THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1926

PROTECTION.

No Liberal can use the word "protection" without prefacing it with the word "high," in order to give it a sinister and fearsome look. The Conservative policy never was "high protection." On the contrary, Mr. Meighen, in order to guard against any abuse of the protective tariff, moved a resolution in the House of Commons on June 2, 1925, making this provision and every Liberal in the House opposed it. The following clause in this resolution clearly specifies the Conservative policy on the protective tariff:

"That a tariff commission should be appointed representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry, agriculture, manufacturing, and labor, and be entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing and of making from time to time such recommendations to the Government as it deems in the general public interest with the reasons therefor, and with power also, when it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect to by the Government for removing or reducing schedules or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons therefor be given to the public."

WANTING IN CANDOUR.

Everyone, whether he himself be candid or not, loves candour, honesty, integrity in others. And everyone, in his heart, despises the reverse. His political opponents will credit Mr. Mackenzie King with persistence, with sticking to his guns to the last ditch, with indomitable determination to win out. But everyone who loves to see a game fairly played, win or lose, will despise him for the tactics he has followed. Never before in the history of Canada has a man at the head of a government been openly and publicly accused of sheer falsehood; this has happened and been proved in the case of Mr. Mackenzie King. He was given the lie direct by Mr. Sparks, Chairman of the Commercial Protective Association, in connection with the evidence upon which the King Government was censured by parliament. To excuse himself and his government, Mr. Mackenzie King declared openly that the evidence submitted to the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Customs scandal, had been stolen from an official whom the government had appointed to look into the administration of the Customs. Mr. Sparks proved that this was absolutely false.

Mr. Mackenzie King declared that Mr. Meighen had deceived the Governor-General in advising him that he, Mr. Meighen, could carry on the government. This was one of the half-truths which constitute the greatest falsehoods. It is true that Mr. Meighen could not carry on the government. Why? Simply because the Progressives had treacherously violated the promises made by them to the Governor-General and to Mr. Meighen. It is true that both Mr. Meighen and the Governor-General were deceived. Was this the fault either of the Governor-General or Mr. Meighen? Mr. King knew all these circumstances, yet he goes about the country proclaiming the falsehood that Mr. Meighen had deceived the Governor-General!

Mr. King declares at his public meetings that his government was not censured by parliament. This, also, was a half-truth. It is quite true that at the time the Governor-General refused him dissolution, no vote of censure had been passed against him. But it is also true that at that very time a vote of censure was under discussion in the House and that Mr. Mackenzie King knew it was going to go against him; this was why he ran away to the Governor-General and asked for dissolution before division could be taken on the vote. Afterwards, when the division was taken it was carried against Mr. Mackenzie King and his government by a vote of ten or twelve.

Hitherto the leaders of both political parties have been men of honour, men who would scorn to lie to save themselves or their party, whatever other faults they may have had. It remained for Mr. Mackenzie King to introduce the lowered tone into the public life of Canada and in his ministry and his following, as a result, there are those who, in their own and their party's interest, do not hesitate to "hob-nob with smugglers, bootleggers and crooks" to attain that end. Are these the kind of men Canada needs at the present juncture?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Make it unanimous this time. Send our full quota to the Meighen Government.

Whitewash the offenders, cover up the dirt and misrepresent their opponents, is the whole stock in trade of the Liberal candidates.

A stable fiscal policy and the principle of protection in the tariff is Canada's national policy, the policy of the Conservatives.

The federal and provincial governments in line, and both Conservative, is the same policy for Prince Edward Island and its sister Maritimes.

Prince Edward Island will be untrue to itself if it returns less than four Conservative members on September 14 for the next government will be Conservative

The Customs Probe, under Sir Francois Lemieux will be resumed at Halifax tomorrow, Wednesday, 25th. The S. S. Margaret with her full crew will be in port and the now famed cruise will be fully investigated.

Say it often and loudly, by speech or in capital letters, is the Liberal method of injecting a falsehood into the public mind. It is an old trick and intended only for the ignorant.

Mackenzie King was virtually defeated in 1921. His party was hacked to pieces in 1925. What are his chances in 1926? What has he done since 1921 to redeem what he lost during his years in office? Let the intelligent elector think it over.

The middle group cannot save Mackenzie King after September 14, for two very obvious reasons. First, the middle group will not be big enough to save anything, and second, the Mackenzie King group will be so small that nothing can save it.

