

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1924.

OUR HOME MARKET

When our Liberal and Progressive friends argue that the home market exercises no control over the prices of farm products and declare that these prices are set by the open markets of the world, they are talking politics and their argument is contrary to truth, honesty and common sense and most of them know it; the others should know it.

A recent statement compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives us the following information about our home markets:

Of \$48,000,000 worth of eggs produced in Canada in a year 96 per cent is consumed in this country; Of 252,000,000 pounds of butter manufactured in Canada in a single year, six per cent was exported and 94 per cent was consumed in Canada.

Of \$48,000,000 worth of eggs produced in Canada 98 per cent was consumed in this country.

We consumed 93 per cent of all the pork and 97 per cent of all the mutton produced in Canada.

Of our total wheat crop more than 50 per cent was consumed in Canada.

These figures were compiled and issued by a government department, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and should be carefully remembered for use during the next federal political campaign when the usual buncombe about the respective values of the home and foreign markets will be handed out to the electors with a view to justifying the reduction of the tariff on foreign manufactured goods and agricultural products.

We have been told by some of our members of parliament, who knew better but who did not want to admit the truth, that American eggs come into our markets only when the Canadian hen is off duty during the winter months. This is not so. American eggs are purchased in the United States when production is at its highest and prices consequently at their lowest. These eggs are placed in cold storage and held until there is a favorable opportunity to dump them on the Canadian market. Our farmers will remember that in one week recently eggs dropped from 35 cents a dozen to 18 cents because several carloads of American eggs came into the Maritime markets. What is true of eggs is true of all our other agricultural products.

Everyone knows that the industrial centres constitute our home markets; that the products of our farms are sold in the cities and towns and that these centres are built around our industrial and manufacturing establishments. Whatever, therefore, militates against the growth of our industrial centres is a blow to our home markets and therefore a detriment to our agricultural progress.

We shall be told by our free trade and near free trade politicians that the abolition or reduction of the tariff will enable the farmer to save money on the purchase of his agricultural implements and his fertilizer. What if he should save two or three dollars on an implement which lasts him ten or twenty years—and it is doubtful if he will through a reduction in the tariff—if he loses his home market? At present the Liberal politicians are placing the emphasis on the fact that we are selling our certified seed potatoes in foreign markets. This is quite true but certified seed potatoes are grown by comparatively few while the great bulk of our products must be sold in the home market.

Canada's only hope lies in her home markets, in the markets that grow around our industrial establishments. The demoralizing effects of the abolition and reduction of duties has already been keenly felt by our farmers and will yet be more keenly felt. Let there be no mistake about this. The throwing open of our doors to the manufacturers and the farmers of the United States at the dictation of a few American wheat growers in Western Canada was a betrayal of Canada.

The King government will evidently stop short of nothing that can add a dollar to its squandered and squandering revenue. Its latest bid for cheap money is to place the Canadian Post Offices and the services of the Postal employees at the disposal of foreign advertisers who may for a consideration send their advertisements in bulk unaddressed to the Post Offices and the overworked clerks are required to place those in the post office boxes. The box owner, without his consent and to his disgust, finds his box filled with literature which, if it came in the ordinary course of addressed mail, would immediately go to the wastebasket but for which no one could be blamed so long as the sender had secured the necessary address. Under the new regulation the advertiser does not require to get addresses, the stuff is thrust upon the innocent box-holder.

The Germans, whether by special arrangement with the King government, is taking full advantage of the new regulation. Here is a sample from a recent batch kindly placed in our Post Office boxes by the obliging clerks to whose regular duties this one has been added:—"Holders of German government bonds will be amply rewarded. That is why, in view of the sound grounds for material profits through the purchase of these German government bonds, that we now advise our clients to make an immediate investment"—and more to the same effect.

No doubt our American and other foreign merchants will make use of the opportunity thus given them to further demoralize our already well demoralized business.

REDUCING THE TAXES

We have heard and seen much recently about the great reduction of taxation by the King Liberal government. They have reduced the sales tax by the amount they had added to it. They reduced the tariff just enough to permit of the importation of foreign industrial and agricultural products and so ruin our Canadian markets. But there must still be some very considerable reduction in taxes before we can live comfortably alongside the United States and keep our people from sliding across the boundary.

The example of the United Kingdom as a free-trade country is cited by the advocates of a low tariff, because for a time she prospered under free trade, and the argument has a certain appeal to Canadians descended from British stock. But that prosperity was gained under conditions entirely different from ours. Britain was a small densely populated country with more manufactures and more shipping than any other country before she adopted free trade. Canada is the opposite of this, vast in area, thinly populated, late getting into the manufacturing field and with scant tonnage of shipping. And what the low tariff advocates seek to conceal is that Britain has today more unemployed workers than any other civilized country, more paupers than all North and South America combined, and is eager to export a vast surplus population. Canada's greatest need is more people and she is fast losing the people she has by a wretchedly low tariff policy.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE

Another question arises. Will the Robb tariff enable Canadians to sell any more than before of their products and other merchandise in the United States? Certainly not. The strongest supporter of the King Government has not ventured the claim that it would or could have that result. Will the Robb tariff increase Canadian purchases in the United States? Most undoubtedly it will. There is no question between the public men who debated the budget in Parliament on that score. Both the opponents and supporters of the measure claimed or admitted that the tariff changes would result in the importation of millions of dollars worth more of American manufactures and products into Canada.

