

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

Subscription—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED AT 81 QUEEN STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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The Tariff Commission.

According to arrangement, Sir Henry Drayton and Hon. G. D. Robertson, of the Tariff Commission arrived in this city on Wednesday evening of last week and held a session in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, on Thursday, November 4th. They were accompanied by Mr. W. B. Roberts, Secretary, two members of the Hansard Staff and Toronto and Quebec newspaper representatives. The purpose of the Tariff Commissioners visits to the different Provinces is to secure information regarding the relations of the Federal Tariff to the various business operations of the country. The Government is anxious to elicit as many facts as possible in this connection, so as to enable them to effect a fair, reasonable and equitable revision of our tariff laws. With this end in view this Commission, composed of the Finance Minister, and other members of the Cabinet, has been appointed to investigate every phase of our fiscal system. In this Province, there is no very serious conflict of opinion or controversy regarding the tariff policy that has existed for over forty years, and which has been sustained and upheld by all Dominion Governments, during all this time, regardless of political affiliations.

At the opening of the sitting, Hon. Premier Bell, extended a welcome to the Commissioners, in the name of the Province, and briefly set forth what he understood to be the business engaging their attention in their itinerary. Sir Henry Drayton, then declared the session open for business. Memorials were presented by Senator McLean, representing the starch makers of the Province. Mr. C. L. McKay, in the name of the manufacturers, and Mr. J. A. Dewar, M. L. A., who spoke for the united farmers. In addition to these Mr. W. H. McGregor, farmer, Mr. Edgar Geddings, farmer, and Hon. W. M. Lea, Commissioner of Agriculture, volunteered verbal evidence.

In cross-examining Mr. Lea, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Geddings, who all expressed themselves as unfavorable to our present tariff. Sir Henry rather confounded them. Their opposition was of a very general character, and when asked to prove their statements by concrete facts, they utterly failed. As already stated, the members of the Tariff Commission are in search of facts, and the usual tirades of politicians for opposition sake are of no use to them. The pointed questions of Sir Henry Drayton completely nonplussed those who allowed themselves to indulge in the usualrodomontade against the protective tariff. When questioned as to the facts of their complaints and asked to furnish evidence, they were unable to answer. No one raffered more in this respect than Hon. Mr. Lea. He spoke much about the oppression of the protective tariff; but when asked to furnish proofs of his assertions he was obliged to confess he "did not know." Almost any one can dispense anti-tariff balderdash at a political meeting; but it is quite a different matter to prove such wild statements before an expert tariff commission. Mr. Lea's failure in this respect was plainly evident to everyone present at the hearing, and was, no doubt, a humiliating experience for himself.

Responsibility For Protection

A financial journal alleges that for forty years the towns and cities have imposed a protection tariff upon "an unwilling country." There could not be a greater misreading of history, although probably there was no intention to mislead or misrepresent. In the general election of 1878, when Sir John Macdonald put the National Policy before the country, he carried two-thirds of the rural constituencies. In 1882, when the tariff was again the chief issue, the farmers voted as strongly for protection. Again in 1887 there was no revolt against the fiscal policy of the Conservative party. Indeed Hon. Edward Blake was so convinced that the country was still favorable to protection that he sought to concentrate attention upon other issues, and never forgave Sir Richard Cartwright's utterances in favor of low tariff.

Even in 1891, when the Liberal party made its appeal for free trade with the United States, there was no significant response by farmers, while in the by-elections which followed Hon. Edward Blake's West Durham manifesto it was almost impossible to elect a Liberal candidate. It is no secret that in 1896, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier carried the country, many manufacturers had received private assurances that there would be no revolutionary reduction of duties. These assurances were confirmed in the Liberal leader's open letter to the late George H. Bertram, of Toronto. In that contest many manufacturers gave their support to Liberal candidates in the full condition that a Liberal Government in revising the tariff would not go beyond the point of danger.

There was a revision of the tariff by the Laurier Government and the British preference established. But it is idle to suggest that the principle of protection was abolished or the general scale of duties materially decreased. In fixing the British preference great caution was exercised, so that few Canadian industries would be embarrassed. A few years later there was a deliberate readjustment of the British preference in order to give greater protection to industries which were threatened by British competition. There was no answer to the contention of Western free traders that the Laurier Government substantially maintained the old Conservative tariff and that "free trade as it is in England" was as remote under Laurier as under Macdonald and Thompson and Tupper.