Nothing that has been said regarding the exodus of the past few years is more ridiculous than that it was caused by the blue ruin cry of the Conservatives. It is estimated, according to American official figures, that 500,000 Canadians went to the United States during the past four years. Think of this army of workmen driven away from their comfortable homes and good wages under Mr. Mackenzie King's rule, through fear of coming hard times! They thought the hard times were upon them when they left.

Notes by the Way

At the end of three weeks comes polling day. At this stage of the campaign there are somewhat fewer candidates in the field than there were three weeks bfore the election of last year, especially of Liberals, whose nominations have lagged, for obvious reasons. They are in opposition now; a year ago they were on the side of the then Government. The House that had just then been dissolved had in it Liberals enough to make theirs the largest body. The House that was elected in October gave a substantial majority of Conservatives over any other party.

There is throughout the country a weariness of frequent elections, a desire for stable Government and the usual desire to be on the winning side. These considerations are all helpful to the Conservative Government and its candidates who are everywhere strong in hope and confidence. On the Opposition side the best and only hope that is felt or expressed is that enough Liberals and Progressives may be elected to make it impossible for Premier Meighen to carry his measures.

Both Conservatives and Liberals as a rule believe it best to have two strong parties in the nation, one in power, the other in opposition. They have no love for the group system, which during the past has given to a small minority, mainly from the Prairie Provinces, the balance of power and enabled them to dominate and control the Government of the day and its policy and measures. That condition can only exist under Liberal leadership. The Progressive group would be powerless in Opposition and moderate Liberals would gladly see them relegated to that position. In Opposition this faction would soon cease to exist, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The last awful session of Parliament with its revelations of scandal upon scandal—election scandals, customs scandals, bawdy, house scandals, the plundering of the country's revenues in untold millions—is a fearful warning of what the country must expect if by any chance Mr. King and his followers should be returned to power. Fortunately that seems impossible. In no case in parliamentary history is there any record by a party so steeped to the lips in the mire and filth of scandal being brought back to power until it had purged itself.

Those photographs and records at which Miss MacPhail declined to look told their story in a convincing fashion . . . Honest, patriotic Liberals are appallel at the election frauds of last October, new examples of which are yet coming to light in the courts, and to these are added from day to day reports of attempted frauds upon the electoral lists for the present election as told by Hon. Mr. Patenaude in Jacques Cartier and by other Conservative candidates in Vancouver. Surely we want to have clean elections. They are necessary, and we hope that with the election machinery in better hands no seats will this time be stolen as was the case in more than one Province last year, but not here.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude, Minister of Justice, has of late been holding meetings in Ontario which were largely attended and at which he was warmly welcomed. It is a good omen for the Ministerial cause that he can leave his own constituency in Quebec to do some missionary work abroad, the more so as Quebec is still a Liberal stronghold, but not so solid as it has been in the past three or four elections. There are better hopes for Quebec this time.

Mr. King, at Moose Jaw the other day, spoke of Senate reform. He has in five years appointed some 15 Senators, one of them being the notorious Bureau, his former Minister of Customs. He dared not continue him in the office he had polluted and had confessed that he dared not dismiss him because of his influence in Quebec. What an excuse for appointing such a Senator! Mr. King also told the people of Moose Jaw that every Senator he had appointed is pledged to support any Liberal measure of Senate reform which may hereafter be proposed. (This, of course, includes the two Senators last appointed in this Province.) What an independent Senate the Dominion would have if they were all hog-tied in this fashion!

The word from Brandon is that

(Continued on page 5.)

That Body of Yours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

NOISE ZONES

As you know most of our larger cities have what are called postal zones, so that when you address a letter to a certain street you are requested to add to the address the number of the postal zone or district.

Something similar has been made for New York City from the noise stand-point. There are silent places, districts with say 40% of noise level, others with 60, 80, and up to 100%, and still others at certain periods of the day when the average noise level is exceeded.

This is the first time that any such complete observation has been made of noise as a nuisance.

And so having learned the average noise intensity, different localities in New York are now known and numbered in accordance therewith. It was learned that street traffic is the greatest source of noise, and that heavy automobile trucks were the worst offenders.

Of course the horse drawn wagons are about as noisy as trucks, and surface street cars are in the same class.

Business corners are more noisy than half way down the block. The front rooms of city houses received the most noise. The brain workers, or those whose work required concentration of mind, found that the back rooms were essential for good work.

In other words the front of the house is ten to thirty times as noisy as the back, which simply means that city noise is practically all street noise.

The next move will be the classification of these noises as to their bad effects upon the brain, and health of individual.

These noises that can be prevented by some thought and ecort will be gradually removed from our city streets.

