

## The Herald

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Stand Together, The  
End Is Not Yet

Prime Minister Meighen and his colleagues, Conservative and Liberal, with full inside knowledge of the conditions of the country say, to the people: The National situation is a serious one, almost as serious as it was during the war. The dreadful carnage has left us with a staggering load of debt and consequent taxation to pay interest charges, pensions and to take care of the returned soldiers. Financial conditions throughout the world are terribly upset. World trading relations are seriously disturbed and their future course quite incapable of being predicted; the currencies of all countries are inflated; nearly all important nations are overpowered with war debts. Europe and Great Britain are in a ferment of unrest and the North American Continent is by no means untainted with it. No one can foretell with any degree of accuracy what will happen in financial and trading circles. Although Canada has come out of the war better than any country except the United States, yet, the load of taxation is a grievous one to bear.

In these circumstances, the Premier and his colleagues believe it to be imperative that the people should stand together just as they did during the war in order that we may work out our salvation to the best advantage. They believe, as they did in 1917, that it would be fatal to play the game of party politics. They consider that the best thought of which the best of us is capable is necessary to the correct solution of the manifold national problems. They think it not only silly but fatuous to be fighting one another, class against class, instead of pulling together. They see clearly that cautious, sane, firm handling of the national affairs is absolutely necessary. On the other hand they recognize that group government formed of classes with conflicting ideas would surely lead to chaos if not disaster.

Why Should We Scuttlet  
The National Policy?

The good book tells us to examine all things and to hold fast to that which is good. Well, let us examine—all things. On the one hand we have the platitudinous piffle of Mr. King mingling with the exhortations of Mr. Crerar, who wants us to tamper with the nation's industrial mechanism. On the other hand, we have the crisp exposition of policy as enunciated by Premier Meighen. It is impossible to examine the proposals of Mr. King. He has made no proposals. He simply says, "Take a peep through my political kaleidoscope and pick your favorite color." Mr. Crerar is quite definite. He says, "Abandon your old beliefs, throw the chart of National progress overboard and embark with me upon an experimental adventure in the opposite direction." Premier Meighen says: "I shall fight . . . for policies which have brought us where we stand."

And where do we stand? How have we fared along the road? Premier Meighen would have us hold to? Let us examine the record: In 1879 our total trade was \$149,489,188. In 1921 it

stood at \$2,403,887,091. We harvested 83,350,209 bushels of wheat in 1880. The yield in 1920 was 263,189,300 bushels. In less than a decade the value of our agricultural production multiplied more than five times. In 1900 it was \$364,906,866. The figures for 1919 are \$1,975,841,000. Our forests added \$39,540,570 to the national wealth in 1881. In 1919 the value of all log products was \$221,648,790. We extracted only \$14,013,113 worth of minerals during 1889. The value of our mineral production in 1920 was \$217,775,080. For the year 1881 the total production of our manufacturing industries was valued at \$309,676,068. In 1918 the total value was \$3,458,036,975. In the years between a corresponding and splendid growth was recorded annually in the amount of capital invested and workmen employed.

Do these figures reflect any reason for such a revolution as Mr. Crerar would impose upon us? They represent a splendid record of National growth—under the beneficial influence of the National Policy. Co-related with the above are certain financial statistics which are also interesting. For instance: The paid-up capital and reserve of Canadian chartered banks in 1888 was \$79,218,566. These had grown to \$264,032,584 in 1921. The total bank deposits by the public of Canada were \$71,900,195 in 1878, and the same index of national thrift and prosperity stood at \$1,865,953,808 on April 30th, 1921. The amount of fire insurance policies in force is another significant indicator of industrial development. In 1878 the total amount was \$409,899,701. In 1919 fire insurance policies in force amounted to \$5,927,967,358. Unfortunately, the idle mind flees from statistics as nimbly as the wobbling politicians side-step real issues. It is an exercise in patriotism to peruse the records and perceive the lesson. In this case the lesson is obvious to the clear-thinking citizen. The record is one of national growth. The figures vindicate the policy. It is no time for change.

### Canadian Food Stuffs Barred from U.S.A.

The permanent U. S. Tariff measure now before Congress provides for the following customs duties on Canadian food products. Note that the old Tariff—called the Underwood Tariff, which is to be superseded by these duties, is quoted in the case of each article. Cattle less than two years old, one cent per pound; two years and over, 1 1/2 cents a pound; Underwood free; fresh beef and veal, two cents; sheep and goats, one cent; fresh mutton, 1 1/2 cents; fresh lamb, two cents; swine, one-half of one cent; fresh pork, three-fourths of one cent; bacon and ham, 1 1/2 cents; lard, one cent; compounds and substitutes, 20 per cent; Underwood, free.

