

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1925

AUTOS AND TARIFF

An argument frequently used by our Liberal friends to show what they call the "injustice" of a protective duty is that cars made in Canada cost practically the American price plus the Canadian duty. From this they argue that if there were no duty on American cars the Canadian could purchase his car at the American price which is admittedly lower than the Canadian.

It is probably true that cars are produced more cheaply in the United States than in Canada and the reason is not far to seek. Mass production explains it. They manufacture thousands where Canada manufactures dozens. We could probably save a few dollars on a car by importing it from the United States, and, if on one car why not on all? Why not import all our cars from the United States?

This is worth looking into. What would it mean to Canada if we imported all our automobiles from the United States? In the first place it would mean shutting down our Canadian automobile factories. What would this mean? It would mean that over a hundred thousand Canadians would be thrown out of employment and would in all probability be obliged to join the thousands of other Canadians who have gone to the United States.

The manufacture of automobiles in Canada began in 1904, just twenty-one years ago. In that time 1,031,046 automobiles have been built in Canada, the total value of which with parts manufactured here was \$798,010,129. Over \$60,000,000 is invested in the business; \$14,219,137 has been paid in wages and salaries. And the business has grown steadily from the start. From 1904 to 1916 the number of motor vehicles built in Canada was 135,000 in 1922 there were built 101,007; in 1923 the number had increased to 132,550.

Much more could be added to show the value to Canada of this one industry, which now stands seventh in volume and fourth in value of exports in the whole list of Canadian industries. It was built and nurtured under the protection of a customs tariff which compelled the American manufacturer to charge such a price in Canada as would enable the Canadian manufacturer to sell his product at approximately the same price and the Canadian made car is selling in Canada today at a lower price than the American article. Yet Canadian Liberals complain that the Canadian manufacturer sets his price only a little below the American price plus the duty.

The Canadian manufacturer is now making all the parts of a car, engine, tires, top, upholstery, &c., and by continuously improving efficiency as the business grows, is rapidly driving the American car out of the Canadian market. The measure of protection afforded the Canadian manufacturer enables him to build and develop this great industry. Our Liberal friends, for political reasons only, would cut off the protective duty and let the Americans build our cars for us, at the same time sending the 100,000 men now employed in the industry to the United States or elsewhere to look for employment.

What is true of the Automobile business is true of every other industry in Canada. There are only nine of us Canadians to 150 Americans, and they could swamp us in numbers as well as in production if allowed free access to our country. Conservatives are asking only for fair play, for an equal chance with Americans in our other province, that there is going country. This they are demanding to be a Conservative sweep.

and they are going to have it after the 29th of October instant.

OUR AUSTRALIAN TRADE

The King government boasts of having concluded a treaty with Australia. This is only one of several treaties made or prospective. In the Australian treaty the King government's fatal ignoring of the Canadian farmer is very apparent. Australia, be it remembered, is one of the most progressive agricultural countries in the world. She supplies Great Britain with a very large proportion of her meats and dairy products. In these and other agricultural products she is one of our greatest competitors in foreign markets. By the new treaty made by Premier King she is now to be a competitor with us in our own home market. Here are some of the items she can send us under the new treaty. We let her send her fresh meats into Canada under a duty of one half cent per pound, and she raises more meats in a year than Canada will raise in ten and at about half the cost. We take her lard, "tomatoes and other vegetables including corn and baked beans," eggs, cheese, free of duty; on butter we charge them one cent a pound. The whole list which is published in the Canada Gazette of Oct. 1, is interesting and illuminating.

Just what benefit Canada is to derive from importing farm and dairy products from Australia it would require an ardent King Liberal to elucidate. Evidently no Canadian farmer has had any say in making the schedule.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our Liberal friends are squealing—a bad sign.

There are 652,121 motor vehicles in Canada; Prince Edward Island has 2,533.

There are those who seriously doubt that New Brunswick will return a single Liberal candidate at the coming election.

Prince Edward Island made a good miss Sunday when it missed the snow storm that swept over our next door neighbor, New Brunswick.

It was Mark Twain who, when an opponent was being lauded as a good fellow, said, "that goes for nothing, I was a good boy once myself."

There probably never was a time in the history of Canada when the fall of a government would occasion such general satisfaction as at present. Nor has the fall of a government ever been as generally predicted as that of the King government.

Is it an afterthought or a coincidence that the King government candidates are promising the things they promised four years ago and forgot to do? They had "no money" during the parliamentary term to do any of the things they had promised before election. Now they apparently have money to burn—in promises. Where did they get it?

The political candidates are now rounding the half mile flag in the race which ends on the 29th. The race of course, is anybody's yet but the Liberal candidates are beginning their Conservative opponents not to go so fast, to slow up and to "have a heart." The indications are that, in this province, the four Conservative candidates will win handsomely and, in every chance with Americans in our other province, that there is going country. This they are demanding to be a Conservative sweep.

