

# SUPPORT MEIGHEN and MODERATE PROTECTION for the FARMER

The Paper That  
Covers Prince Edward  
Island  
Like The Dew

## THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper Read by Everybody

All The News  
Worth While Printing  
All The Ads.  
Worth Reading

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### Canadian Railways Still Making Profit

#### Net Earnings for September Exceeded Those for August by Half a Million Dollars.

(Special to The Guardian)  
TORONTO, Oct. 31.—President D. B. Hanna of the Canadian National Railways followed up his expressions of optimism contained in his address before the members of the Rotary Club, Friday by announcing from headquarters Saturday that the net earnings for the month of September of half a million dollars more than ten times the net for August. The figures are Gross earnings \$11,600,126.24 working expense, 10,995,961.37 net earnings \$604,174.87.

### Four Women Escape From Irish Prison

(Special to The Guardian)  
DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—Four Irish women political prisoners in Mount Joy prison escaped from custody last night. One of them, Linda Kiers, a nurse was serving a sentence of 10 years. The escape was effected by means of a rope ladder thrown across the prison wall. The fugitives clambered down a steep embankment and escaped coming to the morning star delivery in the history of Mount Joy. The guard was summoned but search failed to reveal a trace of the four women.

### Lloyd George's New York Host

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is announced that if the British Premier is able to attend the Washington conference he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn. Mr. and Mrs. Munn are very prominent in the social circles of the United States capital. Their home is at 1601 Massachusetts Avenue and within a few blocks of the British Embassy.

### SHOT IN MISTAKE FOR A MOOSE

HAMPTON, N. B., Oct. 30.—George A. Kennedy, of Passaque, Kings County was shot and killed on Friday afternoon, October 28, supposedly by a bullet from the rifle of John Davidson, in mistake for a moose which was seen in the vicinity where the men were hunting. This was the verdict brought in by the coroner's jury on Saturday night.

### CONDENSED SPECIALS

- FOR SALE—15 hens and 3 ducks Edward McCabe, 346 Euston St.
- WANTED—BOARDERS. APPLY Guardian Office.
- DRESSMAKING DONE—95 Euston St.
- HOUSES TO LET—Apply 232 Great George St.
- FOR SALE—2 Pure Bred Ayrshire heifers, 2 years old. Registered. Apply Athol Roberts, Winsloe Station.
- WANTED—Maid for general housework. Apply Mrs. B. R. Holman, 902 Prince St.
- TO LET—Two furnished rooms centrally located, all modern conveniences. Apply at Guardian Office.
- WANTED—A representative by a strong, progressive Canadian Life Insurance Co., to manage their business for the Province. Reply with particulars to Box 116, Guardian.
- FOR SALE—1 Holstein Bull, 4 years old, pedigree for 4 generations. Also 1 Shorthorn Bull, 3 years old. Prices right. Apply to J. B. Thomas, Casumpec, P. E. I.
- FOR SALE—148 shares stock Silver Foxes and Furs Limited, par value \$10 per share. Address, "Fox Stock" P. O. Box 459, Charlottetown.
- FOR SALE—Few choice barred Plymouth Rock breeding Cockerels. Price \$2.50 each, also one, three year old and one yearling, registered Shropshire ram. Few registered Shropshire ewes. L.H.D. Foster, Marshfield.
- APPLICANTS desirous of entering the North Adams Training School for Nurses, North Adams, Mass. Please write Superintendent.
- BUY A RENFREW OIL ENGINE—No Carburetor, no Magneto, no Batteries, no Oil, no Wires, no Gasoline. Starts and runs on any cheap oil. 60 per cent. saving in fuel. Starts easily in zero weather. Write for descriptive circular to E. H. Rayner, sole distributor for P. E. Island, Summerside, P. E. I.
- MEN TO SELL RUBBER LINED water proof slings for women use in the kitchen for women in homes. Can easily make \$14 a day profit or more. Send 75c for sample apron and full particulars. Money refunded if sample returned. British Rubber Company, 232, McGill Street, Montreal.
- THE MONTREAL FUR REMODELING CO., have all the latest and quickest methods of Remodelling, Cleaning and Dyeing and Repairing Furs that is sure to give satisfaction. Also a number of ready-made coats, trimmed with Beaver and Fox. We specialize in made-to-order fur coats for men and women. Twenty-six years experience gives us confidence in asking for your business. The Montreal Fur Remodelling Co., Riley Building, Queen St., opp. Owen Bros. Store, Phone 924. Open evenings.

### Fifteen Injured In Street Car Collision

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A dense fog enveloped New York today delaying shipping in the Bay and delaying traffic on surface and ferry lines. The fog was the cause of a trolley car collision in Brooklyn in which fifteen persons were slightly injured.

### A Big Blizzard In Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 30.—The southeast of the Newfoundland coast is in the grip of a terrific wind storm which has raged since Friday evening and which reached its zenith Saturday morning in a snow blizzard which covered the higher sections of St. John's with two feet of snow. A high sea is running outside. The port and a high tide at the height of the storm covered floors in the buildings along the harbor front to a depth of a couple of feet and damaged large quantities of flour and perishable goods. Telegraph wires are down outside the city and railway tracks damaged in many places. Outside communication is accordingly very limited, and it is not known how far along the coast the storm has swept. High tides overran the shores of Conception Bay and undermined whole sections of the permanent way of the railway track, and displaced the rails. Fishing settlements near St. John's are known to have suffered much property loss.

