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# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Sir Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $6.00 per year (delivered) in advance $5.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and $6.00 to U. S. A.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921


### ORGANIZED

The earnestness and enthusiasm which, at this the busiest season of the year, induced busy men from all over Queens County to attend the organization meeting of the Liberal Conservative party yesterday speaks volumes for the immediate future of the party, of the province and of the Dominion. Although only a county meeting and a purely business one called simply for county organization the attendance was very large, every riding in the county being represented and the organization was completed in the most harmonious and business-like manner.

It is gratifying to find such enthusiasm and such unanimity on the eve of a general election the result of which practically means life or death to Canada and more especially to the Maritime Provinces. The only real issue before the electors is the tariff question. Other side issues have been injected, red-herring questions and criticisms have been paraded before the people in the hope of diverting attention from this, the main issue, but the electors have "caught on" and before the votes are polled they will demand a clean cut statement of policy from the candidates on both sides. The Meighen government platform has been laid down in unmistakeable terms, the "principle of protection" must govern the tariff with such adjustments downward or upward as the exigencies of commerce and industry may make necessary.

The Liberal platform on the other hand has been camouflaged at different times and at different places. Between the general principle of absolute free trade, as adopted by the Grain Growers of the West ,and an indefinite general reduction by the MacKenzie King Liberals, there is no clear cut issue, no definite policy.

These issues must be cleared up before the election. What free trade or even a measure of free trade would mean to this province and to the Maritime Provinces needs no prophetic vision to foresee. Our home markets now absorb eighty-five per cent of the agricultural products of the Maritime Provinces. What would they absorb if the agriculturalists and manufacturers of the United States were given the privilege of pouring their goods in upon us? What would our agricultural products be worth if our home markets were thrown open to the farmers of the United States while the United States' market is barred and bolted against us.

It wil be argued that should the Liberals and Progressives unitedly secure the government they would discriminate between absolute free trade and near free trade, but free trade is their platform and in order to comply even in part with their platform there would necessarily be tariff tinkering which would be as disastrous as free trade.

These points must be clearly defined before the election; there must be no more camouflaging and the people are already demanding it. This no doubt accounts partially at least for the splendid enthusiasm shown at yesterday's meeting for the organization of the Liberal Conservative party in Queens County. The other counties will no doubt follow suit in due time.

### CLEAN CITIES

Visitors to the province this summer have commented in very complimentary terms upon the beauty and cleanliness of our urban centres Charlottetown and Summerside particularly have come in for a generous share of this commendation. In Charlottetown the broad well shaded streets and the well-kept lawns, where lawns are possible; in Summerside the tastefully painted residences and generous and tidy lawns and gardens have been specially admired.

To us who live in these and to our people throughout the province this commendation is very pleasing; we like to be respected for our cleanliness and for our general appearance and, because of the commendation, we aim at further improvement.

Yet, we who live in these admired centres and who see the "inside of the cup" know that there is still room for much improvement, for greater cleanliness, for better sanitation. This need is not apparent to the strangers who see only our business blocks and the most attractive residential sections. We know that we still have slums, that there are unclean spots right in the centre of our city, that there are homes in which there is no sewerage, that there are back yards in which there is filth and the sources of disease, that there are tenements which should either be cleaned up or pulled down for the safety and health of the rest of the city.

There is no compulsory sewerage law in Charlottetown; there ought to be. No man should have the right to erect obnoxious or unsanitary outhouses in the neighborhood of residences whose owners have gone to the expense of providing with proper sanitation.

These are matters of city regulation and while we are proud of our city and love to hear its praises sung by strangers, we must not forget the plague spots which, small though they be, carry in them the germs of dispase that may spread even to the beauty spots.

## Current Comment

Protection has a far wider meaning than the mere placing of an impost duty upon certain articles to discourage importation for the benefit of our home industries. There are few indeed who have estimated the limitations and the powers of expansion centred in and inherent in this subject. There are many instances in which an industry would find the better protection by the abandonment of certain duties on articles essential to the conduct of the business. This was exemplified most forcibly in England where her agriculture could not feed her great industrial population and in order that her workmen might be able to compete with other countries in the markets of the world free trade in the bread and meat and butter of the workman was established. While in our own Canada we have ample of food stuffs for a much greater industrial population than we now have there is no need of free produce and food stuffs to give us this required cheap labor. On the contrary it would be disastrous to all agricultural industry to open what markets we have to the unlimited exploitation of the farmers and market gardeners of other countries. Even with our present duties, not nearly as high as in other countries, nor as high as they should be, our farmers and meat producers are being undersold by foreign speculation and production.