Notes By The Way

The election campaign is going well throughout Prince Edward Island, according to the best accounts we can gather. At all the meetings in this Province the facts and arguments presented by the Opposition candidates have been strongly convincing to all who are not blinded by party prejudice. It may be admitted, however, that there is a fairly large number of these who will vote for their party right or wrong and whatever may be the effect of their votes upon the welfare of the Province or the Dominion. From this cause mainly a fairly stiff fight is in progress in Queen's and Prince counties which is being conducted by the Conservatives with assured and unabated confidence.

In every part of the Province the King Government candidates have been put on the defensive. Notably is this true with regard to the industrial policy of the Government. We have but few factories in this Province and are sadly in need of more. The King Government and its same supporters have, as is admitted, struck a deadly blow at one of the largest factories in this Province with the result of shortening time and diminished employment of labor. A formerly prosperous woollen factory has been closed entirely.

Our cheese and butter factories, and our pork-packing and egg and poultry industries have been exposed to serious and damaging competition from across the American border. Our farmers have lost ground in our immediate home markets in this city and other towns throughout this Province and in the markets of the industrial towns across the Straits, notably the Sydneys and in Pictou County from the want of adequate protection. This is an indubitable fact and is one of the grounds upon which former Liberals have lost confidence in the King Government.

We need immigrant settlers, British preferred, with capital, to buy our vacant farms of which there never before were so many. Under the King Government what ever has been done for immigration has been so mismanaged that not only have we got no immigrant settlers, but our chances of getting any for long years to come seem to be irreparably damaged. In the meantime more farms are being vacated from month to month, the doors locked and windows boarded up. A policy that is good for farmers could hardly produce such results. That is why our farmers are calling out for a change of Government and why they hope and confidently believe that a change is coming with the coming election.

The great advantage that Conservative speakers have in all the campaign meetings is that the men and women present have only to look about them to see and realize that they are telling the truth. Liberal candidates tell that the exodus has ended and that those who had gone to the States are returning in thousands. Every man and woman of intelligence in these meetings knows that this is not true; that people are still going away almost daily and few, if any, returning—more the pity of it!

Ample is said at the meetings of the things that the bad Tories are said to have done. But sensible and fair-minded Liberal men and women can and do see and know that their Conservative neighbors are not as a rule either much better or worse than others. In fact, in this Province we are more than in any other Province all one family, and a very intelligent and worthy family at that, living harmoniously together except for a brief space at election times! As to which Government and party has done most for this Province—matter that the Liberal candidates do not care to discuss—the conservatives are not a little proud that it was they who built the railway from Sackville to Tormentine and from Cape Traverse to Emerald, built the harbors on both sides, built the Car Ferry and broadened the railway gauge from Sackville to Charlottetown, not to mention the increased subsidy and the saving of our representation in Parliament.

As to news of the election campaign elsewhere, it comes to us from the newspapers on both sides of politics, from commercial and other travellers, some of whom have very recently passed through the principal cities of the West, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Reports that reach us from all these sources tell that public sentiment west of New Brunswick has turned against the King Government in the same remarkable manner as in the Maritimes.



By James W. Barlow, M.D. A DANGEROUS FILTER

One of our hospital clinics reports that in a series of 250 heart cases, that 232 could be definitely traced to some infection in teeth, tonsils, or other part of the body. In fact 207 cases were found to have a chronic infection of the tonsils.

Now when you remember that we all have tonsils, and that a great many have them all their lives, it is not hard to realize that heart ailments are going to continue to menace the lives of the human race, unless something is done about it. The removal of tonsils seems to go in waves. In some localities all the youngsters have their tonsils removed. The next crop of youngsters may not be subjected to the same measures, and escape with their tonsils only to develop in many cases some heart infection later on. The tonsils have been likened to filters. As long as they are filtering the blood they are of use to the body. However, when the filter in a water tap gets filled with decayed or other material, then that filter is a source of danger instead of a safeguard to the family. The same thing applies to the tonsils.

If they are carrying or holding poisonous matter which is being absorbed by the blood, then their usefulness as filters is gone, and they are a menace to the body, and particularly to that important organ your heart.

Now there is no question, but that a great many healthy tonsils have been removed, simply because they were large. Large tonsils are quite common in youngsters, and unless with adenoids they are limiting the breathing it is not considered necessary to remove them. Further, when they are removed it should be done by an expert, because the proper removal of the tonsils really requires more skill than an ordinary straight appendix case.

Not that there is much danger, because in a series of 1000 cases in one hospital there were only about twenty that had even a slight complication, and none resulted fatally.

