

# SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN and Prince County Chronicle

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at a rate a word strictly payable in advance.

**BIG FALL ONE CENT SALE** at Gourles, Rexall Drug Store begins Monday, October 23rd until Saturday, October 28th inclusive. 1968.

**DR. CREELMAN** will hold a Chest Clinic in the Red Cross Office, Summerside, Thursday, October 26th from 11.00 A. M. to 12.00 noon. 2069.

**STEAMER IN PORT**—The first potato boat to come into Summerside this fall is the Canadian Runner, which arrived about eight o'clock on Monday morning from St. John. She will load potatoes and turnips for the New York and Cuban markets.—S.

**GET YOUR FOXES PELTED** and ship your furs through The Dominion Fur Sales Ltd. Properly pelted foxes and properly marketed pelts mean many extra dollars which we can make for you. Offices Summerside and Charlottetown. 2057.

**PRODUCE MOVING** — A large quantity of potatoes are moving from the west of the Province, to points in Ontario, and Upper Canada and Boston is the report of Mr. Arthur F. Bell, produce dealer at O'Leary. He says the farmers are receiving a fair price for their produce.—S.

**BAD ACCIDENT** — Mr. George Andrews met with a bad accident on Friday afternoon at Robert Dewar's garage, Summerside. He was working with a small stationary engine. When his hand was caught in the cog wheels snapping off the first and last finger of his right hand below the knuckle. The young man was taken to the hospital where his injuries were attended to. On Saturday he returned to his home in St. Eleanor's.—S.

**SENT UP FOR TRIAL** — Fred Phillips, the young man, accused of breaking and entering stores and residences in Summerside on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 14 and 15, came before His Honour Stipendiary Magistrate E. H. Strong, K.C., on Monday morning. After hearing the witnesses for the Crown, the Magistrate found there was sufficient evidence to send the accused up for trial. Prisoner reserved his defense and was committed to jail.—Two drunks were each fined \$3 and costs and one had his bail of \$10 estreated.—S.

**QUIET WEDDING** — A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Baptist Parsonage on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, Rev. J. B. Wilson officiating, when Miss Lillian May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. McLeod, of Summerside, was united in marriage to Mr. Lloyd Inman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Inman, of Augustine Cove. The bride who was very prettily dressed in a dress of blue crepe with blue coat and hat, was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth McLeod. The groomsmen were Mr. Malcolm McLeod, brother of bride, Mr. and Mrs. Inman will reside in Augustine Cove, where a host of friends wish them every happiness.—S.

**ENJOYABLE RECEPTION** — Mrs. (Rev.) J. B. Wilson received for the first time since her marriage on Friday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage. She looked very charming in her wedding gown of point de sret over satin. Her mother, Mrs. C. Foster Cox of Truro received with her; she wore a gown of black chiffon velvet. Those assisting the bride were Mrs. John A. Smallman, Mrs. Jack McLeod, In the dining room Mrs. E. W. Manson and Mrs. C. B. Jelly presided at the tea tables. Pale green candles in silver candle sticks made a charming effect. Assisting in serving were Mrs. James Johnson, Truro, sister of the bride; Mrs. Eric McKay, Misses Glen Williams, Constance McArthur and Helen Manson. Little Shirley Dadds attended the door. The house was very artistically arranged with beautiful flowers.

**NOTICE** — There will be a meeting of the North Shore League, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24th, at 8 p.m. in the Town Hall, Kensington. Each team kindly send representative. By order of President. 2030

**TO LET**—Small cottage on Winter Street. Modern conveniences. Hot water heating. Reasonable rent. Apply to L. B. Crue. 1991

**SUMMERSIDE TOWN COUNCIL**—In a report of Councillor Bell's remarks at last Friday's meeting of the Summerside Town Council in which he spoke of some commitments which had not been enforced "23 in number" should have read "amounting to \$23."