We have another species of protection illustrated in the American Government Consular and "trade intelligence" system, where they employ a vast staff of officials in what has been designated as a "legitimate army of commercial invasion." These, all splendid men in their way, have the keen yankee eye for business for their country, and keep themselves better posted than our own people informed of the business capacities and the trading possibilities of the different places of their location, and this again is transmitted to their home country for the benefit of their merchants and traders, who are thus constantly and reliably informed as to where the best openings for exploitation are to be found. Of course, all this is legitimate enough, and in very many cases conduces to our benefit in trade expansion, but probably more frequently to our injury by giving to the alien the work and patronage which should be reserved for the sons of the soil. But it is protection in the essence in that it provides under government supervision reliable data and advices for the marketing of their commodities, and in addition is keeping their own people posted as to any possible dangers of trade attacks from Canadian sources.

An interesting feature of this "consular" and "intelligence" system is that despite the fact that the U. S. Government have no legislative powers of taxation here, this system has been paid for all along by our own people, and that in addition to this it has been used as a means of laying a duty upon our exports to that country, turning in last year a revenue of about $230,000 into the United States Treasury over and above the whole costs of their consular service. The method adopted has been by charging to every exporter of over $100 worth of goods a sum varying from $1 upward for a consular invoice, or certificate, before entry of his goods is permitted in the American ports. While Canada is technically powerless to legislate against this, it is nevertheless a taxation of our people by a foreign government, collecting taxes in our own land and at our own ports, to be diverted into their general treasury, and from which last year alone they collected from our exporters somewhere around a half a million of dollars. No doubt these contributions to the commercial prestige and the finances of our friends across the line will meet with the approving smiles of those western radicals who would hand the whole country over to the U. S., but how does it strike our people

But Premier Meighen is suggesting that this business must not continue as it has in the past. Of course we cannot repeal the American Acts which requires these certificates as conditions of entry in their ports, but we can at least reciprocate and protect our merchants at home to the extent of imposing a similar tax upon their exporters shipping goods into Canada. In fact we have rather the advantage of them, if we use it, to the extent that our imports being much larger than our exports, the same rates for certificates would net our government a very much larger sum than they are levying upon us. This being one species of protection, in the past neglected, it will now come up as a "perfectly legitimate" part of the program of Protection which the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen will in all probability submit as part of his trade and fiscal policy when he makes his first appeal to the Country as Premier of Canada.

## Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### MAN'S THREE PERIODS

As I see it, a man should divide his life into three periods.

First that of education; acquiring the fullest and best within his power.

Second, that of achievement: achieving for himself and his family, and discharging the first duty of any man—to see that in case of his incapacity those who are closest to him are provided for. But such provision does not mean an accumulation that becomes to those he leaves behind him an embarrassment rather than a protection. To prevent this, the next period confronts him.

Third, service for others. That is the acid test where many a man falls short: to know instinctively and truly when he has enough, and to be willing, not only to let well enough alone, but to give a helping hand to the other fellow; to recognize, in a practical way, that we are our brother's keepers; that a brotherhood of man does exist elsewhere than in an oration or in an after-dinner speech.

Too many men make the mistake, when they reach the point of having enough, of getting on pursuing the same old game; accumulating more money, grasping for more power, until either a nervous breakdown overtakes them and a sad incapacity is the result, or they drop "in the harness," which is, of course, calling an early grave by another name. They cannot seem to get the truth into their heads that, as they have been helped by others, so should they now help others.

No man has a right to leave the world as he found it; either he must make its people better or happier, or he must make the face of the world more beautiful or fairer to look at. And the one really means the other.—Edward Bok.

## Others' View Points

### THE REVIVAL OF THE BICYCLE

(From the Baltimore American)

At the fifth annual convocation of the Cycle Trades of America at Atlantic City it was declared by Atlantic City, it was declared by the president, H. M. Huffman, of Dayton, Ohio, that the bicycle has "come back" with such emphasis that in the next ten years more bicycles will be sold annually than when the fad for riding them was at its height. He says at first it was a plaything and when the public tired of it was thrown aside, but it never gave up, and after an uphill fight has now been restored to popularity as a business necessity in competition with the bus and the street car. Its rejuvenation he asserts, is is without precedent in the history of American industry.