Even in the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 there was no serious interference with the duties on manufactures, although if the agreement had gone into effect lower duties probably would have followed. But the country rejected the agreement, and in very many of the constituencies the farmers voted with the towns and cities. Quebec gave a majority to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but it will not be seriously contended that the province declared against the agreement with Washington. In Ontario an overwhelming majority of the farmers voted to reject the agreement with Washington. The fact that only thirteen Liberal candidates were returned in the whole province justifies the statement. For many years the Western constituencies voted as decisively for protection as did those of the older provinces. In successive elections under Sir John Macdonald it was difficult to elect a Liberal candidate in any constituency between the head of the Lakes and the Pacific. British Columbia has been as protectionist as Ontario and Quebec. It cannot be said that Manitoba has ever pronounced decisively for low tariff. Nor have the Atlantic provinces in any election since the National Policy was adopted.

It may be that protectionist sentiment is stronger in the towns and cities than in the farming communities, but it is not true that the farmers have ever voted in any decisive fashion against the tariff. Moreover the rural population has a representation in Parliament altogether in excess of the people in the towns and cities. If the urban communities had enjoyed equal representation probably two-thirds of the population in successive elections would have voted to maintain the National Policy. It has to be said, therefore, whether the tariff is perfect or imperfect, whether existing duties should be increased, reduced, or maintained without serious modification, that protection neither in principle nor in degree as we have had it in Canada has been imposed upon the farmers by the under-represented towns and cities or by interests or classes which the agitators for low tariff profess to regard as the natural enemies of the rural population.—Montreal Star.

Washington, Nov. 5.—With the Democratic defeat there passed out of public life some of Washington's picturesque figures. Champ Clark, one-time candidate for the nomination for President and former Speaker of the House, who enlivened the debates in that body with his quaint homely phrases, was defeated. Isaac R. Sherwood, the oldest man in the House and one of the few surviving Civil War generals, will not return from his Ohio district. Henry T. Hays, of Illinois, another of the Democratic veterans and a favorite with newspapermen of the Capitol, will not come back. From the Senate there goes Senator Phelan, of California, who since the going of James Hamilton Lewis, has been classed as the Senate's Beau Brummel. Senator Gore, the blind member from Oklahoma, was beaten in the primaries. Coming into the next House is Theodore E. Burton, whose refusal to stand for re-election to the Senate from Ohio in 1914 gave Senator Harding his chance to win. The House will also have its second woman member, Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma. From the executive branch of the Government there will pass Postmaster General Burleson, who rides in a horse-drawn carriage instead of an automobile, and carries an umbrella in fair weather as well as cloudy; Secretary of the Navy, Daniel C. Clines, who clings to the broad-brimmed straight-crowned hats, and William B. Wilson, who fought his way from the coal mines of Pennsylvania into the office of Secretary of Labor.

Cost Of Living Index Figures.

A contemporary maintains, in reply to The Journal's warning to take the greatest care in seeing that the cost of living index figures issued by it are accurate, that "these figures do not in any way influence the trend of prices," that "it would not matter whether the index figures were correct or not," that the "Department of Labor cannot affect prices or economic conditions by publishing statistics, and that even those workers who have heard of the index number 'care nothing for what it reveals.'" It is easy to understand that a writer so obsessed with a theory as to advocate free trade for Canada in the face of the practical obstacles is able to close his eyes to the practical disadvantages of inaccurate and misleading index figures as to the cost of living. Anybody who has had anything to do with negotiations between labor and capital in recent months knows that these index figures have played a prominent part in arriving at agreements, and to suggest that leaders and representatives of labor have not known or cared nothing for the existence of these figures is to attribute to their disqualifications due to ignorance as bad as those which must be placed to the discredit of free trade advocates for Canada. The published index figures do have an important effect on the cost of living in many ways too apparent to need enumerating; and if these figures are carelessly prepared, the effect is likely to be inimical in the public good.—Ottawa Journal.