### PERSONALS

**Dr. Champlin, of O'Leary,** was a visitor to Summerside last week.—S.

**Mrs. Arthur F. Bell and Kenneth Bell** attended the Tug-of-War in O'Leary last Thursday evening.—S.

**Mrs. Wm. Sobey, of Searlestown,** is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hampton McLean, of Summerside.—S.

**Miss Lois Ramsay, of Malpeque** is the guest of Mrs. Charles Ramsay of Summerside.—S.

**Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. McMurdo,** of Kelvin, are being congratulated upon the arrival of a little son on Oct. 22nd in the Prince County Hospital.—S.

**Mrs. Kenneth McKendrick, Bloomfield,** was operated on in Prince Co. Hospital on Friday and is resting comfortably.

**Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Monkley, Charlottetown,** spent Sunday in Summerside, the guests of Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. White.

**Miss McLeod and Miss Andrews,** of the nursing staff of the Prince County Hospital, were visitors to Charlottetown on Sunday.—S.

**Mr. J. E. Sorelle of the Canadian Bank of Commerce** has been transferred to his home town in Bridgewater; N. S.

**Mrs. J. Podgson and daughter Joanne of St. John, N. B.,** are visiting friends in Summerside.

**Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Jack of Hebron, Lot 8,** were visitors to Summerside on Saturday.

**Little hope is entertained for Mr. McEntee of Emerald** who was so seriously hurt last week and is at present in P. C. Hospital.

**The members of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15 A. F. and A. M., Cape Traverse,** attended Church services at Bedeque United Church on Sunday morning. The Church was completely filled and the chaplain, Rev. L. P. Archibald, gave an excellent discourse. The music was particularly good; there being a full choir. Deputy Grand Master Pidgeon, Victoria, was present.

**While Mrs. Albert McKinnon** was walking up Water Street about 9.30 Saturday evening she was knocked down by a boy who came running behind her. Mrs. McKinnon was taken to a doctor's office and from there was driven to her home. She is suffering severely from injuries to her head and leg.

Head sores with Minard's Liniment.

### SEES GREAT OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from Page 1)  
ment with one another. On both sides the Directors of the two Corporations meet separately behind closed doors and discuss the question at issue from every possible angle, and then the two directorates meet together in private conclave and all present are sworn to secrecy during the period of discussion. If

it becomes known that meetings are being held, representatives of the press are told that for the present no information is to be disclosed. I realize that this course does not meet with the approval of many newspaper editors, one of whose chief ambitions is to supply their readers with all the latest important news, particularly in matters of national import, and that, when disappointed, they not infrequently accuse the powers that be of instituting "Star Chamber Methods." The fact remains, however, that when driving a bargain of any kind, it is the height of folly to disclose the weak cards of one's hand to the opposing faction. Some day I hope that a change in parliamentary procedure will be made in so far as at least as Canada is concerned, and that international affairs will be relegated to a special Foreign Relationship Committee, representative of all parties in Parliament, the membership being as nearly as possible pro rata to the number of their respective elected members, a clear working majority being of course held by the Government, with the Prime Minister as ex-officio chairman and the leaders of all the other parties as members. There would, no doubt, at times in such a body be strong differences of opinion behind the scenes, but, as in a private gathering, there would be a most desirable absence of long winded oratory, and in its place the real interests of the nation as a whole would, I believe, govern the discussions. Under conditions such as these, it might be possible for Canada to arrive at a trade agreement with the United States that would be regarded as satisfactory by the majority of our people, a circumstance that under present methods I fear will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

### No Right to Complain

I am not complaining of our neighbour's policy. They have their country to govern, just as we have ours, and, if they feel that in the long run their people will be benefited under an ultra-protective tariff system, that is their affair and we simply have no right to complain,—nor on the other hand, may they complain if and when we follow their example, as we have done to a greater or less extent since 1879.

Of course, we can regret that we, having within our immediate economic domain no hot climatic areas, are not self contained as are the United States, who, because of this fact, are more or less independent of the rest of the world. Regrets, however, are of little avail, and we are in the unhappy position of having no choice but in self defence to follow such courses of action as our big and wealthy neighbour may from time to time force upon us.

