

The Herald

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Dominion Election

The Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, delivered a speech to an audience of four thousand people in the city of London, Ont., on Thursday evening, September 1st. After a masterly and exhaustive analysis of Canada's fiscal situation and a thorough review of public questions generally, he declared in favor of an early appeal to the people. He said he considered the right thing to do was to recommend a dissolution of Parliament at an early date, to provide time for full discussion and an election before the new year.

Statesmanship—courage—vision—patriotism—these were the predominating qualities in the speech. Rendering a verdict that scouted counsels of timidity, it was an utterance to encourage and inspire his followers, to clarify the political hiatus, to sound the keynote of battle in a momentous and vital campaign.

Premier Meighen will give combat on ground selected by his foes. That ground is the tariff, the ancient cockpit of Canadian politics; the battleground of '78 and '91 and 1911. For the fourth time since Confederation the old National Policy is under assault. Once more the cries of Free Trade, of reciprocity with the United States, are emblazoned on the banners of numerous political hosts; once more the prosperity of Canadian industry, of Canadian labor, and Canadian agriculture, as assailed. True, one wing of the attack marches (in Mr. Meighen's fine phrase) with "muffled drums," marches with hesitancy and in feeble line; but there is another and more formidable wing, and there is no mistaking its intent. That wing is the Farmers' Party, its goal is Free Trade, and unless its progress is checked, then the whole industrial fabric of the nation—a fabric reared upon half a century of the National Policy—will be menaced by immeasurable ruin.

We are passing through troublous, storm-tossed days. The whole world, slowly recovering from the desolation of war, is marshalling all of its energy and strength for the economic struggle to come. It is at such a time, at a time when nations everywhere are protecting their markets, industries and resources by heightened tariffs, at a time when even England, the cradle of Free Trade, is turning to Protection, at a time when Canada, her trade and revenues diminishing, her transportation and financial position acute and her people burdened with taxation, finds herself imperilled by the commercial aggression of a mighty neighbor—it is at such a time that an attempt is made to saddle this country with Free Trade.

We need not pause here to dwell in detail upon the certain consequences of such an event, except to say this: That Free Trade for Canada could only mean one thing: the catastrophic downfall of Canadian industry, an impoverished, depopulated country, unemployment, stagnation, and—let us speak the plain truth—our commercial absorption by the United States.

To such a fate, the blasting of the hopes, the dreams and the visions of the men who build this nation on foundations tried and sure, Canada must not be consigned. This country must

work out its own commercial and political destiny. It is no longer a Colony. It is no longer an adjunct of Downing street. It must not and shall not be an adjunct of the United States. It is not that we are hostile to our neighbors to the south. They are of our blood; they are our kith and kin. In language and institutions and ideals they are of ourselves, and we want to be their allies and friends. But farther than that we cannot go. Our fiscal doctrines, our commercial future, the course we shall pursue in commerce and trade—these are things which we here in Canada must decide by ourselves and for ourselves. We must stand on our own feet, confident, unafraid self-reliant; unwilling to take hostile measures against us lying down.

Such are the issues in this coming fight. They are issues as vital as any that have ever faced our people in this country's political life, and those who are conscious of their gravity must bend their all in the struggle. The conflict will be bitter; Mr. Meighen's path will be hard. All the forces of unrest, all the grievances and discontents that are the harvest of every Ministry, all the wrongs, full proof of its error should be submitted, and it will not suffice to try to palm off stale platitudes and catch phrases as arguments; nor will thinking people be inclined to swallow as sheer gospel moth-eaten doctrines which, though good in their time for England, are utterly inapplicable to the conditions of Canada today.

