

**The Herald**

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**Subscribers, Attention!**  
 We wish to remind our Subscribers, in different parts of the Province, that Exhibitions Week will be a most opportune time for them to settle their Subscription Accounts.

**A Question Answered**

Faced with a public awakening to the danger of fiscal tinkering at a time of industrial unsettlement, the Liberal Party is back at its old game of hedging on the tariff. In the West, of course it is still Free Trade, but in the East, which would regard serious interference with the National Policy with alarm, it is feverishly engaged in putting on the soft pedal. Thus Mr. Cardin, M. P., for Richelieu, speaking at L'Assomption a few days ago and with due regard for protectionist constituencies, asked with feigned surprise: "Why should Quebec fear that the Liberal party will touch the tariff? The tariff was not touched, and you were not injured, in 1896; there is no peril to your interests now."

Now this kind of talk admits of but two interpretations: Either the Liberal Party tried to deceive the country in 1919, or it is trying to deceive it now. The Ottawa 1919, platform of the party was specific and clear. After declaring that the best interest of the country demanded reduction of duties, it went on:

"That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net-wines and fishermen's equipments; cement and fertilizers, should be free from Customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same."

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries), as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacturing of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

And the Liberal Party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provision of this resolution when returned to power.

Such a platform, put into force, would revolutionize our fiscal policy. It would mean absolute free trade in all products of the farm, the mine, the forest and the sea; it would wipe out all duties on manufactured foodstuffs, representing an investment of hundreds of millions of dollars, and employing tens of thousands of women and men. Moreover, it would strike at industries whose loss would be little less than catastrophic to Canada's industrial position; it would, so far as its general effect was concerned, be as bad as absolute Free Trade.

It is upon this platform, not upon the pussy footing interpretations and reservations of dishonest politicians, that the Liberal party must stand or fall. Mr. Meighen put the matter conclusively when in London he said: "If Mr. King means to put this platform into effect, then I say he is too dangerous to be Premier of Canada. If he does not mean to put it into effect, then he is not honest enough to be Premier of Canada."

**Dr. Michael Clark's Warning**

(Ottawa Journal.)  
 Dr. Michael Clark cannot be accused of enmity to progress. Reared in the bosom of British Liberalism, friend of Gladstone and Morley and Bright, he has stood in the van of every forward cause that has appealed to lovers of liberty. From such a man the warning which he has just sounded against the peril of the Farmers' movement must challenge the entire nation. For years Dr. Clark has been a member of the Progressive Party. In the House of Commons he was Mr. Crerar's first lieutenant, the party's spokesman and orator on all issues of the day. Not in ignorance, therefore, but with a full knowledge of the inner motives of the party, of its leaders, its tendencies and policies, he has discerned in it things which in his mind are antagonistic to true progress, subversive of real Liberalism, and, above all, a menace to the State. In his letter to Mr. Crerar, announcing his retirement from the movement, he writes:

"Mr. Wood, whose organizing ability is great and admirable, seems to think he has found something new in the idea of group Government. It is as old as the hills. True Liberals fought it in Britain and Canada alike, under restricted franchise, and as a people rightly struggling to be free. The House of Lords, the family compact, the manufacturers' association, and the junkers and militarists of Germany are each and all examples of group government, and the progress of humanity has been proportional to its ability to free itself from the domination of these groups. Class consciousness is none the less class selfishness, and therefore doomed to die, because it suddenly appears in farmers and labor parties."

Mr. Wood is not a liberal; he is not a progressive. Nurtured on Kansas radicalism, an ex-Populist, a fanatical visionary, he is an out-and-out apostle of class, according to disguise his purpose, which is the ascendancy of a single group. In season and out, for the past six years at least, he has preached the dominance of the farmers, has extolled the idea of class, has advocated theories and policies that strike at the very foundation of responsible British Government. From such a man, powerful in the Farmers' movement, pulling the strings behind moderates, who, like Mr. T. A. Crerar, act as window dressing for the movement in the East, it was but natural that one of the Liberal traditions of Dr. Clark should recoil. And as the veteran Liberal goes out, he utters a message that should be circulated through the breadth and width of this land:

"After all, there seems to be only one method of working out human affairs in the political sphere. The apostles of progress must unite upon common principles, sincerely held, to resist reaction, which is ever present like a dead weight to drag down the aspirations of the race for freedom, justice and democracy."

"These were the things for which 60,000 Canadians died in the recent war, but they will not be attained by putting one form of class consciousness in power in place of another."

"I have been fighting class for forty years. It would be quite impossible for me to turn my back on my past and the right in this election."

Canada owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Clark. He has torn the mask from the Agrarian movement, has exposed its poisonous doctrine of class malice, of group consciousness, of government of a few. More than that, he has shown that the real leader of Agrarianism today is not Mr. Crerar, but Mr. Wood. Dr. Clark believed in Crerar. He believed that Agrarianism could be converted into a sanctified Liberalism, into a party of progress that

would be big enough and broad enough to embrace all classes in the state. His disillusionment is complete. He has seen that Wood, the apostle of class, and not Crerar, the would-be Liberal, is the power in Agrarian politics. And as he discerns the menace of a movement with such aims and leadership, he has uttered a warning to Canadians.