But you want a perfect result if you are going to the trouble and expense of having it done at all. The tonsils have much to answer for, because of the trouble they cause in all parts of the body when they become infected.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 13, 1925

A SURE GUIDE—Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass. Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him. Psalm 37: 5, 7.

PRAYER:—O Lord, we come to Thee for Thou art the Way, the Truth, and the life.

WEBS OF KINDNESS —Let us weave a web of affection Around the heart so dear, With silken cords of tenderness, Weave sympathy and cheer.

There's many a soul lies dying In the valley of despair, Whose hearts are torn and bleeding, And whose lives are filled with care.

The greatest need of life is love, Love that's helpful strong and pure; That will comfort us in sorrow, And the dark days to endure.

For whatever the world may say, There are lives in every station, Whose days are black with trouble, And wrapped in desolation.

Let us weave around all these A web of love sincere, We'll sing a song of gladness, With voices strong and clear;

Let's brush away the shadows, And to greater heights arise, By helping a stricken sister, And heeding her mournful cries."

and that it is doomed to defeat, with a good majority over all in favor of Mr. Meligen and the Conservative party.

An instance related by a commercial traveller is that of a prominent and influential Liberal whom he met on his eastward trip. This gentleman said: "I am and have always been a Liberal, and intend to remain so, but I shall vote against the King Government. They are a disgrace to Liberalism, and it is better for the party that they should be defeated as they will be." There are many Liberals who feel the same way. The Toronto Globe's attack on Premier King as recorded in this column is in the same line. The Globe is still Liberal, but has no use for King. It is the same in other Provinces and here.

He has not only failed to satisfy his former friends but has split them into factions now warring against each other.

That Body of Ours

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.

THE ROOSTER FOR THE FAINT-HEARTED

Sir,—In today's issue of the Patriot I notice quite a diminution of scurrilous political letters. Now, faint-hearted I would suggest to the editor to trot out their rooster (now so much discussed on the public platform) and have this noble bird displayed before his demise on 29th October. Frequently this bird has heralded good news, and goodness knows there is a lot of poor fellows at present just waiting round the corner for a glimpse of the full dinner pail, and the sign of "better times coming."

I am, Sir, etc.

West Royalty, Oct. 10th, 1925.

FRASER MITCHELL'S ACCREDITED AGENT APPEALS FOR MR. SINCLAIR

Sir,—As a new-comer from the Old Country I wish to say that I admire this country's method of having the opposing political candidates to the electors from the same platform. The benefit to electors is apparent to all; but I do not admire the persistent personal attack upon the senior Liberal candidate for Queens, in regard to his election with Andrew Mitchell.

As my name will tell you, I came to Prince Edward Island two years ago, the fully accredited agent of the man Mitchell, and met Mr. Sinclair at his home near Emerald. During my stay at Emerald, Mr. Sinclair was of great assistance to me, and kindness it will be to my family.

No one I suppose will dispute my intimate knowledge of the Mitchell business. Then let me advise you that the officer victims were to come to a prosperous life and where none were poor, and where we would make a good living by selling our table vegetables in the City of Emerald, and raising the taxes under government supervision.

That Mr. Sinclair's assistance was required by Mitchell to bring a large number of retired officers to the island, whose pensions were paid them independently, and who wanted a few acres to play and lobby in.

Why, Sir, if this Cabinet Minister had not done all that was possible to bring these independent pensioners to his native province, the world have failed in his duty.

That he was mistaken in the man, and misled by a false tongue is no crime. D—n it, Sir, we were all mistaken but we are not attached.

What present day politics I have to part yet.

A protective tariff or Free Trade is a Canadian problem, (although I hope that in the years to come Canada's problems will be my problems) and I know that the Honourable John E. Sinclair is an honourable and upright gentleman, I appeal for a fair show or him in this coming election.

British fair play demands it. I am, Sir, etc.

T. H. SCOTT JACKSON Lieutenant Royal Navy Summerside, Oct. 11, 1925.

(Mr. Jackson one of "the independent pensioners" can afford to look with leniency upon the mistake you did to his brother officers being defrauded of \$17,000, as he himself was not defrauded. He said no money to Mitchell but came here as his agent and, according to this letter on landing was taken to his brother officer by Mr. Sinclair, who was of great assistance to him (as Mitchell's agent) and his family. But does Mr. Jackson consider it was fair or honorable of Mr. Sinclair to do "nothing" for his brother officers who were defrauded, and who lost practically their all? Doesn't British fair play demand that restitution and compensation be made to these gallant officers?—Ed. G.)

LOT 14 CHURCH

Sir,—After reading the press report of the last meeting of the P. E. Island Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, let us note the context of the resolution passed. "The P. E. Island Presbytery of the United Church of Canada notes with pleasure the decision of the congregation of Lot 14 to enter the United Church and extends to it a hearty welcome and further, "We assure this congregation that the action taken is, in our opinion wholly legal, etc., etc."