Low Tariffers Refuse To Give Any Reasons

It is a very noticeable fact that the political advocates of lower tariff or free trade never attempt to prove their case. They never argue things out with the people; they never size up all the factors or give solid, incontrovertible reasons for the faith that is in them. True it is that Doctor Michael Clark serves us occasionally with arguments that were potent in England fifty or more years ago, and are to be found in the text books on political economy; but he has never attempted to consider these old doctrines in the light of modern Canadian conditions. Free trade with the Doctor is a fetish—shorn of which he would be a lonely and inconsolable figure. In his homilies and diatribes on and subject he entirely overlooks the important facts that when the text books from which he derives most of his wisdom were written, mass, specialized and standardized production of manufactured goods and the gigantic grouping of capital in trusts, cartels and combinations for industrial purposes, which are such important factors in prices and competition, were comparatively unknown. In his academic lectures to us, he conveniently disregards the main arguments in favour of reasonable protection, namely:—

(1) That to build up a self-sustaining country we must have diversified employment so that scope may be found for the energies of our people in all the varied spheres of human activity;

(2) That our manufacturers cannot compete on an even basis with their neighbours, the manufacturers of the United States because of the cheap cost of production in that country due to mass and standardized production which is made possible only by the enormous extent of the United States market;

(3) That our manufacturers cannot compete on equal terms with the specially and wonder-

fully skilled and disciplined labour of Germany;

(4) That our manufacturers cannot compete with the cheap labour of Japan and the better developed industries of England with their comparatively cheaper labour, cheaper capital and cheaper cost of doing business.

If the Doctor, Mr. Cresser, Mr. King, Mr. Wood or Mr. Drury, or any of the other opponents of the existing fiscal system were able to show that their policies had been adopted after they had enquired carefully into, and after they had made a dispassionate study of, manufacturing conditions in Canada compared with those in the United States Germany, Japan and Great Britain, their platform utterances would be entitled to very much more weight. As it is they produce no such evidence and, as a consequence the people are not placed in a fair position to judge regarding the real merits of the policies they advocate.

The fiscal policy of the country is the hub round which revolve the wheels of all industry, and the people cannot therefore, allow it to be lightly dealt with by amateurs or doctrinaires. There is too much at stake. If it is wrong, full proof of its error should be submitted, and it will not suffice to try to palm off stale platitudes and catch phrases as arguments; nor will thinking people be inclined to swallow as sheer gospel moth-eaten doctrines which, though good in their time for England, are utterly inapplicable to the conditions of Canada today.

Unlike Mackenzie King, Mr. Meighen is not out to hoodwink and betray the farmers and has made no fawning advances to them. The son of a typical farmer, and familiar through experience with a farmer's life and respect; but he does not propose to "bait one job" of his convictions. He is stoutly opposed to group government and makes no bones about it. There is no running with the hare and crying with the hounds" with him. His program is Constitutional Government and reasonable protection for Canadian industries. His attitude compels respect. The people know where he stands.

The Army and Navy Magazine, of August, says: "It is high time that we wake up to our opportunities—develop or revive the national policy which seems to have been long since dead, and make Canada not only a rich and prosperous country but an absolutely independent, economical and industrial unit. The pre-war conditions, even when we had no exchange problems to face was scarcely satisfactory. Today we suffer not only from exchange but from an increase of tariff duties placed upon our exports to the United States.

Mr. Fordney, the father of the new United States Tariff, which has passed the House of Representatives and is before the Senate, made the following declaration in his speech to Congress, on July 9th: "The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but it will save to the American Farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada."

Western Press Comment

(The Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, August 16.)

"President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, in an interview in Winnipeg, said that he would lend no direction to the new Government of Alberta, but would confine himself strictly to the affairs of his own organization. Presumably he meant that, directly and personally, he would not interfere with, or try to influence, the new administration.

To guarantee that he would refrain from doing so indirectly through the organization of which he is the head would mean that the U. F. A. had thrown overboard one of its leading principles."

(The Edmonton Morning Bulletin, August 11.)

"The refusal of the United Grain Growers to submit to enquiry definitely confirms the belief that enquiry is necessary."