Once more, we say, the thanks of all who want to see this country saved from the turmoil of class conflict are due to Dr. Clark. He has rendered Canada a service as splendid as when five years ago his three sons faced Prussian steel for her safety and his own great voice was raised in potent appeal for her cause.

**Solving Labor Troubles**

Writing in a recent issue of the New York Times, Mr. R. C. Feld tells a stimulating story of how Great Britain has found a way of averting and solving labor troubles. Incidentally, he observes that "one of the myths that have survived the war is the statement that England muddled through to victory. There is probably as much truth to that as there is to all myths." The point in the observation is that Mr. Feld is an American, and he knows something of what was done by his own country to "win the war"; yet it would be a fighting word if anyone should say that the United States muddled. The suggestion that England "muddled through" came, of course, from Englishmen, who simply took that way of avoiding the reproach of boasting; but, as Mr. Feld says, they would resent an outsider talking in that way about their performance. Self-deprecation may be the thing at home, where it is understood. From abroad it smarts.

England was not only innocent of any serious degree of muddling during the war, but she has shown a clear head in dealing with the perplexing problems which grew out of that great conflict. As Mr. Feld puts it: "England now that the problem facing her at the close of the war would be one of returning to normal industrial conditions via the route as some sane relationship between wages, production and selling prices. What she did was to create the machinery in her industries whereby that problem could be brought home to the minds of all factors in industry without the industrial friction which makes for strikes. She did it through the organization of joint industrial councils at which sat representatives of capital and of labor. It is these councils, functioning on a national basis, which are today setting the wheels of industry humming."

The so-called Whitley Councils grew out of the report to the British Ministry of Labor in 1917, recognizing the urgent need of "representative bodies to which the various questions of difficulty can be referred for consideration, and advice as they arise." A typical council consists of thirty-three representatives of the employers and an equal number representing the employees of a specific industry. After being duly chosen these men get together and discuss first, their differences, and second, ways of bettering conditions as affecting both employer and employee. It is this getting together which makes these councils effective. Probably ninety-five per cent. of all the clashes which occur between employers and their employees arise out of mutual misunderstandings and mutual ignorance of each other's point of view. The resort to extreme measures would seldom occur if, long before either side presented an ultimatum, an opportunity had been afforded for a frank and calm discussion of the matters at issue.

Seventy-five industries in Great Britain are now governed by Whitley Councils. That means, Mr. Feld says, "that seventy-two nationally representative bodies can at their respective meetings, without strikes and without lock-outs, amicably decide the questions of wages, hours and conditions for 4,000,000 English workers and their employers." The problem with which Great Britain is confronted is one of wages, production sales, and she has decided that the best way to

solve that problem is on a national basis, amicably, each industry working as a unit, with the man in the office and the man in the shop, representing the prime elements in industry, sitting down together at a table and getting to understand their mutual and individual problems. Mr. Feld, an impartial investigator, says quite positively that this plan has worked most satisfactorily, and he predicts that "industrially, England will be on her feet again while yet we in America are learning how to hobble about on misfitting crutches." All which is very reassuring, although Mr. Feld's plain speaking may not be relished by his fellow Americans.

Mr. Feld gives a striking example of how this Whitley plan has worked in practice. The wool textile industry, in which 250,000 organized workers are engaged, at the close of the war had to solve the problem of high wages and the imperative need of getting back to normal conditions. The employers suggested a cut of 22 per cent. in wages. What followed may be put in Mr. Feld's own words: "At a meeting of the joint industrial council at which sat sixty-six men representing all employers and all workers in the wool and allied textile trades in England and Scotland, the employers' representatives brought forth their suggestion and the arguments for its adoption. The employees' representatives heard them in peace and then presented counter arguments showing how impossible it was for the workers to accept a cut as drastic owing to the very slightly falling prices in the cost of living. The matter was thrashed out at the table, with the result that an agreement was arrived at whereby a cut of 16 per cent. was adopted. This agreement is to hold for a year. That means throughout Great Britain one industry, with a quarter of a million workers, will cheerfully hum its way back to a position where it will be ready next year to make a new agreement to fit in with new demands and new conditions."

Have we on this side of the Atlantic anything to learn from this experience of the Mother Country? If we have, we should lose no time in learning it. Industrial troubles are looming large on the horizon, and obviously the peaceful means of settlement is the only means that settle. Prevention is always better than cure, and, while arbitration is provided for in our Industrial Disputes Act, we have not the machinery for the discussion of points of difference before they become a definite issue. Before that stage is reached, it has often happened that one side or the other has been committed to an irrevocable stand. The hope of a peaceful settlement is then readily discounted. The Whitley Councils meet that difficulty. — Ottawa Journal.

**Find Indian Family Of Six Generations**

The Pas, Man., Sept. 16.—Six generations of one family, whose aggregate ages amount to 342 years, have been discovered at Nelson House. They belong to the Cree tribe of Indians, and were photographed at the payment of treaty in July.