The actual loss to health and business from "preventable din" will likewise be estimated. Because, as mentioned once before, every noise that strikes your ears is registered by the brain and the brain becomes fatigued just as it does from registering thoughts or other impressions.

You are bound to be more tired at night, when you work where it is noisy.

So the time will likely come then, that when a real estate man wishes to sell you a house, he will not only refer to its rooms, street surroundings and so forth, but will tell you that its noise standard is so many points below the noise level of the city.

This is not just "fancy", but real facts, because engineers are working on the problem.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 24, 1926

ENLARGEMENT IN THE LORD —"My heart rejoiceth in the Lord, mine horn is exalted in the Lord, my mouth is enlarged over mine enemies, because I rejoice in thy salvation." 1 Sam. 2:1.

PRAYER—"Yes, I will rejoice, rejoice in the Lord."

AT THE END OF THE WORLD

When this old world shall reach the end
What groanings there will be,
What shriekings dire, as angry fire
Consumes the land and sea.
I fancy I can hear them cry
Above the crash of doom:
"Shall never more the skylark soar
Or roses come to bloom?

"Is life on earth forever done?
Must all that's lovely fade?
Must birds and bees, and whispering trees
Now in the dust be laid?
Must stars and moon and lovely June
Forever pass away?
Must darkness fall and children small
No longer romp in play?

"Shall no one see the rising sun
Or tread the lanes we've trod?
Shall never more men journey o'er
The paths which we have trod?
Is all we've done and new begun
So senseless and in vain
That now you haste to lay it waste
No more to rise again?"

And then I fancy I can hear
Above the tumult strong,
A voice declare: "What? Would you spare
A world where all is wrong?
I've heard you grumble and complain,
I've heard you curse your birth.
Yet at the brink of doom you think
It such a lovely earth!

"And would you brave its pain once more
To hear the skylark sing?
And would you weep, that you might keep
The roses blossoming?
How could I know you loved it so?
So often you complained,
Or dream you'd brave its care to save
A world which you'd disdained!"
—Edgar Guest.

The Man Nobody Knows

INSTALMENT XXXII.

AND OLD IDEA

You will hear the discovery that Business woke up to proclaimed in every sales convention as something distinctly modern and up to date. It is emblazoned in the advertising pages of every magazine.

Look through those pages.

Here is the advertisement of an automobile company, one of the greatest in the world. And why is it greatest? On what does it base its claim to leadership? On its huge factories and financial strength? They are never mentioned. On its army of workmen or its high salaried executives? You might read its advertisements for years without suspecting that it had either. No. "We are great because of our service," the advertisements cry. "We will crawl under your car oftener and get our backs dirtier than any of our competitors. Drive up to our service stations and ask for anything at all—it will be granted cheerfully. We serve; therefore, we grow."

A manufacturer of shoes makes the same boast in other terms. "We put ourselves at your feet and give you everything that you can possibly demand." Manufacturers of building equipment, of clothes, of food; presidents of railroads and steamship companies, the heads of banks and investment houses—all of them tell the same story. "Service is what we are here for," they exclaim. They call it the "spirit of modern business"; they suppose, most of them, that it is something very new. But Jesus preached it more than nineteen hundred years ago.

One afternoon in a Pullman car the late George W. Perkins was talking about the reasons why men succeed and fail.

"I am amazed by some of the young men who ask me to use my influence to get them better positions or increases in salary," he said. "Such an attitude on their part shows an absolute failure to understand the fundamentals of success. In all the years that I was with the New York Life Insurance Company I never once asked what my salary was to be, or my title. None of us who made that Company ever wasted time over such questions. We had a vision of extending the company's service throughout the world, of making it the finest, most useful institution of its kind. We made it that, and it made us rich."

That sounds sensible—good business sense. But how does this sound?

"If you're forever thinking about saving your life," Jesus said, "you'll lose it; but the man who loses his life shall find it."

Because he said it and he was a religious teacher, because it's printed in the Bible, the world has dismissed it as high minded ethics but not hard headed sense. But look again! What did Perkins mean if it wasn't that he and his friends buried themselves in their great undertaking, literally lost their lives in it? And when they found their lives again, they were all of them bigger and richer than they had ever supposed they could be. Would such success have come to them if they had been careful about themselves? "We mustn't overdo this thing," they might have said. "This is a good company and deserves to grow, but every man must look out for his own interests. Just what is there going to be in it for us?" With such an attitude they might have moved up to well paid positions; but never to outstanding success!