(The Port Arthur News Chronicle, August 11.)

"Mr. Cresser has won in the West so far, but he has lost over the country by the tactics he has seen fit to pursue. Nothing could have happened that would have aroused the intense interest in the matter that Mr. Cresser's company's injunction proceedings have everywhere newspapers are discussing the whole question. It is true that some of the papers exhibit very limited knowledge of the affair in all its aspects; but that is not strange in view of the complex nature of the many-sided grain business. The important feature is that the affair is being publicly discussed, and the country is being aroused to a sense of the hypocrisy that finds shelter in pretentious political and economic associations which have been hiding behind a smoke screen of vilification and abuse of men trying to secure honest administration of the Grain Act."

(The Edmonton Morning Bulletin)

"The Alberta Government holds no mandate from the electors except to maintain the authority of the party organization. Until a policy has been declared the general public outside the dominant party may be excused for looking forward with doubt to the results of boss rule as worked out in the United States, when applied to the government affairs of the province of Alberta, even though the men who apply it are themselves entirely estimable citizens."

Canada To Have Representative

Geneva, August 30.—By a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations today, that body will assume control of stipulations in the treaties with Hungary and Rumania regarding the reports of minorities in territories which changed their sovereignty. This was the only definite work accomplished at today's session, and the council adjourned until Thursday to permit the members time to study the Silesian question and exchange views privately. The meeting of the disarmament committee also has been deferred until Thursday.

Chief interest in the work of the council centres for the moment upon the International Court of Justice, which is regarded as promising better results than any other section of the League thus far. Speculation has begun as to the probable choice by the Council and Assembly of the eleven judges from among about 100 names thus far submitted. As geographical considerations will enter into the election, it is generally assumed the western hemisphere will get two, and perhaps three judges, one Spanish-speaking from South or Central America, and one each from the United States and Canada. Great Britain is granted one for the United Kingdom and another for the colonies besides Canada.

France will receive one, the Scandinavian countries one, the Slav countries one, and the German-speaking states one, while provision must also be made for the Asiatic states, China, Japan and Siam each having nominated two candidates.

The British candidates are Lord Fenlaw, Baron Phillimore and Sir Henry Eric Richards. From Canada there are Rt. Hon. Chas. J. Doherty Minister of Justice, and former Premier Sir Robert B. Borden. South Africa and India also have named candidates.

Readers will observe that the Liberal-Conservative meeting for King's County, to be held at Georgetown on Tuesday September 13th, is for the nomination of the candidate for the County at the next Federal Election, as well as for organization purposes. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance.

Wars Of Future

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Sir William Pope, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, in convention here, spoke today on warfare, and said that at the time of the armistice a material had been found against which respirators were of no avail. This material would stop a man if it was present in the atmosphere in a proportion of about one part in a volume in five millions. The air was made absolutely irrespirable when affected by this material. Sir William urged that warfare was a more merciful factor of warfare than high explosives, and its results had been shown to be far less destructive. As to mustard gas, a preparation which put a man out of fighting strength for a period of six weeks, the Allies, he said had enough at the time of the armistice to have caused the Germans to be wading knee-deep in it. He concluded that chemical agencies would be the sole deciding factor of future wars.

At the opening sessions of the convention the incoming president, Professor R. F. Rutan, of McGill University, made his inaugural speech. He pointed out that Canada was not yet much advanced beyond the pioneer stage of industrial development, and said that the visit of the society to the Dominion, and its choice of a Canadian president, would have rich fruit if it led to the further introduction of scientific methods in Canadian industries.

In the afternoon, at a special convocation of McGill University, the Vice-Chancellor bestowed on Sir William Pope the degree of LL.D. This concluded the sittings of the convention in Canada. The delegates left this evening for a visit to Stawinigan Falls and Grand'mere.