Fresh milk, one cent a gallon; condensed and evaporated milk, sweetened, 1 1/2 cents; Underwood, 2 1/2 cents; oleomargarine, 8 cents; Underwood 2 1/2 cents; Cheese, five cents; Underwood, 20 per cent. Live poultry, two cents a pound; Underwood one cent. Eggs, six cents a dozen; Underwood free; dried eggs, fifteen cents, a pound; Underwood, ten cents. Horses and mules valued at not more than \$150, thirty dollars a head; Underwood, ten per cent. Honey, 2 1/2 cents a pound; Underwood, ten cents a gallon. Fresh fish, one cent a pound; Underwood free; prepared salmon twenty-five per cent. Underwood free. Barley 15 cents a bushel; Underwood same; Buckwheat, 30 cents a hundred pounds; Underwood free; Corn, fifteen cents

a bushel; Underwood free; Oats, harvested 83,350,209 bushels of ten cents a bushel, Underwood six cents; Rye, ten cents a bushel; Wheat, twenty-five cents a bushel; Wheat flour and products, fifty cents a hundred pounds; Bran and by-products, \$1.50 a ton; Cereals, breakfast food, seventeen per cent, all free in the Underwood act. Apples, twenty-five cents a bushel, Underwood ten cents; Cherries, 1 1/2 cents a pound, Underwood ten cents a bushel; Grapes, in barrels, twenty-five cents a cubic foot, Underwood same. Flaxseed, twenty-five cents a bushel, Underwood twenty cents; Dried Beans 1 1/2 cents a pound, Underwood free; Dried Peas, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, Underwood ten cents a bushel; Onions, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, Underwood twenty cents a bushel; Irish potatoes, forty-two cents a hundred pounds, Underwood free; Tomatoes, raw, one cent a pound, Underwood free. Hay, \$4 a ton; Underwood \$2 a ton; Hops, twenty-four cents a pound, Underwood sixteen cents; Hop extract \$1.50 a pound, Underwood fifty per cent. Flax straw, \$2 a ton, Underwood free; Flax, two cents a pound, Underwood free.

Both the Liberals and the Farmers advocate the free admission of all food stuffs; that is the main plank in both their platforms. The Meighen Government say that we should maintain the policy of reasonable and moderate protection; that it would be silly to allow the U. S. to sell to us if they will not buy from us; that it would be the height of nonsense to let the U. S. farmer flood our markets with his products while the Canadian farmer is debarré from sending his products over there.

On taxation questions the Hon. Mackenzie King is as mild as a suckling dove in Parliament and as bold as a lion on the platform. Speaking at Bedford on Saturday, July 2nd, he said: "The Government have removed the Business Taxes and removed the Luxury Tax but have made no taxation of war wealth." The questions we ask—and they are fair ones, are—Why did he not protest in Parliament against the removal of the Luxury Tax and the Business Profits Taxes; and why did he not move in the same place for taxation on so-called war wealth? Parliament is the place for constructive ideas to be formulated. In that Forum they can be fully considered and discussed, but Mr. King prefers to run away from Parliament and park from a distance at the Government watchdogs.

At a time when every business man is fearful of the future and is sitting tight and holding fast, the Western and other radical farmers threaten to play ducks and drakes with every business in the country. These radical farmers are out to smash the manufacturer to smithereens, regardless of consequences. If it be held finally that the Canada Grain Act was not within the competence of the Dominion Government to pass, the result will be that National control of the grain trade will be lost. This is a contingency greatly to be feared, but apparently the politicians in control of the Grain Grower groups are prepared to go even that length in their efforts. Obviously if the Provinces only and not the Dominion, can legislate to regulate the grain trade, there would be no central control and no assurance of uniform laws. An exceedingly big question is thus raised by the legal controversy which may be fraught with grave danger to the interest of the farmer in

Western Canada and to the country as a whole.

It is said there is an alliance between Lapointe and Crerar to defeat the Government. Surely never were there stranger political bed-fellows. Crerar was a prominent Member of the Conservative Government, and an ardent Conscriptivist, while Lapointe was among the most rabid and irreconcilable Anti Conscriptivist. Crerar is a rabid Free Trader whereas Lapointe, following the principles and policies of his great leader—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—is a moderate Protectionist.