### Agriculture and Fisheries

"I suppose it would be fairly safe to say that there are few, if any, in this Island Province, in which agriculture and the fisheries are the chief sources of wealth, who would not gladly favour a reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States, provided, of course that, under its terms, such products as potatoes, turnips, butter, cheese eggs cattle, poultry lobsters, oysters and fish were admitted into the United States free of duty or nearly so, in respect of the "quid pro quo" that Canada might be called upon to grant to Washington in return for the above tariff concessions.

"We in Prince Edward Island unfortunately have been blessed with very few manufactories and if the Americans demanded free entry into Canada of such goods as are manufactured here, it would no doubt be generally conceded that the smaller interests of the local manufacturers would, if necessary, have to be sacrificed for the benefit of the Province as a whole.

When this matter is considered in Ottawa, however, the viewpoint becomes very different. In all the other eight Provinces, and particularly in Quebec and Ontario, there are many important factories, employing hundreds of thousands of people of all classes, all of whom daily consume the products of Canada's farms and fisheries, and provide by their labour a market for much of the output of our mines and forests. In these factories five billion dollars or more have been invested, and it is but natural that those who are responsible for the present well being and the future advancement of the Dominion as a whole should hesitate to do anything that would deprive so large a proportion of our people of their livelihood and at the same time place in jeopardy the important amount of capital invested in good faith in our industries. This is particularly the case at the present moment because of the fact that the Republic to the South is refusing entry as immigrants to Canada's unemployed. Already our Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments have paid out enormous sums and are still doing so to provide food, clothing and shelter to those unable to find work, and they would naturally want to be assured that more peo-

ple would not be thrown upon their hands to care for, before they would consent to allow manufactured imports from other countries to enter Canada free of duty. This is particularly the case with goods from the United States, for during the past 65 years Washington has made it a practice to raise the highest customs duties against everything that Canada is able to export, with the exception of a few raw materials such as nickel, certain kinds of timber and newsprint, of which there is a shortage in their own country. It was only a few weeks ago that news came from Washington that all Canadian dairy products were to be excluded as part of the Roosevelt recovery plan.

### Intense Nationalism

This is a contingency that many Canadians apparently do not realize when criticising our different Governments at Ottawa for their inability to come to a satisfactory trade arrangement with Washington. The American people are intense Nationalists and do not hesitate, when legislating, to place their own country's interests ahead of those of the rest of the world. No better example of this characteristic could be cited than President Roosevelt's recent action in inviting the Premier and leading statesmen of the principal countries of the world to discuss in advance the agenda of the London Conference, and then, by his sudden desire to inflate the American dollar, in forcing that Conference to adjourn before it had had a fair opportunity to discuss the many problems of international import to solve which the delegates had been brought together.

Now this thought (viz: the Conference) leads to another that bears upon our subject, viz: the uncertainty of currency exchange. For some time past, because of the unfavourable balance of Canada foreign trade, and of our serious indebtedness to New York, the Canadian dollar has stood at a heavy discount. While adding to the difficulties of our Governments and others who have had loans to meet and interest to pay across the border, this discount has by no means been an unmixed evil, for our exporters have been at a decided advantage when competing with the producers and manufacturers of the United States. Of late, however, because of Mr. Roosevelt's policy of inflation, this difference in the exchange values of the American and Canadian dollars has almost vanished, and it is quite possible that before long Canada's currency will go to a premium in New York. How far this process will go no one knows, but if we ally our currency with the pound sterling and the American dollar continues to fall in gold value, then we in Canada will be at a great disadvantage in trading with the United States, and were in the meantime to come to a reciprocal Customs arrangement with Washington, we might find not only that all our hoped for advantages would have disappeared, but that the American exporters would be able to outsell our producers and our manufacturers in our own home market. We have had a recent instance of this in connection with the treaty arrived at only a few months ago with France, the advantage that Canada had expected having already been annul-