Bright Mother

Brockville, Aug. 30.—A very unusual accident took place this afternoon during a severe thunderstorm which broke over Brockville and vicinity. During the progress of the electric disturbance a telephone message was received from Tinca, a rural section four miles northwest of here, stating that the eight-year-old daughter of Harry Church, a farmer, had been struck by lightning and killed. Mr. Church happened to be in Brockville at the time, and hearing the news, engaged the services of an undertaker, who proceeded to the scene of the supposed fatality. The coroner had also been notified, and had a consultation with the Crown Attorney. It was deemed expedient that a permit should be issued for the burial without the formality of an inquest. The arrival of the undertaker at the Church home found the child very much alive, and the burial arrangements were called off. She had been struck by a bolt of lightning which rendered her unconscious, but the mother had succeeded in reviving her by dashing cold water on her. At latest accounts the child was quite well except suffering slightly from shock. The storm was the worst this section has experienced this summer. The accompanying downpour of rain will be hailed with delight by the farmers, who were experiencing another acute dry spell.

Germany Pays

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Announcement was made today by Otto Von Glaseapp, vice-president of the Reichsbank, that Germany has paid a billion gold marks due to the Allies on August 31. He added that the Reichsbank had been obliged to take 68,000,000 marks in gold dollars and other foreign moneys from its gold reserves, which are now on the way to New York.

New York, Aug. 30.—The German Government, through its fiscal agents in the United States, has anticipated further reparations obligations to the Allies due tomorrow. According to well-informed banking interests representing the Berlin Government, these payments have already been deposited with the agents of the British, French and Belgian Governments in this city. Purchases

of United States dollar exchange to effect this transaction were concluded several weeks ago, it was stated. This probably accounts for the recent stability of international remittances at this centre, and the marked strength of Dutch and Scandinavian rates. Those countries, it is understood, were the markets through which Germany acquired the greater portion of the United States exchange necessary to the completion of these payments maturing tomorrow.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1921, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown: All that tract, piece and parcel of Land situated, lying and being on Township Number Thirty-four, Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the North side of the Tracadie Road, at the Southwest angle of the farm of land now or lately in possession of James Doyle, and running thence North, along James Doyle's Western boundary line until it strikes the South boundary of a farm of land now or formerly owned by James Reid, thence West along said James Reid's Southern boundary nine chains, or to the Northeast angle of a piece of land now or formerly held by Thomas Reilly, thence South and parallel with James Doyle's Western boundary aforesaid to the Tracadie Road, and thence Eastward along the said road to the place of commencement, containing Eighty-one acres of land, a little more or less, and bounded on the South by the Tracadie Road and on the East by James Doyle's Farm, and on the North by James Reid, and on the West by Isaac Hardy, as the same is described in a Deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands of James Hayes, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1896.

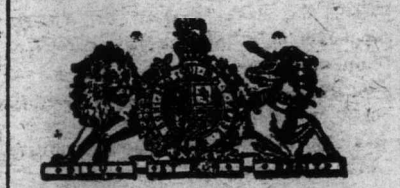
The above Sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Sixth day of December, A. D. 1916, made between James Hayes of Pleasant Grove, in Queen's County, Farmer, of the one part, and Otto M. Baird of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, employee in the Prince Edward Island Railway, of the other part, and which said Mortgage has by assignment become vested in the undersigned, because of default having been made in the payment of the principal secured thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned in the Riley Building, Charlottetown. Dated this 20th day of August, A. D. 1921.

J. AUGUSTINE McDONALD,

Assignee of Mortgage.

August 31, 1921—41



Mail Contract

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—31



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—31

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 Valenteenes, Sensational Optical Loop the Loop Gymnasts.

De Renza and Ladue Comedy Revolving Ladder and Sensational Double Trapeze Act.

Lewis Brothers, Aerial Flying Trapeze in Gymnastic High Dome Flights.

Bragg 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.

September 7, 1921—31

C. R. Smallwood,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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.

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

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