At Bedford, Quebec, where Mr. King spoke on July 2nd, the temperature was 92 in the shade and Mr. King's speech was in harmony with the temperature.

### Resolutions

Below are the Resolutions unanimously and enthusiastically passed at the Liberal-Conservative Convention held at Charlottetown on Tuesday, August 16th: Moved by Mr. Donald Nicholson, M. P., and seconded by Mr. P. S. Brown, and carried unanimously.

Resolved, That this Liberal-Conservative Convention now assembled place upon record its deep regret and sense of loss in the death of the late Alexander Martin Esq., ex-M. P., Valleyfield. For half a century Mr. Martin was one of the outstanding public men, not only of this Province, but also of the Dominion of Canada; and during the ten years he represented Queen's County in the Federal Parliament he discharged his duties with exceptional ability, fidelity and loyalty. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Martin's widow and family.

The following resolutions, moved by Mr. J. E. Wyatt, Chairman of the Resolution Committee, and seconded by Mr. P. S. Brown, were unanimously carried:

**FIRST RESOLUTION.** Resolved, That this convention of delegates approve the basic principles of the National Liberal Conservative Party, viz:

1. The promotion of progressive measures for the improvement of the country, while proving all things and holding fast that which is good.

2. Unity and co-operation within the British Empire and the Dominion of Canada.

3. The practical application of the principle that the Parliament and Government of Canada exist for the making of laws and the administering of public business for all the people, and not for the special benefit of any particular class or section of the people to the detriment of others.

4. Nevertheless, they recognize and affirm the fact that Agriculture is the most essential and important industry of Canada at large, as it is of this Province in particular, and that neither law nor administration should be so carried into effect as to interfere with the promotion of this first and greatest of all the country's interests, or with the fishing industry, which is another principal source of food and commerce.

5. The Customs Tariff of Canada should be so framed as to contribute adequately to the provision of revenue, to stabilize all legitimate industries established in the country that can be prosecuted with success, to encourage the establishment of new industries for the further economic development of the nation, to the end that the natural resources of the country may be developed and steady home markets provided for the products of the farmers, to safeguard the interests of the people in the world's struggle for commercial supremacy, and to extend, as far as possible, the trade preferences that have been adopted between the various separated members of the British Commonwealth.

6. That direct taxation, so long as it is necessary, shall be adjusted to the end that the burden of it may be borne by those who are best able to sustain it.

7. That the National Railways be so managed as to afford the best possible service, and that the Federal Government be asked to enable the Canadian National Railway to continue next year the standardization of the Railway in this Province, a work of the highest importance and of

national economy in so far as the way management is concerned.

8. The immigration of healthy young men and women from the Mother Country and the Northern countries of Europe should be systematically and effectively carried out.

**SECOND RESOLUTION.** Resolved, That the delegates in convention here assembled favor and will support:—

1. The adaptation of the Educational System of this Province to the conditions and circumstances of a people whose chief interest is the promotion and improvement of agricultural production and the payment to teachers of salaries sufficiently high to retain the services of efficient instructors, (men and women) for the youth of the province.

2. The continuance of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture so that methods and means that will result in larger production may be adopted, and that the live stock and dairy interests of our farmers may be so promoted as to improve the quality of their cattle and increase the quantity of their products of butter and cheese.

Further Resolved, That the delegates here assembled in Convention cannot refrain from expressing their disappointment concerning the failure of the Party now in office and power in this province to fulfill the promises made and the expectations held out by its leaders and spokesmen previous to the last General Election; instead of fewer officials, there are more, instead of lower salaries there are greater, instead of reduced taxes there are higher, instead of a better administration of public affairs and a better performance of public business there is a worse. The delegates here assembled denounce the politicians, who, professing to be governed in their actions by the will of the people have greatly increased their own salaries without consulting the people, and have failed to press or to obtain any single claim of this Province upon the Government of Canada.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to extend to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, to the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. McCurdy, and to the Minister of Customs, Hon. Mr. Wigmore, invitations to Prince Edward Island immediately after harvest or at their earliest convenience and to deliver addresses in each of the three Counties of the Province.