### Escaped U.S. Absorption

As a Britisher, and as a Canadian, who believes that our methods of life are not being improved upon south of the line, I thank God that the Americans took umbrage because the British people favoured the Southern States during the Civil War, and with the Alabama indulged in the practice of blockade running, and further that the Americans vented their spleen upon Canada by abrogating that treaty, for otherwise it is inconceivable that there would have been any other future for us than absorption under the star spangled banner. We were but a handful of people in those days, by no means overburdened with wealth, and in Westminster there were many who openly declared that Britain's sacrifice was too heavy in maintaining her colonies, and had Canada at that time demanded preferential treatment in England for our agricultural and other products as an alternative to enforced annexation

to the United States, it is generally agreed that scarce a finger would have been lifted in London to keep us under the Union Jack.

But there is still another troublesome aspect of this Reciprocity question and one quite different from those already referred to, viz: that of the difficulty of formulating any plan that Canada could possibly afford to accept that would meet with the approval of the Washington Senate. The farmers of the Western States are suffering financially even more severely than are the farmers on our Prairies, notwithstanding that they have a home population of 130,000,000 to feed. Their land, compared in producing capacity with the land in our Western Provinces, is overvalued probably 3 to 1, and is mortgaged a long way above the selling price of similar Canadian soil. If, therefore, world prices of grain, animals, and other farm products were to be taken as a basis of competition, free from customs duties, these men know that they would be entirely outclassed by our Canadian grain growers, cattle ranchers and farmers generally. The farmers of the Western States are represented today in the Washington Senate by men that forget whether they have been elected as Republicans or Democrats when the agricultural interests of the West are concerned, and, as a result, the farm bloc in Congress is strong enough to hold the balance of power and to throw out any Reciprocity agreement such as the farmers of Canada apparently have in mind's eye.

### The Brighter Side

Now some of you tell me that I am a pessimist, and that, in my diagnosis of the situation, I am depriving you of the one great hope of your lives. That may be so, but I have simply stated facts that I believe not only to be true, but incontrovertible. I am not, however, without hope by any means. In fact, so far as this Island is concerned, I can see a wonderful future ahead of us, more wonderful than at any time since Confederation. Not since the days of the passing of the Corn Laws in England have the people of the Mother Country been willing, as they are today, to give Canada's products a preference over those of foreign countries, and while Canada, in this Empire trade, is in direct competition with Australia and New Zealand, whose climatic conditions are ahead of ours from an agricultural standpoint, we have a decided advantage over those Dominions in being so much nearer to Great Britain. Particularly is this the case with Prince Edward Island, for while we are about 4 weeks' travel ahead of our fellow Britons in Australia, we have also from 2 to 10 days' advantage over Quebec,

### Not Easy to Deal With

There is still one more import-

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### Trade Treaties

Until the world settles down to a stability of exchange in the currencies of the leading nations, and has returned to the acceptance of gold, in some form, as a measure of international value, trade treaties between nations will not only be difficult to formulate, but will actually be dangerous to enter into. It may be argued that all treaties should be made terminable in case of serious currency fluctuations, but that, if anything would be a still more hazardous contingency, for no country can afford to subject its commerce to sudden disruptions such as those caused by the abrogation of trade treaties. In fact, it may be taken as an axiom of prime importance, that any Reciprocity treaty that Canada might enter into with the United States, would have to be made binding upon both countries for a fairly long period of time. Trade, like all other human activities, is bound to follow the lines of least resistance, and, because of the close proximity of our two countries and the high prices usually prevailing south of the line, one of the immediate results of such a treaty would be that many of our existing channels of export trade would be neglected, if not given up altogether, particularly those with the Mother Country and with some of the more distant parts of the British Empire, and we certainly could not afford to risk following such a course unless assured in advance that Washington would play the game with us and not close her markets to us at short notice. It was largely because of the clause in the proposed 1911 Fielding Reciprocity Treaty, under which the United States were to have been given the right of abrogation upon a 6 months' notice, that so many farmers throughout Canada recorded their votes against its acceptance.

