

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 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

Please Send in Your
 Subscription Money.

The Tariff And Foreign Capital.

In their representations to the Tariff Commission the Western Farmers' organizations attacked protection principally on the ground that it was a special privilege granted manufacturers. They quite overlooked the fact that we have manufacturers because of protection, and not protection because of manufacturers.

At the present time there are located in Canada 650 branches, or organized companies, having a parent organization in the United States. The capital engaged in these amounts to about \$415,000,000, and employment is given to upwards of 90,000 employees.

During recent years there have been established in Canada about 60 branches of manufacturers in Great Britain, giving employment to another 19,000 people.

Sir George Paish, the famous British financial expert, during a recent visit to Canada, estimated that the sum of \$1,860,000,000 of British capital was invested in this country, a great proportion being invested in manufacturing enterprises, including many that are entirely under Canadian management. It will thus be seen that the combined British and American capital invested in Canada, as outlined above, is \$2,275,000,000, or considerably more than the entire national debt of Canada.

It is perfectly obvious that, were it not for this country's present tariff policy, this tremendous amount of foreign capital would not now be invested in Canada. Mr. F. W. Field, Trade Commissioner in Toronto for the British Government, in his report for last year on the Trade of Canada, referred particularly to this fact in pointing out that a large number of United States Branch Factories were now operating in the Dominion. He cited four reasons for this industrial development:

- (1) To handle the Canadian market at close range.
- (2) To grow as a Canadian industry with the expanding market and increasing purchasing power.
- (3) To enjoy as a Canadian industry the benefits of any special trade arrangements made for the units of the British Empire.
- (4) To handle the export orders received by the parent company in the United States for shipment to the United Kingdom and other points in the Empire.

Commenting on this situation Mr. A. G. Sclater, Manager of the Statistical Department of the Union Bank of Canada, New York, recently remarked that these foreign manufacturers had established themselves in Canada, first: to escape the Canadian tariff, and secondly: to take advantage of the preferential tariff treatment given by other parts of the British Empire on goods originating within the boundaries of the British Commonwealth. Further, he stated:

"To the American manufacturer who has any large volume of business in Canada, must establish himself in Canada to hold that business. The instinct of financial self-preservation is forcing Canada to do her utmost to certain purchases in the United States and to make within her own borders those things which her people need. In this way

the price that the world's market says it is prepared to pay for his product. He asks for no protection whatever in any shape or form." Somehow, we had understood that it was a desire to avoid having to take the ruling market price for wheat that prompted the farmer to discover a liking for the Wheat Board.

However, it is Mr. Crerar we are interested in, and here is what he had to say in the House of Commons at the time the Wheat Board question was up:

"There have been whisperings and misgivings that my hon. friend, the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Meighen) who as well as being an able debater, is also a skilful politician, had in mind the permanent continuation of the Board in order that he might hold out to the farmers of Western Canada—who, I can assure him and the House, are not in a very friendly mood towards the hon. gentleman—some counter-attraction to the requests that have repeatedly been made to governments in this country for reductions in the tariff. I do not know what the Minister's intentions are, but his speech today rather leaves the suspicion in my mind that he is harboring such an idea. If he is, I think that the House and the people of the country are entitled to know what the policy of the Government is. Are they going to extend this principle and establish a permanent policy? That, I submit, is something we are entitled to have some information upon. It is one thing to interfere with trade because of the exigencies and conditions resultant from war. It is another thing to have that control woven into the fabric of our laws as a permanent policy of the country; and in that respect we are entitled to some information on it from the Government.

"Personally I am opposed entirely to any permanent policy that means the control of the marketing of grain in this country. I agree with my hon. friend from Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens). With him occasionally I have differed in the past; but I am at one with him in this respect, that this measure, if adopted as a permanent policy, will be a long step forward in the direction of the socialization of industry in this country. If my hon. friend the Minister of the Interior and other members of the Government contemplate embarking on the theories of Marxian socialism in this country, well and good; but any permanent control of wheat marketing in this country means that and nothing else, and for that reason I do not think it is wise as a permanent policy, either in the interests of the consumers or in the interest of the producers, and I desire to state my position in that regard in relation to this bill.

That was Mr. Crerar's attitude in regard to the Wheat Board, and the Regina Leader, professing to speak for the Farmers, refers to those who favored the Wheat Board as being "better qualified to speak for the farmers as a whole than any individuals in the House of Commons."

Is it Mr. Maharg or Mr. Crerar that is now leader of the Farmers?—Ottawa Journal.

Minneapolis Daily News: Minneapolis people will spend more than thirty-five million dollars this year in just operating and maintaining the upkeep of their automobiles. How much of that staggering amount is wasted because roads are unfit for motor travel? And for the same reason, how much is lost by the people of the state because the freight which now overburdens the railroads cannot be diverted to motor trucks?