For The League

President-elect Harding has laid the ghost of mysterious and exaggerated fears by declaring in his opening speech that he "intends to see that the United States plays its part in a new international association founded on peace and justice." No one will quarrel with Mr. Harding because he still has hard things to say about the League of Nations. If he accepts the substance of the principle there need be no cavilling at his rejection of the shadow of the name. The animosities of a hard-fought and bitter political struggle are not to be forgotten overnight, and none would expect that Mr. Harding would risk alienating a large body of his support by advocacy of the League, even if his personal wishes urged him to do so. The League of Nations can never function at the peak of its efficiency unless not only the United States, but Germany and Austria and Hungary are invited to its councils. Germany will be asked to attend in accordance with the provisions of the Versailles Treaty just as soon as she has shown herself in agreement and harmony with the spirit of the Covenant. An immediate peace between Germany and the United States

would be the entering wedge for the admission of Germany to the League. The League of Nations has already accomplished much good work. If any modification of its articles and clauses can solve the prejudices and objections of the people of the United States that they can subscribe to it without radical change of its basic principles, world peace will be the gainer and stable conditions will be assured.—Exchange.

The defeat of the Democratic party in the United States Presidential election on the 2nd inst. is more sweeping than even the first news indicated. Harding, Republican President elect, will have 404 electoral votes to 127 for Cox, Democrat. The Federal Senate will have a majority of about 20 Republicans, and the House of Representatives will have, at least, 90 Republican majority. Party feeling ran high; President Wilson had lost the confidence of the people, and the League of Nations, as represented by the Republicans, aroused strong opposition. These were probably the three leading causes for the Republican landslide.

Many Notables Defeated

Washington, Nov. 5.—With the Democratic defeat there passed out of public life some of Washington's picturesque figures. Champ Clark, one-time candidate for the nomination for President and former Speaker of the House, who enlivened the debates in that body with his quaint homely phrases, was defeated. Isaac R. Sherwood, the oldest man in the House and one of the few surviving Civil War generals, will not return from his Ohio district. Henry T. Hays, of Illinois, another of the Democratic veterans and a favorite with newspapermen of the Capitol, will not come back. From the Senate there goes Senator Phelan, of California, who since the going of James Hamilton Lewis, has been classed as the Senate's Beau Brummel. Senator Gore, the blind member from Oklahoma, was beaten in the primaries. Coming into the next House is Theodore E. Burton, whose refusal to stand for re-election to the Senate from Ohio in 1914 gave Senator Harding his chance to win. The House will also have its second woman member, Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma. From the executive branch of the Government there will pass Postmaster General Burleson, who rides in a horse-drawn carriage instead of an automobile, and carries an umbrella in fair weather as well as cloudy; Secretary of the Navy, Daniel C. Clines, who clings to the broad-brimmed straight-crowned hats, and William B. Wilson, who fought his way from the coal mines of Pennsylvania into the office of Secretary of Labor.

Only formalities of election are now to be completed—the certifying of the election of members of the House and Senate, the formal vote by presidential electors and the counting of their ballots. The electors meet in their respective States the second Monday in January, and cast their ballots for president and vice-president. These ballots are addressed to the President of the Senate, and when all have reached him, they are opened and counted before a joint session of Congress.

Strong Agitation

Further efforts are under way in England to have the embargo on Canadian store cattle removed, according to a statement issued by the Livestock Branch of the Agriculture Department. At the annual meeting of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Association held at Blackpool recently, says the statement, a resolution protesting against the continuation of the embargo was passed on the grounds that it was "against the interest of the home customers, who increasingly demand fresh meat; is unjust to the producer of cattle in the Dominion of Canada, and is producing a small class of breeders in these islands to the detriment of the general welfare of the peoples of the Dominions and Home countries. The opinion of the meeting of which 40,000 master butchers of England and Wales were repre-

mented was that an effort should be made to secure the support of the British Prime Minister in this matter, and copies of the resolution were accordingly sent to him, as well as to the Minister of Agriculture for Great Britain. Copies were also forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

DIED

SINNOTT.—In this City on Nov. 5th, Gertrude Agnes, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Sinnott, R. I. P. GILLESPIE.—At Clyde River, Nov. 3rd, 1920, Mr. John Gillespie, aged 89 years. HOUSTON.—At Rusticoville, Nov. 3rd, 1920, John S. Houston, aged 74 years. DICKIESON.—In Charlottetown Nov. 6th, Margaret Dickieson, aged 97 years. HAIGAN.—In Sydney on Nov. 6th, Fannie Hagan, beloved wife of P. C. Hughes. WEBSTER.—At Fairview, West River, Nov. 4th, 1920, Mr. James Edward Webster, aged 45 years.