### Ontario and the Western Provinces

Now this fact gives birth to an entirely new thought, and one which in my opinion offers far greater advantages to this Province than a reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is this—

### The Better Plan

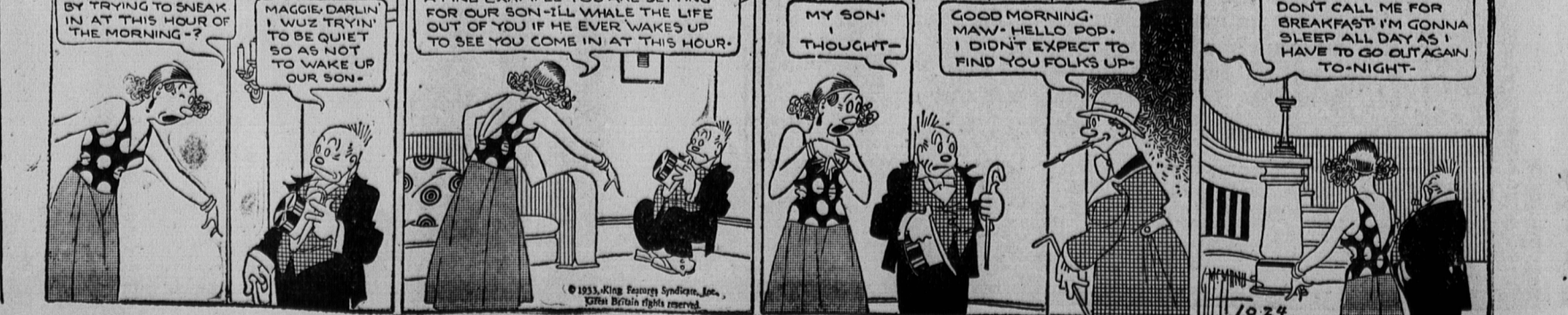
Looking in the past almost entirely to the United States and Central Canada as markets for our products, with a high customs tariff to contend with on the one hand, and excessive freight rates on the other, we on this Island have never had an opportunity to take up manufacturing as the other Provinces have had, and have as a result been prevented, with the exception of our lobsters, from converting the products of our farm and fisheries into finished exportable form. We have thus been compelled to sell our crops, our cattle, our fish, etc., in their crude and therefore least profitable form, and at the same time have been unable to offer employment to our people. Instead of taking care of our natural increase, the population of our Province has actually fallen from 109,000 in 1891 to 88,000 in 1931. Now, however, that the whole British Empire, with its hundreds of millions of people, has been opened up to us, there is no reason on earth why we should not at once change our plans altogether, and start in as manufacturers of food products to preserve, in bottle, to can, and to put up in cases almost everything that can be obtained from our land and surrounding sea. Nor must it be forgotten that, because of their rapid consumption and constantly recurring demand, foodstuffs are altogether the most desirable lines of manufacture upon which to embark.

We have a farming community that I am told has never known a crop failure, where the land is fertile and the farmers highly intelligent. Our cattle are free from tuberculosis. Our hogs are of the finest, as are our poultry, eggs, butter and cheese. Let us stop selling our products in their crude form, and convert them into the highest quality of manufactured foods, put up with a more inviting appearance than is now being done in any other part of the world, and export them under strict Government inspection, and it will be but a few years before Prince Edward Island will be known in all parts of the British Empire as the Island where everything produced is most desirable because it is of the highest quality.

As I listened a month or two ago to Mr. Diplock, Vice President of the Steel Company of Canada, tell us how greatly the trade of Canada has increased during the past few months, I realized that it was mainly due to the powerful magnet of Empire that these things have happened, and if this is so while the world depression is still limiting the purchasing power in Britain, India and our fellow Dominions, what may we not hope for when trade has returned to normal!

To my mind the future of Prince Edward Island is brim full of possibilities, limited only by our good sense, energy, our enterprise and our determination to work together for the common good.

### Bringing Up Father



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