Who will manufacture or produce those additional millions worth of goods that will be imported into Canada because of the Robb tariff? Obviously the goods will be made in the States by workers resident there, receiving and spending their wages there and paying taxes there. They will buy their food and clothing there, and by so much build up the great home market there for the farmers and tradesmen of the States. Clearly it will be a good thing for them all round on the other side of the border. There will be more work more wages, a better home market there and the balance of trade in favor of the States will go on increasing by leaps and bounds more rapidly than in the past.

That cannot be a good thing for Canada or for Canadians. It means less employment, less wages in Canada, fewer people and lower wages on this side of the border, a smaller home market for all Canadians who have any thing to sell, a heavy and increasing balance of trade against us. It means a continuance of the bleeding exodus that is depopulating the rural districts of the Dominion. The workers will leave a country where work is slack and go to a nearby land where work is more plentiful and there is no law of God or man to prevent them.

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The following few comparisons will show where the Canadian tax payer stands as compared with his neighbor across the line. The subject of the tax is in both instances a married man without dependents, in Canada a man with an income of \$3,000 pays a tax of \$40. In the United States he pays \$7.50. In Canada an income of \$4,000 pays \$80.00; in the United States it pays \$22.50. In Canada we have few millionaires but any one who is unfortunate enough to have an income of a million dollars pays a tax of \$696,349.50 while in the United States he pays only \$429,616.50. Is it any wonder that our people, poor or millionaire, are going to the United States?

Notes By The Way

Canada has long been buying from the United States a great deal more than Canadians have been selling to the neighbor country. Fifty-five years ago, in 1868 we exported to the States to the amount of \$25,340,000 and imported from that country \$27,650,000. The balance was small then and in our favor a matter of three millions. In the year 1900 we exported to the States \$57,996,000 and imported \$107,377,000 the adverse balance being nearly \$50,000,000. In 1923 we exported to the States \$369,080,000 and imported \$540,917,000. Thus the yearly balance of trade against us had changed in 55 years from three millions in our favor to 181 millions against us and we were paying to the States yearly for goods more than they were paying to us at the rate of \$20 per head, or \$100 per family.

This suggests certain questions. Was it a good thing for Canadians to buy so much where they could sell comparatively so little? For many years the balance against us ran from 100 to 300 millions year. This balance we had to pay in cash. All the while from the days of McKinley to the days of Fordney and since, our neighbors have been raising their customs tariff so as to limit as much as possible their purchases in Canada. By that means they were able to sell us some five billions more of their products and merchandise than they bought from us. That enormous balance the Canadian people have paid in cash at an average rate of almost 100 millions a year.

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That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. WHY THE DIFFERENCE? A friend of yours whom you have seen suffering for months with rheumatism, meets you some morning looking much better, and with scarcely the sign of a limp. You ask him what cleared up his rheumatism, and he informs you that after having an X-Ray of his teeth, he had three removed and began to get better almost at once. Perhaps you have an attack of rheumatism and your dentist and doctor find some bad teeth. You have them removed, but you don't immediately see much improvement. You begin to wonder if there is anything in this "bad teeth" business, that is so popular with dentists and doctors. However, in a few weeks or even months you do see an improvement, an improvement that is slow but nevertheless real. Now why did your friend get such quick relief, and you come along so slowly? Well, when poison is manufactured at the root of the teeth, it sometimes gets directly into the blood current and sets up the trouble in the joints and elsewhere. You have the bad teeth removed and so no further poison is manufactured. Nature gets a chance then to carry away the poison from any part because of this fact. This explains why your friend secured almost immediate relief from pain. However, in your case you may be a bit stronger physically, or your senses react to the poison differently and the result is that after the poison leaves your teeth, it settles in some of your glands. You have seen swollen glands in the neck, which are usually due to poison from the teeth or tonsils. They may not be swollen sufficiently for you to notice them always. From these glands the poison goes into the blood and is taken to the joints and other parts. Hence, even after the teeth, or the tonsils are removed, you can readily see the poison still have all the poisons in these glands to get out of your system. So don't feel badly if you don't get results quickly as your friend. You may have a more virulent poison in you, you may have glands that still contain poison. Even the intestine itself may be falling down in getting rid of the poisons. That is, the poison remains so long in the large intestine that it is not removed quickly enough to prevent the blood absorbing too much of it. So be patient for a few months.