What did Henry Ford mean, one spring morning, when he tipped a kitchen chair back against the whitewashed wall of his tractor plant and talked about his career?

"Have you ever noticed that the man who starts out in life with a determination to make money, never makes very much?" he asked. It was rather a startling question; and without waiting for my comment he went on to answer it. "He may gather together a competence, of course, a few tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands, but he'll never amass a really great fortune. But let a man start out in life to build somthing better and sell it cheaper than it has ever been built or sold before—let him have that determination, and give his whole self to it—and the money will roll in so fast that it will bury him if he doesn't look out.

"When we were building our original model, do you suppose it was money we were thinking about? Of course, we expected that it would be profitable, if it succeeded, but that wasn't in the front of our minds. We wanted to make a car so cheap that every family in the United States could afford to have one. So we worked morning, noon and night, until our muscles ached and our nerves were so ragged it seemed as if we just couldn't stand it to hear any one mention the word automobile again.

"One night, when we were almost at the breaking point, I said to the boys, 'Well there's one consolation,' I said. 'Nobody can take this business away from us unless he's willing to work harder than we've worked. And so far,' he concluded with a whimsical smile, 'nobody has been willing to do that'."

What did Theodore N. Vail mean when he said that only once in his life did he set out with the deliberate intention of making money—that all the rest of his fortune had come from work which so gripped him that he forgot about the money? The one occasion to which he referred was his trip to South America where he found a mine that did prove profitable, and doubtless still is.

He made that trip because he had lost all his money in an effort to establish a big central heating plant in Boston—to give people better warmth, as he had already helped to give them better communication. The heating plant failed, and he paid his debts with the South American mine. But the bulk of his fortune came from the achievement for which he will always be remembered—the establishment of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. To that great enterprise he gave everything he had —"threw his life into it," as we say —"lost his life in it," as Jesus said. And it gave him back larger and richer life, and a fortune and immortality.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

TRADE BALANCES

Sir,—Ex-Finance Minister Robb laid considerable stress, and the Liberal press never cease in bluster over th favourable Trade Balanc of 1926, which they place at four hundred millions of dollars. In real fact it is about as creditable to them as the evidence in the Customs Probe. When the life blood of a country is being exploited and sold, purely to get possession of the present dollar ,it is the worst kind of bad business. Let us analyze the facts.

Canada imported from the United States in the year ending March 1926 merchandise to the value of $609,825,.350. In the same year we sold to them $485,854,896.— a balance against us of $123,970,454, due to the fact that our merchandise is shut out from that country by a high tariff wall.

In the same year we imported from the United Kingdom (England) merchandise to the value of $163,710,431, while we exported a grand total of $509,278,159, or, in simpler language we sold to the mother country—further away, but unhampered by prohibitive tariffs—the magnificent sum of over three hundred and forty-five million dollars more than we bought from them. What has Mr. Robb and his press to say to this?

But it is in the export of our raw materials that the disgrace lies. These things swell our high sounding trade balances to our shame. In 1926 our exports of pulpwood and unmanufactured woods amounted to $95,894,840. (to the United States). Added to this raw product we also shipped, to the U. S. Wood pulp to the value of $49,909,870, making our total sale to the United States alone, in this valuable raw product of $145,804, 710. Isn't it a crying shame that the vital life blood of Canada, that which should provide work for our sons at home, should be exported to build up another country, and isn't it a still greater shame that the perpetrators of the crime should boast of their ill gotten gains from this national sacrifice? And this in only one item of our raw material export.

STABILITY

The tortuous Mr. Robb talked "stability" of tariff in the Strand last Wednesday. What did he mean? for almost in the same moment he flatly contradicted himself. In one breath he says I believe in stability, we all do, and for this purpose we appointed a Tariff Board, in order to preserve stability. In his next breath he makes the most emhatic promise, —"Elect the Liberal party and in my next years budget I will further reduce your taxes. Like his leader, Mr. King he is always ready to swallow himself, to get into power. Of what use is his tariff board if he can make reductions regardless of their findings. Does he propose, as in his last budget, to monkey with the duties without consulting them, or, is it his intention put this board under jack screws, to do his bidding. This kind of stability would be very unstable.

And he gave us a hint of what those reductions may be. This tidbit of information we select from Patriot's political gem columns.

"On apples, strawberries, fresh meats, mutton and pork, the Canadian tariff is higher than the United States."

He let the cat out of the bag. There fruits can be grown much cheaper in the more southern clime, and the Yankees want our markets to sell in. It was to avert a disaster like this that the Ontario Fruit Growers arose in arms not very long ago. But Mr. Robb would take down ehe tariff bars—if he dare.