New Rail Service to the Pacific Coast

Canadian National Railways inaugurate Fast Daily Service Between Montreal and Vancouver—Luxurious Trains in Operation. From all points in the Maritime Provinces there is the finest of through rail service to the Pacific Coast, via Canadian National Railways. All that travel comfort can suggest, convey or devise is here for the traveller. The most modern of steel equipment—first-class coaches, standard sleepers, tourist cars and luxurious compartment cars are on the through trains between Montreal and Vancouver. The excellence of the connecting train from Eastern points, the "Ocean Limited," is known to all travellers. The new service from coast to coast is the best that any railway offers anywhere. The Ocean Limited leaving Halifax at 10 a. m. daily, arrives in Montreal at 9.20 a. m. the day following. Connection is made with the splendid train operating under Canadian National and Grand Trunk management, leaving Bonaventure station at 5.00 p. m. This train, with its equipment of compartment cars, standard sleepers, standard diner, tourist and colonist cars, arrives at Ottawa at 8.00 p. m. and leaving at 8.20 p. m., is at North Bay early the following morning. Port Arthur and Fort William are reached the morning of the day following and Winnipeg that evening. Leaving Winnipeg at 9.40 p. m., the journey to the coast is continued via Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper, Mount Robson and New Westminister and the train arrives at Vancouver at 9.00 a. m. the third day after leaving Winnipeg. Leaving Halifax on Monday morning for instance the traveller arrives in Vancouver on Sunday morning, just six days and a night of travelling under the finest of travelling conditions. Particulars of this new through service can be now supplied by all Canadian National Railway ticket agents. Rates can be quoted and reservations made. It is a new era in Transcontinental travel that is but the beginning of a greater railway development under the Canadian National system. Oct. 27, 1920. 31.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th December 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Howland Rural Mail Route No. 1, 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 Office of Howland, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, November 6, 1920.—31.

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

Physician and Surgeon Office and Residence: 104 Kent Street CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Patons, Ltd

THE NEW SEASON IS HERE!

Life is made up of glorious changes. The whole world loves to LOOK FORWARD, in happy anticipation of the NEW. We greet the Summer with eager welcome; then, no less eagerly, we greet the cooling Autumn and the bracing Winter. Today Autumn looms before us. Its enjoyment calls for new Apparel—new comforts and beauties for the Home. We've spent busy months finding and gathering all these wanted things—the best obtainable at each fair price. These are show days, when group by group we display what we have bought for you. Proud days for us—interesting days for you. Some things are more plentiful than they have been, and more moderate in price. Some are scarcer, and early selections will prevent disappointments. Come when you can.

Every Woman Will Enjoy PATON'S Display of Women's Suits

So many original ideas have been evolved this season. The lines are so soft and graceful—sleeves and collars show so many new effects. Some of the suits are so 'dressy'—charming in so many quite new effects. Perhaps you'll decide in a moment that you simply must have a certain suit. But you'll be quite as welcome if you simply come to see and go home to think about it quietly and take your time to decide what you like best. But bear in mind that the early showing always contains many charming models that will not be obtainable later on.

Patons, Ltd

September 15, 1920—td.

A REMARKABLE Good Value In SILK STOCKINGS \$1.25

Will you, when down town today, drop in to see this really excellent line of Women's Stockings? They are high boot model with lisle top. They are shown in sand, tan, white, black, brown, blue and grey.

They are wonders for the money

\$1.25

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185 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Clyde River Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st April 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 at Clyde River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, November 6, 1920.—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Miscouche Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the 1st April 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 Miscouche, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1920, November 3, 1920.—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 19th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Bedford Station Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April 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 Bedford Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 28, 1920, November 3, 1920.—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Hunter's River Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st April 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 Hunter's River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 28, 1920, November 3, 1920.—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th December, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Stanhope Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the 1st April 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 Stanhope, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, October 30, 1920, November 3, 1920.—31.