Now, what are the facts? The Lot 14 Presbyterian congregation took a vote last March under the Federal Church Union Act and decided by a good majority to remain out of the Union. The Provincial United Church Act, 1925, reads as follows: Sec. 4 (b) "Any vote on the question of entering the Union taken in a congregation prior to the coming into force of this Act in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be the vote of such congregation for the purpose of this section."

The effect is that the Presbytery of the continuing Presbyterian Church in P. E. Island have the right to nominate a minister for the pulpit of Lot 14 Presbyterian Church after June 10th. Now, what happens? Those who voted Union in Lot 14 Presbyterian Church were advised that they

could take a second vote, citing a certain clause in the Act which was not applicable in this particular case. The Unionists then proceeded formally with the second vote with the result that 29 voted Union, 0 against. The Presbyterians who were the only ones who had a legal right to vote in this congregation after June 10th rightly ignored this bogus vote. Why? Because there is no statutory authorization to reconsider a vote when once taken to stay out of Union.

The matter was reported at the last meeting of the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in P. E. Island, who characterized the proceedings as being altogether illegal and mere nullities. Personally I regret to see such work carried on in this peaceful Province under the name of religion. Such affairs as this, as also the Long River, Hunter River and Hampton episodes are having a most serious and baneful influence. It is enough to make angels weep and devils laugh.

We are parting from our brethren who are going into the United Church under circumstances where there is much misunderstanding and not a little irritation. We feel that we have not been dealt with as we might have expected. Our Church is going to be tested by the kind of religion that dwells in her. We who have decided to continue the Presbyterian Church in Canada shall be recreant to a most sacred trust if we do not go right on and assume full responsibility for our acts by doing everything we possibly can to make our Church worthy in life and work of the name she bears. If this is our object then we shall find our guidance in our traditions and standards, which we may accept the more readily when we remember their unswerving loyalty to Holy Scripture. "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."

I am, Sir, etc.

J. F. PROFITT, Kensington, Oct. 9.

HON. MR. SINCLAIR ON DEBT REDUCTION

Sir,—Hon. Mr. Sinclair at the Harrington meeting is reported to have made the boast that Free Trade Britain paid 38 per cent. of her war costs while the war was in progress.

Now why did the hon. gentleman stop after telling half the story? Is he on the platform for the purpose of concealing the truth and misrepresenting his own country? As Cabinet Minister he knows, or should know, that our own Canada also paid a very large proportion of our war expenses out of current revenue, under the Borden and Meighen governments, during and immediately after the war.

What that proportion has been the Hon. J. E. Sinclair and the King Government have used the diplomacy withheld, but it is true to say that it is fully up to if not in excess of that of any other country of equal financial resources. Great Britain included.

There is no need of our public men fouling our own nest in their quest for trifling party advantages. I am, Sir, etc.

HONESTY

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Sir,—We are informed by an English writer for an English newspaper that "The English farmer is always complaining about the competition of foreign-grown 'goodstuffs'."

The English farmer is now in the same position, with respect to the competition of "foreign-grown goodstuffs" that the Canadian farmer will be in if the policy of our free-trade Liberal politicians should be carried into effect. He has under the Free Trade system to contend against the competition of foreign farmers and traders whose markets are protected by Customs tariffs. They come into his markets, and sell their products in competition with him; but he can't go into their markets to sell what he produces in competition with them. He is subject to Free Trade; they are under the protection of their respective governments.

British farmers are consequently, in a very bad way. They complain, but they complain in vain, because the great majority in England, citizens of the towns, want a "cheap loaf." They don't care whether their foodstuffs come from the United States or Argentina or Canada or Australia. They don't care for the British farmer and his British farm laborer work hard and make a bare livelihood. Free trade is their shibboleth.

Fortunately the farmer of Canada are, so far, able to influence the Government. It is for farmers, and farmers wives and daughters to see to it that the opportunity afforded on the 29th, inst. is taken advantage of in their own interests. I am, Sir, etc.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

October 12th, 1925.

BLAMING THE FARMER

VIII

Sir,—My lesson this morning will be about Cows, Milk, Cheese and Butter. I will also try and switch in a few words about old hens and young chickens. When a person writes about Cows and Milk I think it is best not to be too oily or buttery. I think my letter will taste better if it is properly seasoned with a little dash of sarcasm and a few useful hints.

Now, then, I want my pupils to pay respectful attention while the class is in session. I don't want to catch anyone giving the elbow nudge or the big wink while I am trying to give information that will make people talk, argue, and think.

My object in writing this letter is to show that there are possibilities and opportunities on P. E. I. for the man who wishes to use his brain in relation to soil management. don't think you can do much climb-

Be ready for the chilly days, eat SHREDDED WHEAT With hot milk and a little cream

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