The western States grow the cheapest and finest corn in the world, but present freight rates are so high that it takes practically all they get for it to pay the freight. Reduced to pork they avoid this freight difficulty. Corn fed pork is tough, flabby, and of the poorest quality, but, as a cheap food it finds cheap markets. The expert packer by methods of curing overcomes to some extent its low objectionable flavors. They have an abundance of it, and give them a chance under our tariff and they will wipe the Canadian product almost out of existence. As it is, in spite of the protective tariff we have, they are selling about seven millions of dollars worth every year in Canada, and displacing that amount of our home grown pork.

It is in these things, articles of which the United States have an immense surplus, which we couldn't sell in their market, even if we got them there freight and duty free, that Mr. Robb specializes. He dwells on them apparently as the only articles on which he can lay the unholy hand of tariff tinkering. Because the American duty is lower than ours, in his fit of generosity he would reduce ours. If not, then what does he mean? He surely does not mean to take the duty off of butter, cheese, potatoes poultry and eggs—things which we want to sell—and in which the American tariff against us is higher) than Haman's gallows, and with just as certain a death to our agricultural prosperity.

But he has boldly promised the reductions. On which of these lines does he propose to make them? He must accept one of the horns of this dilemma.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ECONOMIST

THE NAME WANTED

Sir,—The Patriot announces that —"A prominent Conservative who attended the Robb-Dunning meeting in Charlottetown, declares that Mr. Dunning's speech was the best political speech he ever heard, and will make votes for the Liberals."

We have heard prominent Conservatives declare many things about Dunning's speech. They have pronounced it "the finest piece of comedy ever staged in the political arena. "We have heard him credited with having a "master talent for dissimulation." As a political humorist he has been admitted to be the "daddy amongst Liberals." As a special pleader" under the most adverse conditions, they acknowledge him at the head of his class. As a side tracker of damning indictments, his ability is superb. As a dodger away from troublsome issues he supersedes even his own wobbling leader—the Hon. Mackenzie King. In providing a laughable entertainment, and in displaying the ludicrous, he is without a peer.

We have heard all these, and many other similar tributes to his accomplishments; but we have yet to hear the Conservative, we might even go a little further and include the Liberal, who "declared" or even suspected that it was the "BEST POLITICAL SPEECH" he ever heard or that it "WILL MAKE VOTES FOR LIBERALS." We would like our evening organ to name this Conservative, if such a one exists, so that we would know who the only man there is in the party who is so lacking in good judgment and common sense.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A CONSERVATIVE WHO HEARD DUNNING

MR. DUNNING AND MR. KING

Sir,—The writer went with interest to hear Messrs. Robb and Dunning speak, wishing principally to hear the latter, and wondered if his impressions agreed with others who heard. First Mr. Dunning made reference to the remarks he made in the West re the Maritime Provinces. These remarks as everyone knows were simply insulting to the Provinces, so much so that Mr. Dunning in apologizing endeavored to make a martyr of himself, saying he hoped anything he had said would not be used to make disunity between east and west. I don't think any one ever had such an idea. Everyone does know, however, that it clearly expressed what sympathy and help the Maritime Provinces could expect from Mr. Dunning. This gentleman laid stress on the statement that according to his way of putting it certain fools were publicly giving out facts that were not supposed to be publicly stated. Could not Mr. Dunning very properly include himself in this class when he, no doubt inadvertently, gave publicity to his private views and opinions of the rights of the Maritime Provinces? In discussing Customs Mr. Dunning carefully refrained from mention ing the former Minister of Customs Mr. Bureau, and any knowledge he may have had of wrong doing in his Department and the fact that he was rewarded with a Senatorship. In decribing what Mr. Dunning called the "hectic" week at the end of the session he also carefully refrained from mentioning the impending vote of censure which caused Mr. King to seek dis-

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Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Use "at length" to express continuance, "at last" to express finality. "At length they showed signs of success." "At last she died."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: decisive. The first i is pronounced as in "ice." not as in "it."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: asthma.

SYNONYMS: restless, restive, impatient, fretful, fidgety, unruly, rebellious.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: LICENTIOUS; unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious. "His face bore the marks of licentious indulgence."

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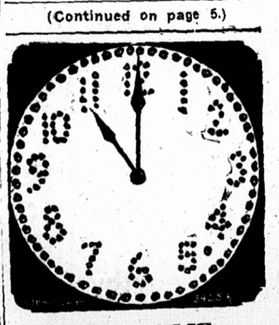

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