The present generation can remember when bicycle riding amounted to a craze and men, women and children rode wheels with equal ardor. The bicycle became a society fad and not to be an accomplished cyclist was to commit a social sin. Then the craze wore itself out, and to see a woman now on a wheel is almost as much of a curiosity as it was in the days when the old high "ordinary" was first succeeded by the low wheel. But there is no doubt that the bicycle was instrumental in raising the standard of health, particularly for women and that it accomplished much in helping to develop their present liberty in allowing them in an open-air sport on equality with men.

If the popularity of the bicycle returns in moderate degree as a business aid and a pleasure to those who know how to use it, the public will be the gainers. Only the risk of the motor car on street and road will render its use liable to more danger than in the old days when it had no such powerful competition for the right of way. Still, it will be interesting to watch how the revolutions of progress have sympathetically brought back the old and reliable "wheel.'"

### OUR GREAT DEBT TO NATURE.

(New York Evening Post.)

Sitting by the open fire one reflects upon the days and months and years of sunshine and all the wondrous alchemy of nature embodied in the logs that break into dancing flame, or glowing in the pictured embers as the fire dies down to graying ashes. Or perhaps it is coal, and one's thoughts run back to the ages when saurians splashed among the trunks and foliage and now pour forth as it were "canned sunlight" for human home one reads by the oil lamp, creatures of today. In a country maybe little reflecting that this fuel, too, was made in time inconceivably remote; that he is drawing on nature's savings of stored-up carbon.

Or one turns on the steady current of electricity, and if he thinks about it at all takes it for granted as a manufactured essence, little regarding the fact that this, too, is only a different form of the same thing—nature's stored-up sunshine turned to power and sent to him over a wire. Likely as not the reader gives no thought to what is added now—the labor of men in mine and power house.

And in the warmth the the fire and by the light of the lamp he reads. Stored fuel again. Service of men again. Prophets and kings, poets and saints, artists and philosophers and tellers of tales—decades and centuries "dead" but still speaking to anyone who will listen.

One who reflects upon these things in the comfort and radiance of his fireside, if he be of humble and grateful mind, will look up from his reading, glance into the fire where Nature is pouring forth her hoard for him, and offer his gratitude in the familiar: "Forgive us our debts."

### THE LIGHTWEIGHT'S REVENGE.

(The Boston Transcript.)

A correspondent who has recently returned from Florida writes that he witnessed this amusing incident on the train. A huge red-faced conductor asked a little dried up passenger for his ticket. The little man couldn't find it and at last the conductor said, "Now look-a-heah, you've just got one of three things to do. You can pay your fare, produce your ticket, or get off the train."

Just then the embarrassed little man found the missing pasteboard. Presenting it to his florid opponent, he grinned, threw back his shoulders and said, mockingly, "Now, look-a-heah, you've got just one of three things to do. You can exercise more, eat less or bust."

### NEW BAIL LAWS

(Furness Falls Reporter)

A Gloucester fishing schooner got permission of the United States government to swap her American register for that of the British empire, and proceeded forthwith to continue in the fishing business with the sort of bait we all used when allowed to carry the mystic lure without hindrance. The vessel's trip lay in the direction of the fishing banks of the Jersey coast, and like all law-abiding fishermen on the high seas, without a calling port of destination on her clearance papers, kept beyond the three mile limit of international law. That the fishermen used their bait to the best of advantage, there can be no question, but when an over-zealous minion of local land law, talks of seizing all fishermen using wet bait wherever found on the high seas, and of his ability to move the three mile limit out about four leagues further, constitutional lawyers will quickly point out the futility of talking through a well made sou'wester.

If enforcers of new bait laws insist too strongly on an elastic shore limit line to hit particular cases, they may run afoul of a jolly foreign tar only too willing to put a fence around his choice fishing grounds so as to preserve most of the good fish for his own nets, as at times nice fat mackerel have an annoying habit of getting under the shelter of the three mile limit as it extends from headland to headland, and many a good Yankee skipper perpetually takes a chance to get in and out of coveted waters without getting caught by the foreign protecting craft.