It may be that times have changed, but responsible attacks such as those of King W. I. M. and William Duff, M., on Hon. C. C. Ballantyne don't seem to awaken a response in the public heart today as in the old days when guff and declamation counted. Mr. Ballantyne's reply was doubly effective because his substantial public services is well known and appreciated by the Canadian people. In the upbuilding of the merchant marine—a profitable undertaking—he has accomplished more in a few years than Mr. Duff is likely to accomplish in his lifetime.

Disgusted with labor conditions at present prevailing in Britain, a number of coal miners on Friday last sailed from Liverpool for Canada.

Dr. Day, Kingston, Ont., has advocated the inoculation of all school children for immunization from diseases, especially diphtheria at the Dominion Child Welfare conference at Ottawa.

Representatives of the United States and Chinese Governments have concluded a tariff treaty after extended negotiation. It provides five per cent ad valorem duty on certain American products entering China.

Indian guides and old-timers, familiar with the bush and its ways, says there will be no snow before Christmas. Indications, according to this man, are for the "green Yule." This information comes from Cobalt, Ont.

An earthquake shock was registered at Gonzales observatory, Victoria, B. C., on Saturday. Supt. Denistoun places the disturbance at about 1,500 miles from Victoria, probably in Alaska peninsula.

Twelve stores, half the business section of Wadena, Sask., were in ashes on the 20th and the flames of the fire caused \$300,000 damage to the town of 1,200 population. The cause of the fire is so far unknown.

Sir George Foster and Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, Canadian delegates to the League of Nations Assembly, sail for Europe on November 3rd. In England they will be joined by Hon. N. W. Rowell, the third member of the delegation.

A federal indictment containing 127 counts, were returned in New York last Friday against Armour and Company, Chicago packers, and various officers of the concern charging with profiting in violation of the Lever Act.

King George has set an example for householders throughout the country in the saving of coal by ordering that fires in the Royal palaces shall be lighted only when absolutely necessary. Even then they are to be kept as small as possible.

Fires which started on the 20th in the Hop Exchange in South-west London, in the borough district, were still burning next morning. Damage totalling many hundreds of thousands of pounds was done to the exchange. Some estimates place the loss at £1,000,000.

Nere Moran and N. Richard, Independent Liberals, have both been elected respectively in Kamouraski and St. Maurice County, Quebec. The Liberals chosen by the Liberal Convention, L. A. Dupuis and J. H. Guillemette were defeated by respectively 20 and 280 votes.

New York city is at present in the midst of a prolonged warm spell, and Friday afternoon the thermometer registered 77. On other Oct. 21 in the official records of nearly 50 years has the mercury reached that altitude. The average for the month, however, is not as high as the record of 61 in 1900. No coolness is in sight.

Bulawayo Chronicle: All the tyrants who ever ruled, from the bloodthirsty monarchs of ancient Asia down to the milk-and-water Romancoffs, might turn in their graves with envy at the program and practice of the modern Bolshevik, who has one heel on the throat of Russia and seeks to place the other aghast the windpipe of Western Europe.

From a number of foreign countries prospective buyers of Canadian flour are sending inquiries to the Canadian Trade Commission. From the Trade Commissioner at Paris has come a letter asking quotations on 10,000 tons, or roughly, 100,000 barrels of flour, for shipment to Hamburg, Germany. From Accra, West Africa, has been received an inquiry for 100 tons. Quite recently 500 tons, or approximately 1,000 barrels, of Canadian flour was sold to Greece through a New York broker.

Local and Other News

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Government is carefully watching the various purchasing systems employed and marketing conditions generally in this and other countries, and is ready to take steps to ensure the fair marketing of Canadian wheat.

In these words Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a statement issued this afternoon sums up the attitude of the Government towards the resumption of Government control on the marketing of wheat. This means that Canadian wheat growers will have to sell in the open market.

"Demand has been made by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Dominion Council of Agriculture and various associations of grain growers for the re-establishment of control of the Canadian wheat market through a Board similar to that which functioned last year, and for which legislative provision was made at the last session of Parliament. The demand is made because of the drop in current wheat prices, as compared with last year, and with the thought that in some way or other not clearly shown a Wheat Board could assure a higher price.

"Mr. Wood, president of the Dominion Council of Agriculture in answer to the question, 'What reason is there for wheat this year selling at a lower figure than in 1919?' is reported to have said: 'From the standpoint of the law of supply and demand there is absolutely none; the only reason in the world is the inefficiency in the selling of wheat this year. Great Britain and other nations are working together and acting in an intelligent manner to get their wheat at the lowest possible price, whereas Canada and the United States, as selling nations, are taking no intelligent action with a view to get the best possible price.'