It is believed that this establishes a record, at least among the Indians of Canada.

The names, ages and relationship of the family follows:

Sarah Donkey, age 112; Caroline Spence, age 90, daughter; John Donkey, age 70, grandson; Ina Spence, age 44, great granddaughter; Sarah Donkey, age 22, great, great granddaughter; Jemina Donkey, age 2, great, great granddaughter.

Sarah Donkey, the first, was born at York Factory, of full blooded Cree parents. She retains possession of all her faculties excepting her eyesight, which is failing. To attend the treaty she travelled in a canoe for 150 miles, and lived in a tepee for three weeks while the treaty festivities were on.

A Canadian record for haulage was established when a train three-quarters of a mile long, drawn by two of the largest engines in service, with 75 cars containing 85,000 bushels of grain, reached Fort William on the 13th.

September 27th to October 1st, 1921

**P. E. Island Exhibition At Charlottetown**

Open To All Canada

Over \$13,000 Exhibition Prizes  
 Over \$7,000 in Race Purses

5--Days Horse Racing--5

**Thirteen Classes**

The Valentines, Sensational Optical Loop the Loop Gymnasts.  
 De Renza and Ladue Comedy Revolving Ladder and Sensational Double Trapeze Act.  
 Lews Brothers, Aerial Flying Trapeze in Gymnastic High Dome Flights.  
 Braggar Brothers, Comedy Horizontal Bar Acts.  
 The Fastest Horses in Canada and the Eastern States are coming.  
 The largest attendance in the history of Prince Edward Island Exhibitions is anticipated. Make your arrangements early.

For all information write the Secretary.  
 John J. Davies, President.  
 C. R. Smallwood, Secretary-Treasurer.  
 September 7, 1921—3i

**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

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. \$10.00  
 September 7, 1921.

**Try Eureka Tea**

THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound.

**Fleischman's Yeast**

We are Agents for the celebrated Fleischman's Yeast used by all First-class Bakers. Sold by all City Grocers.

**R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.**  
 CHARLOTTETOWN

**Advertise in The Herald.**

**Cool Shoes FOR SUMMER**

At Bargain Prices

MAIL ORDERS PREPAID

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS HIGH BOOTS, leather soles, with high or low heels, only \$1.48  
 WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS PUMPS, high heels, all sizes, 2 1/2 to 7. \$1.48  
 WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, mediums, low heels, all sizes. \$2.48  
 MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, sizes 11 to 2. \$1.58  
 CHILDREN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, sizes 8, 9, 10. \$1.48

**ALLEY & CO. Ltd**

135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN

Agents for the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Ltd, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited.

COME HERE FOR FOOTWEAR

**Live Stock Breeders**

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	AGE
Geo. Aneur	Montague	Ayrshire bull calves	(3 yrs, 5 mo)
Wm. Aitken	Lower Montague	Ayrshire Bulls	(3 yrs, 6 mos)
M. McManus	New Haven	Shorthorn Bull	(5 years)
W. F. Weeks	Fredericton	Yorkshire Hog	(2 years)
David Reid	Victoria Cross	" "	(2 years)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	" "	" call
Frank Halliday	Eldon	6 Yorkshire Pigs	(5 weeks)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	Yorkshire Hog	(2 years)
A. E. McDonald	Little Pond	Duror Jersey Boar	(2 years)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**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  
 Black and White Oats  
 Island Wheat  
 Barley, Buckwheat  
 Timothy Seed  
 Flax Seed  
 Early Potatoes

**FEED HAY**  
 Bran, Middlings, Shorts  
 Cracked Oats, Oil Cake  
 Feed Flour, Oats  
 Bone Meal, Linseed Meal  
 Calf Meal, Chick Feed  
 Schumacker Feed, Hay  
 Crushed Oats, Straw  
 Rolled Oats, Cornmeal  
 Oat Flour, Cracked Corn  
 Poultry Supplies, &c. &c.  
 We want 50 Carloads of good  
 BALED HAY.  
 Also BALED STRAW  
 We want Fifty Thousand  
 Bushels of OATS  
 Write us for prices. State  
 quantity for sale.

**Carter & Co. Ltd.**

WHOLESALE RETAIL

**Mail Contract Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 2nd of September 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the Charlottetown Rural Route, No. 3, from the 1st of January 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 Charlottetown, and at the office of the District Superintendent.  
 H. W. WOODS,  
 Acting District Superintendent,  
 Office of District Superintendent,  
 of Postal Service, St. John, N.B.,  
 July 22nd, 1921.  
 August 17, 1921—3i

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 16th September 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the Stanley Bridge Rural Route, No. 2, from the 1st of January 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 Stanley Bridge and at the office of the District Superintendent.  
 H. W. WOODS,  
 Acting District Superintendent,  
 Office of District Superintendent,  
 of Postal Service, St. John, N.B.,  
 August 1st, 1921.  
 August 17, 1921—3i