And when it comes to stop unloading bait of the wet kind on the high seas, by fishing craft, what will be the comment of those who take on smuggled herring bait, and foreign caught fish to enter a home port duty free which cannot well be bought in port by a fisherman who has no license to visit a port of trade, except as he is driven in by stress of weather, seeking repairs, and supplies enough to carry him straight home? An amateur constitutional lawyer will have a whole forge full of irons in his fire, if the lone fisherman persists in using wet bait on his trip to the fishing banks on the high seas

When France ceded all her rights on land to the north and east, to Great Britain, she thoughtfully reserved a home port in the little islands of Miquelon, off the bleak coast of Newfoundland, where St. Pierre is a snug haven for all French sailors who come across the Atlantic for the fish whose quality is not excelled in the wide world, thus allowing the sturdy men of the seas to stay by their lines the whole season through, and send what fare they cannot carry home by merchant ships under the tricolor.

### Triumph of Clean Journalism.

(Syracuse Post-Standard)

The greatest success in the history of New York journalism has been achieved without glaring display, without red ink, without faking in the news, without appeal to the baser emotions, without employment of any of the ways to the public heart which Arthur Brisbane taught Hearst.

The Times has stuck close to the purpose Mr. Ochs declared in 1896, to print the news without color, to exploit the news that is important at the expense of that which is frivolous or salacious, to conduct a "high-standard newspaper, clean dignified and trustworthy.' This promise which Mr. Ochs has fulfilled according to some canons gives us a "class newspaper." If it is so, then The Times class constituency is the greatest in New York.

This triumph of the clean, dignified and trustworthy newspaper means a great deal to American journalism. It has been the stimulus of many a publisher or editor during these twenty-five years when the temptation to go yellow has been strong within him. The newspaper-reading public in New York is not unlike the public of other cities. The clean, dignified and trustworthy newspaper can succeed against the yellow brethren elsewhere as it has here.

### Why Not Do Better?

(Toronto Star.)

An observer, writing for the press, says that Lord Byng lost his animated appearance when addresses of welcome were being read to him. They all do. They listen and shrink. They grow cold as the address drags its solemn length alog, and we should not wonder at all, if the truth were known, a distinguished visitors hates the man who reads the address before he has read it to a finish.

Even the Prince of Wales, when in Canada, was not always able to maintain outward evidences of that exuberant joy in life which was characteristic of him, while he listened to the reading of tedious formal addresses. He, perhaps, excelled all others in the grace with which he endured them. Yet, although he endured gracefully, he replied with brevity and hurried away from the uncomfortable spot.

Why do we do such things to distinguished visitors? They do not like it, but they do expect it? Would they feel slighted if they did not receive a formal address? How would it do to ask them?

The Kingston Standard wonders what becomes of these precious addresses after they have been presented. Not long ago a second hand piece of furniture was sold at auction in Montreal, and in one of the drawers was found certain priceless documents, the elaborate addresses presented by certain municipalities, which we are too discreet to name, to the Marquis of Lorne when he was Governor-General. These, we suppose, were not burnt with the rest of their kind. What in the end becomes of all these addresses? Ask the chimneys of our native land.

Why not make life a little more tolerable for distinguished strangers who visit us? Why not let them off some of the worst, and the least necessary, of these inflictions?

### CLOCK WATCHERS

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer)

Men who watch the clock for "quitting time" have not the right industrial spirit. All employers desire the honest industry for which honest dollars are paid.

### A PREDICTION.

(The Atchison Globe.)

Five years from now all automobiles will be equipped with kitchenettes and bedroomettes, and homes will be abolished.


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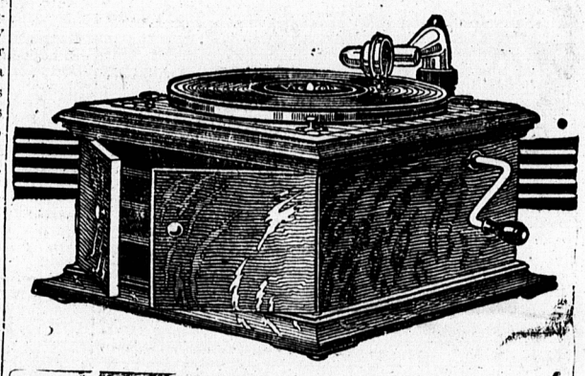

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