This states the case clearly from the standpoint of those who demand a re-establishment of control, but an examination of the real situation does not bear out the statement above quoted. The law of supply and demand has in reality everything to do with the basic determination of the world price for wheat. Circumstances of transport by sea or land, financial exchange conditions and methods of buying may temporarily affect and vary the price, but the determining factor is the relation of the supply to the demand. The price will vary from time to time by greater or less pressure to buy arising from the supply temporarily on hand and readily available.

"Last year the situation which in the opinion of the Government rendered the functioning of the Wheat Board necessary were:

- 1.—A lack of money and credit on the part of most European buyers and a consequent necessity for advances by exporting countries in the shape of loans or credits. Canada itself made large advances to European countries.
- 2.—A system of Government control operating in all European countries, in the United States and in most other exporting countries which resulted in concerted pool Government buying by the European countries and the virtual elimination of free buying agencies.
- 3.—The U. S. Government purchased and sold at fixed prices the U. S. export wheat crop surplus and the U. S. market was consequently shut against the import of Canadian wheat.

This year the situation is entirely different.

- 1.—Neither Canada nor the United States are giving Governmental credits to European countries to enable them supply wheat to their people.
- 2.—There is no concerted or pool buying by purchasing nations. Each one of the European countries which are this year buying wheat is buying entirely independently of the other and making its own arrangements as to purchase and payment through normal agencies of purchase and sale.
- 3.—There is no longer Government control in the United States and Canadian wheat may

be freely sold in the open market.

"This sharply different situation from the past year. This year exchanges are working and there is free and independent buying by the nations concerned, in contrast to last year's concerted Government buying. Closed exchanges and virtual prohibition of individual buying.

"Mr. Wood's contention therefore that the fact that prices this year are less than those of last year is due only to different methods of selling will not bear analysis. If the board were to be re-established as last year a Canadian embargo on both the export and import of wheat would presumably have to follow.

"With the U. S. market open and the Canadian market under control the tendency would be to freer purchasing in the American market by other countries and the consequent stopping back of the Canadian wheat movement.

"The Government is carefully watching the various purchasing systems employed and the marketing conditions, generally in this and other countries and is ready to take steps to ensure fair marketing of Canadian wheat, should a situation such as last year's develop again."

Connections at Montreal with fast through Grand Trunk and Canadian National Trains for Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria.

Leave Charlottetown Daily except Sunday. Daily Service on Ocean Limited between Halifax and Montreal. Maritime Express, No. 4, leaving Montreal at 9.25 a. m., except on Saturdays, make best connection for all Prince Edward Island points.

For RESERVATIONS, RATES, etc., apply to
 T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
 October 20, 1920.—If

Insurance Policy Marketing

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Government is carefully watching the various purchasing systems employed and marketing conditions generally in this and other countries, and is ready to take steps to ensure the fair marketing of Canadian wheat.

In these words Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a statement issued this afternoon sums up the attitude of the Government towards the resumption of Government control on the marketing of wheat. This means that Canadian wheat growers will have to sell in the open market.

"Demand has been made by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Dominion Council of Agriculture and various associations of grain growers for the re-establishment of control of the Canadian wheat market through a Board similar to that which functioned last year, and for which legislative provision was made at the last session of Parliament. The demand is made because of the drop in current wheat prices, as compared with last year, and with the thought that in some way or other not clearly shown a Wheat Board could assure a higher price.

"Mr. Wood, president of the Dominion Council of Agriculture in answer to the question, 'What reason is there for wheat this year selling at a lower figure than in 1919?' is reported to have said: 'From the standpoint of the law of supply and demand there is absolutely none; the only reason in the world is the inefficiency in the selling of wheat this year. Great Britain and other nations are working together and acting in an intelligent manner to get their wheat at the lowest possible price, whereas Canada and the United States, as selling nations, are taking no intelligent action with a view to get the best possible price.'

This states the case clearly from the standpoint of those who demand a re-establishment of control, but an examination of the real situation does not bear out the statement above quoted. The law of supply and demand has in reality everything to do with the basic determination of the world price for wheat. Circumstances of transport by sea or land, financial exchange conditions and methods of buying may temporarily affect and vary the price, but the determining factor is the relation of the supply to the demand. The price will vary from time to time by greater or less pressure to buy arising from the supply temporarily on hand and readily available.