Resolved, That the delegates here assembled in Convention express their confidence in the National Liberal Conservative Party, headed in Canada by the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, and in this Province by Mr. James D. Stewart, K. C., and their assurance that these leaders can be relied upon to conduct the party in the readjustment of political conditions much more certainly and efficiently than those of any of the various groups by which that party is opposed, for in the leaders the country possesses men of proved ability whose loyalty to Canada and the Empire is undoubted and who have in their past careers evidenced a sincere desire to serve the best interests of the country.

They therefore call upon all persons in this Province whose views and opinions they represent to support the National Liberal Conservative Party.

Further Resolved, That we view with alarm the extravagance and waste apparent in connection with the present system of constructing so called permanent highways, and while approving of the principle involved in building permanent highways, urge upon the federal authorities a more thorough inspection of the works being performed, in order to safeguard the interest of the taxpayers of this Province.

Rudolphe Audette, President of the National Bank and head of the Firm of Thibodeau Bros. & Co., died in the city of Quebec on August 18th. Mr. Audette was one of Quebec's greatest citizens, and had a most remarkable business career. He was seventy-five years of age and is survived by a family of nine children.

### Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the Twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1921, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon: All that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the North side of the Montague River, at the Southwest angle of land formerly in possession of Malcolm McLeod, now Samuel McLeod, thence North along Samuel McLeod's West boundary line a distance of sixty-one chains to McLean's Road, thence Westwardly along the South side of said Road, for the distance of six chains and fifty-six links, or till it meets land formerly in possession of Alexander McPherson, now in possession of John Sample, thence South by a line parallel with Samuel McLeod's West boundary line aforesaid to the Montague River, thence East along the River to the place of commencement, containing Forty acres of land, a little more or less. Also ALL THAT other tract, piece or parcel of Land situate on Lot Fifty-one aforesaid, bounded as follows: On the East by land in possession of John McLeod, formerly Donald McLeod's land, on the North by the Sparrow's Road, and on the West by land in possession of Neil McQueen, formerly Patrick Halloran's land, and on the South by the Montague River, containing One hundred acres of land, a little more or less, said one hundred acres comprising the fifty acres purchased by the Mortgagee from Peter Campbell by Deed dated 9th June, 1908, and the fifty acres for many years in possession of the said James Campbell.

This Sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage dated the Tenth day of June A. D. 1908, and made between James Campbell of Victoria Cross, Township Number Fifty-one aforesaid, Farmer, and Christy Campbell, his wife, of the one part, and Robert Fennell of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, Merchant, of the other part, and now vested in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of interest. For further particulars apply to McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown.

LETTIE A. WRIGHT, BERTHA G. FENNELL, Executors of the Estate of Robert Fennell.

August 24, 1921—41

**Mail Contract**  
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 9th September, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the Murray River Rural Route, No. 1, 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 Murray River 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 25th, 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

**J. D. STEWART**  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:  
**NEWSON BLOK**  
Charlottetown

Branch Office Georgetown

## Queen's County Liberal Conservative Association

In accordance with the Constitution an inaugural meeting will be held in the

**BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS  
Charlottetown**

**Tuesday, August 30, 1921**

**At 11 O'clock, Forenoon**

For the purpose of completing the organization of the County.

Liberal-Conservative Voters of the County are invited to be present.

**W. H. AITKEN, President.**  
August 24, 1921—11

## Ladies' Jersey Suits

**Worth to \$34  
Clearing at  
\$22.00**

LADIES' JERSEY SUITS in Cream, Fawn, Pekin, Blue and Rose all new this season. Worth to \$34.00, for \$22.50.

**Gingham  
House Dresses  
Only \$2.25**

A splendid range of Gingham House Dresses in pink and white stripe and blue and white stripe. Great value \$2.25

**Smart Wellmade Jack Tar Middies**

Regulation Jack Tar Middy Blouses in plain white, plain white with navy flannel collars, made with yoke effect. Prices are \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$6.75.

Ladies' White Wash Skirts, for the hot weather at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

A splendid line of White Gaberdine Skirts in extra large sizes, bands from 31 inches to 36 inches, at \$3.75.

**Feather Hats Are Very Popular**

A good many of you have been asking us for new Feather Hats. We're ready with them now—all the new shapes are just in from New York—\$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$16.00. We shall be glad to show them to you today.

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For detailed information apply to

**W. K. ROGERS,** or **W. T. HUGGAN,**  
City Ticket Agent. District Pass. Agent  
July 27, 1921—51

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CHARLOTTETOWN