Development of The Maritimes (From Ottawa Journal) "A strong organization has been effected in the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of Federal and Provincial Governments the railways, industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations for the promotion of the welfare of that section of the Dominion. Its purpose is to carry on activities such as will foster the exploration and development of the great natural resources of the Maritimes; to colonize the provinces with settlers of a good type who will occupy the vacant agricultural and fruit lands and to stimulate industrial and commercial activity. "The three sister provinces down by the sea have not made much progress in the past few decades; indeed, in some respects, there has been a slipping back which is accounted for, in part, by the increased attention which has been given to the undoubted needs of the West. Many of the young men of the Maritimes have left the farms, attracted by free lands in the Prairie Provinces and the questionable advantages of employment in the big industrial centres of the States. It is the expressed intention of the association to make an effort to repatriate some of these exiles. "It is highly in the interest of Canada as a whole that the East should not lag behind in the march of progress, and the Maritime Development Association is constituted to set forth the advantages of the three provinces—and they are many—which should attract settlers and capitalists. "There are, other than agriculture and fruit growing, great industries in the Maritime Provinces, such as coal, steel, lumbering and fisheries, which have languished because of the inaction of Maritime interests in bringing them to the attention of the world. A co-ordination of all bodies interested in the solution of Maritime development problems ought to bring the results which have not followed the spasmodic and disjointed efforts of the past. "The growth and prosperity of the Maritime Provinces will assist greatly in the up-building of the whole country. The lagging behind of the Maritime Provinces detrimentally affects Ontario and the Great West. We in Ontario and those who live west of the Great Lakes will rejoice over any activity which will increase the material wealth of the three Atlantic divisions of Confederation."

MAIN AIMS AND OBJECTS 1. To bring about co-ordinated effort between the Dominion Government, the Government of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, transportation companies, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural organizations, Boards of Trade and individuals for the development of the Maritime Provinces of Canada: 2. To carry on activities of Maritime Development: 3. To promote, co-operate with, receive into union or otherwise assist any other associations and institutions, with objects altogether or in part similar to the Association (e. g. Tourist Associations, Boards of Trade, etc.) 4. To carry on the business of such a type of colonization company as will induce the exploration, development and production of the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces as well as the colonization of their agricultural lands: 5. To act as agent, without remuneration, for the listing, sale, exchange or improvement of lands, natural resources, businesses, industries, or any other enterprise in the Maritime Provinces. 6. To aid in procuring capital, credit or other assistance for establishing, extending, developing or re-organizing any enterprises or industry intended to be carried on by any person or corporation with a view of developing the lands or resources of the Maritime Provinces.

Representing Nova Scotia I. A. E. McMAHON—(General Manager, United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia) (President, Maritime Board of Trade (President, (Continued on Page Six)

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THAT CEMENT CARGO

Sir,—In the evening's Patriot article appears charging that the Hon. J. A. McDonald had refused to pay the Union rate of wages for the discharge of a cargo of cement from the schooner Annie McDonald and that I had undertaken the job at less than the Union rate. This is incorrect. I do not know what transpired between Mr. McDonald and the Union officials but he asked me if I could get sufficient men to unload the schooner at 50 cents per hour for shed work. I said I could and got five men. On the wharf I met the Union Tooter and asked if the Union was prepared to do the work at that rate. He told me they would do the shed work at 50 cents an hour, which is their scale according to schedule. I told him he had better get his men to come down and do the job, and also asked Mr. McDonald to come to the wharf to accept this arrangement. But when he appeared on the scene and asked the Union men whether they were prepared to accept the 50 cents, which is their scale, they changed their minds and refused to work at their own scale. I then undertook to do the work at the Union rate and have been doing so up till now. The Patriot's article says we are unloading on the wharf only three bags as against six bags by Union labor. If this were correct then according to one of their own men's figures each man would be earning \$18.40 for a seven hour day, as for the first seven hours we have been working we earned at the rate of \$9.20. But the Patriot is not correct. It is customary to unload only five bags at a time with horsepower while we, with the schooner's gasoline power can carry four bags successfully with the sling. The Patriot claims the efficiency of the Union men is superior to ours on the ground that they unloaded and loaded the Winona yesterday between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. The Patriot did not mention that 40 men or over were employed in this work as against five employed in discharging the Annie McDonald. In conclusion I would repeat that the Union rate is 50 cents an hour for shed work and that is the rate Mr. McDonald is paying us. I am, Sir, etc. ONE OF THE GANG Charlottetown.

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INSURANCE The Queen Fire Insurance Co. The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Co. The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Co. The London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. Low Rates—Absolute Security—Prompt Attention A few Agents needed in unrepresented districts. D. B. STEWART CHARLOTTETOWN

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers JUNE Pearl of the month art thou, O June, each year, Jewel, whose hopes and joys Bellittle fear. Queen of the months are thou, O June, whose days Bring heart-sought happiness And cheer always. Token, O June art thou From God above That we shall live again, Held by his love. O June, we welcome thee Each year anew, Treasure thy moments, then Bid thee adieu. —Caroline L. Summer

Your Birthday JUNE 13.—You are impulsive, energetic, and have good judgment. You make a splendid friend and a bad enemy. Your love is strong and demonstrative, and you will not be happy unless you receive love in the same measure. Curb any desire to be jealous, and never speak harshly of anyone. Your birth-stone is a pearl, which means health and long life. Your flower is the honeysuckle. Your lucky colors are light blue and white.

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