes relative to the possibilities of Russian exports. In south Russia there is a certain surplus of grain supplies. These supplies are distributed in numberless small peasant households all over the country and farmers, even against armed forces, will deliver their produce only in immediate barter against manufactured goods. As to the transport trouble Russian traders here ask whether the Allied Governments intend to send their engines and trucks and hand them over to co-operatives who have nothing in common with the railway administration or make a present of them to the soviet commissary ways communication. Finally where are the engines and trucks ready for immediate delivery to soviet Russia? If in spite of all difficulties, British and American exporters would still take goods to Russia and try to help co-operatives to organize barter and trade, what would be the fate of those exported goods? What would be the guarantee against requisition in a country which does not recognize private property? Would not those goods have to be put under the protection of some international armed force? Russian economic life can only be resumed in a systematic way. All the parts of the industrial mechanism must be put together.

Local and Other Items

Subscribers Admonished. As we have not of late made any specific reference to the payment of Subscriptions, we should be exceedingly pleased if our friends would give this matter practical consideration at this particular season.

Official figures given out in London, show that the national debt of Great Britain on April 1, 1919, totalled £7,481,000,000.

This is nomination day for the civic elections here. This day week a mayor, city councillors and water commissioners will be elected.

The German market is now worth a fraction more than a cent, and the German Kaiser is now dependent upon the protection of the Dutch. How are the mighty fallen.

Professor Maggiora, of Bologna University, is reported to have succeeded in isolating the germ of lethargic encephalitis (sleeping sickness) in the blood of patients. He is now said to be preparing a germ to combat the disease.

The House of Lords has requested the kitchen committee of the House of Commons to cater for them during the coming season at the flat rate of 80 cents per dinner, a service which has been given, the Commons for two years.

An Austro-Hungarian trade agreement has been reached at Vienna whereby trading in various foodstuffs hitherto banned would be permitted between the two countries until April 30. The agreement requires ratification of both governments.

Stowed away in the coal bunkers of the Standard Oil tank steamship Muscoogee, Emilia Garai, 23 years old, a comely Italian girl, succeeded in reaching New York. The young woman, who said she came to visit her aunt, is being held by the immigration authorities for examination.

Cheaper electricity for every consumer and transmission to different points made practical and economical, may result from a discovery of a new type of electric art, by Superintendent J. W. Dorsey, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Manitoba.

Nearly 300 persons are practically marooned on Orr's Island in Casco Bay, Maine, by the ice fields which surround the island. Food and fuel are reported to be running low. The steamer that ply between the island and the mainland has been unable to operate for ten days. The stores on the island are practically without foodstuffs, it was reported.

William Marconi, the inventor, has informed the London Daily Mail that the period for investigating the sounds caught on various wireless apparatus will include April 21, when Mars is nearest the earth. He says, however, that undue stress should not be placed on this date, as a few thousand miles would not likely make any appreciable difference in signals.

La Soir, a well informed newspaper, says of the "meeting at Brussels of King Albert and President Poincare, Marshal Foch, Premier Millerand and Descaux, that "the question of a defensive alliance between Belgium and France was discussed, also questions of finance. But on these two points the Government will have to deliberate further before public opinion can be acquainted with definite proposals."

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 19th of March, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, St. Mary's Road, Rural Mail Route, No. 4, from the 1st July 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. Mary's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1920, Feb. 4 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th March, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over the route Morell 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 Morell and Bristol, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 4th Feb, 1920, Feb. 4, 1920—31

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

Physician and Surgeon
Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

D. C. McLeod & W. K. Bentley, K.C.
McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, The Private Bills Committee. When shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for it same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill saving for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Big Shoe Sale!

Forty Lines of Boots and Shoes FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

February Shoe Sale WOMEN'S BOOTS—Gun Metal, Calfskin, Good-year Welted, Neolin Soles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7.

Sale Price \$8.95 WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 Sale Price \$1.98

Men's 2 Buckle Overshoes \$2.95 Men's Rubbers, Sizes 9/10, 11 95 Cents

DON'T MISS THIS SALE ALLEY & CO. Ltd 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.

CHEW HICKEY

Black Twist Tobacco BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST Insist on Getting Hickeys

Hickey & Nichol on Tobacco Co. LIMITED

CARTERS Feed, Flour & Seed Store QUEEN STREET

WE SELL WE BUY: FLOUR OATS The Best Brands are: Robin Hood, Victory, Beaver, Gold Medal, Queen City

WE WANT: Black and White Oats, Island Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Early Potatoes

FEEED HAY Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Oats, Oil Cake, Feed Flour, Oats, Bone Meal, Linseed Meal, Calf Meal, Chick Feed, Schumacker Feed, Hay, Crushed Oats, Cornmeal, Oat Flour, Cracked Corn, Poultry Supplies, &c. &c.

WE WANT Fifty Thousand Bushels of OATS. Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

HERRING. HERRING

We have some good Herring in stock, by Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel.

If you desire a Half Barrel mail us \$6.25 and add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station. If Herring are not satisfactory return at once and your money will be refunded. Address R. F. MADDIGAN CHARLOTTETOWN

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa for a sum equivalent to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the full amount of the tender. In case of failure to complete the purchase within the time specified the cheques of the successful tenderer becomes forfeit; all others will be returned promptly.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20, 1919.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. Sept. 3, 1919

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, October 6th, 1919, Trains will run as follows:—

WEST: Daily except Sunday, will leave Charlottetown 6.25 a.m., arrive Borden 8.45 a.m., Summerside 9.20 a.m., returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 5.55 p.m., Charlottetown 6.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.40 p.m., arrive Summerside 4.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.45 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Tignish 9.45 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.05 a.m., arrive Summerside 9.00 a.m., Charlottetown 12.40 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.50 a.m., arrive Mount Stewart 8.45 a.m., Georgetown 11.30 a.m., Souris 11.25 a.m.; returning leave Souris 1.15 p.m., Georgetown 1.00 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 5.15 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.35 a.m., Souris 6.55 a.m., Georgetown 8.45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6.00 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m.

SOUTH: Daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 4.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p.m.

Saturday ONLY—Leave Murray Harbor 7.20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.05 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p.m.

District Passenger Agents Office, Charlottetown, P.E. Island, Oct. 5, 1919

Department of Naval Service

Notice of Sale.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Lobster Hatcheries," will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1919, for the purchase of the Government Lobster Hatcheries at—Aricat, N.S. Bay View, Pictou County, N.S. Inverness, Margaree Harbor, N.S. Isaac Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S.; Little Bras, Dr. Alder Point, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Georgetown, P. E. I.; Buctouche, Buctouche Habos, N. B.; Shegogue, Westmoreland County, N. B.; Fort Daniel, Que.

Alternative tenders will be considered for: (a) The whole of each including the land, building or buildings and plant on the premises.

(b) The land only. (c) The building or buildings only. (d) The plant only, wholly, or in part.

All of the buildings are single storey and constructed of wood throughout and are capable of being readily removed intact.

The plant in each case consists mainly of a boiler and a Duplex steam pump.

The several properties are open at all times to inspection, upon application to the Caretaker, who may be located readily in the immediate vicinity.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa for a sum equivalent to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the full amount of the tender. In case of failure to complete the purchase within the time specified the cheques of the successful tenderer becomes forfeit; all others will be returned promptly.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20, 1919.

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