"Last year the situation which in the opinion of the Government rendered the functioning of the Wheat Board necessary were:

- 1.—A lack of money and credit on the part of most European buyers and a consequent necessity for advances by exporting countries in the shape of loans or credits. Canada itself made large advances to European countries.
- 2.—A system of Government control operating in all European countries, in the United States and in most other exporting countries which resulted in concerted pool Government buying by the European countries and the virtual elimination of free buying agencies.
- 3.—The U. S. Government purchased and sold at fixed prices the U. S. export wheat crop surplus and the U. S. market was consequently shut against the import of Canadian wheat.

This year the situation is entirely different.

- 1.—Neither Canada nor the United States are giving Governmental credits to European countries to enable them supply wheat to their people.
- 2.—There is no concerted or pool buying by purchasing nations. Each one of the European countries which are this year buying wheat is buying entirely independently of the other and making its own arrangements as to purchase and payment through normal agencies of purchase and sale.
- 3.—There is no longer Government control in the United States and Canadian wheat may

be freely sold in the open market.

"This sharply different situation from the past year. This year exchanges are working and there is free and independent buying by the nations concerned, in contrast to last year's concerted Government buying. Closed exchanges and virtual prohibition of individual buying.

"Mr. Wood's contention therefore that the fact that prices this year are less than those of last year is due only to different methods of selling will not bear analysis. If the board were to be re-established as last year a Canadian embargo on both the export and import of wheat would presumably have to follow.

"With the U. S. market open and the Canadian market under control the tendency would be to freer purchasing in the American market by other countries and the consequent stopping back of the Canadian wheat movement.

"The Government is carefully watching the various purchasing systems employed and the marketing conditions, generally in this and other countries and is ready to take steps to ensure fair marketing of Canadian wheat, should a situation such as last year's develop again."

Connections at Montreal with fast through Grand Trunk and Canadian National Trains for Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria.

Leave Charlottetown Daily except Sunday. Daily Service on Ocean Limited between Halifax and Montreal. Maritime Express, No. 4, leaving Montreal at 9.25 a. m., except on Saturdays, make best connection for all Prince Edward Island points.

For RESERVATIONS, RATES, etc., apply to
 T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
 October 20, 1920.—If

Canadian National Railways

Through Service
 Quebec and Montreal
 Time Table in Effect
 OCTOBER 3rd

VIA THE ALL CANADIAN ROUTE

6.25 a. m.	Leave Charlottetown	Arrive 6.35 p. m.
6.45 a. m.	Leave Summerside	Arrive 6.05 p. m.
8.45 a. m.	Arrive Borden	Leave 4.10 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Leave Tormentine	Arrive 2.45 p. m.
1.08 p. m.	Leave Sackville	Leave 1.15 p. m.
2.25 p. m.	Leave Moncton	Leave 8.35 a. m.
4.05 a. m.	Arrive Lévis (Que.)	Leave 2.40 p. m.
9.20 a. m.	Arrive Montreal	Leave 9.25 a. m.

Connections at Quebec with Transcontinental Train for Winnipeg and Vancouver.
 Connections at Montreal with fast through Grand Trunk and Canadian National Trains for Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria.
 Leave Charlottetown Daily except Sunday.
 Daily Service on Ocean Limited between Halifax and Montreal. Maritime Express, No. 4, leaving Montreal at 9.25 a. m., except on Saturdays, make best connection for all Prince Edward Island points.

For RESERVATIONS, RATES, etc., apply to
 T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
 October 20, 1920.—If

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Court House at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1920, at Twelve o'clock noon, all the parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township No. 50, in Queen's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake fixed on the South-shore of Seal River, on the Northeast angle of tract of land in possession of James Murphy, thence South two chains fifty links to the Northern boundary of the said James Murphy's farm, thence West for the distance of one hundred and eight chains to the Loyalist Road, leading to Gallus Point, thence following the course of said road Northwardly for the distance of eleven chains, or until it meets the South line of Cavendish Willock's farm, thence following the course of the said South boundary East to a small run from a spring, thence following the various courses of said river to the said shore, thence following the course of the aforesaid Shore to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and nine acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd of August, A. D. 1917, and made between Joseph McDonald, of China Point, in Queen's County aforesaid, farmer, and Annie B. McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas Chappell, of Charlottetown aforesaid, Gentleman, of the other part, for non-payment of principal and interest.

For further particulars apply to McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown.

Dated the 25th day of October, A. D. 1920.

FRANCES MURPHY, Assignee of Mortgage.
 October 27, 1920.—31

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, Summersville 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 Summersville, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector,
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Ch'town, October 26, 1920,
 October 27, 1920.—31

D. C. McLeod | W. K. Bentley, K.C.

McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers,
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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 PATONS 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 details.
 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.—If

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

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd
 119-121 Queen St. - Charlottetown
 August 25, 1920.

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