### A Misrepresentation Refuted

It has been said that Mr. Meighen, when he was not in the House of Commons, was in the duty on implements; and it has been frequently stated in the papers that his resolution favored free implements. That is not right. His resolution proposed that the duty on agricultural implements should be reduced in accordance with the principle of the protective tariff; and from that time up to the present the Government which have been in power—Union and Liberal-Conservative—have reduced the implement duty until today it is the lowest in the whole schedule.

### Ex-President Wilson Is Ill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Woodrow Wilson is a very sick man. The former president according to a statement today by Admiral Cary Grayson, his physician, is unable to leave his bed. He is suffering from a series of violent headaches accompanied by stomach trouble of an aggravated nature. While the former President's condition is not held to be especially dangerous, the symptoms are such, Admiral Grayson said, to make his stay in bed imperative.

### Wants Vets To Persevere To Aid Unity

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor at the formal opening of the British War Vets club house Saturday. He urged the Vets in an address to put forth their efforts to preserve the unity of English speaking peoples.

## CONTINUATION OF SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER'S SPEECH IN SUMMERSIDE

Following is a continuation of the report, as appeared in Saturday's Guardian, of the speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster at Summerside on Thursday night. Sir George had been pointing out that the farmers of Canada pay but a small duty on the implements, imported from the United States, as shown by the fact that on ten million dollars' worth of tools, etc., that came into Canada last year from the States, only 7 and a fraction per cent. duty had been paid. Proceeding, he said:

"Now, that is almost no duty at all, and I say, with all eagerness to the farmer: Live and let live. This 7 per cent on agricultural implements is the lowest duty in the whole schedule. Then surely it is not too much of an imposition to pay that much on the implements he uses, when the duties of other goods run up to 20, 25 and 30 per cent.

substantial reduction on all goods coming into the country. Now, if these first steps are taken with stated, namely, the elimination of a tariff, that is a notice served upon all capital and all labor served upon that, so far as the farmer's party is concerned, their economic existence shall cease. Mr. Crerar declares that protection is morally wrong and economically unwise. What is the voice of all Canada on this generation; I live in this generation, but I also lived in part of the past generation; and all of us have had fathers and grandfathers who have discussed this question of protection since 1875; and in 1878 the forebears of present-day Canada decided that protection was vital to the existence of the country. And it has been recognized in the tariff until today. Is Mr. Crerar, in this generation, the wiser than all the fathers and grandfathers in Canada who have been re-asserting, for fifty years, the soundness of the protective principle? I take the liberty to declare that the experience and the conviction of Canada nullify the statement made by Mr. Crerar that protection is normally wrong, and economically unwise. The verdict of the past in Canada is against him,—a verdict emphatically given at eight general elections when the subject was up for discussion. It is wise, it is desirable, that we of the present generation should at once cast to the winds the experience and the conviction of all Canada during the last fifty years on this matter; and plunge precipitately into free trade, tearing down our tariff wall?

from foreign competition, with depreciated currencies. There is not a country to-day that has not a protective policy, not even Great Britain, the country which at one time was the leading apostle of free trade. And now, when protection is the universal economic principle, which has been forcibly brought home to all the nations by hard experience—are we to brush aside the general opinion and embark upon a policy diametrically opposed to it? Are we to eliminate protection from our tariff, when the whole world declares for it, and adopt free trade after that policy has been proved and proved beyond the slightest doubt, to be suicidal? Are we going to pull down our defences and allow a bigger competitor, anxious for the opportunity, to rush in and overwhelm our industries that have been in a process of development for the last thirty years? That is a pretty serious question, I think, section of the whole world put together? Mr. Crerar says that protection is a moral wrong; but all these other countries do not agree with him; they embody the principle in legislation. Mr. Crerar says it is economically unwise. If it is, can he explain why every other country, including shrewd and wise, commercial Britain—has adopted it?

### U. S. Discrimination Against Canada

The United States have put up their bars against \$68,000,000 of Canadian agricultural products which we heretofore sent to them. They have absolutely closed their markets against us. They have put a duty of 35 cents on our wheat and 25 cents on our potatoes. With a prohibitive duty against our meats. And now, if we do as Mr. Crerar and Mr. Crerar want us to do—we say to the United States, in no more words: You won't let us send our products into your country; you have slapped us on the cheek. Well, here's our other cheek, smite it. We will open our gates and let in your agricultural products free gratis and for nothing. If we stop to think, we must hesitate before endorsing such a policy.

### Mr. King's Dilemma

If Mr. King says he will make the income tax heavier, awfully heavy, it is heavy enough as it is. And he says the income tax heavier if he gets into power? There you have him, in that question, right on the point of the spit.

### Free Trade Universally Abandoned

But there is a wider world than Canada, and it behooves us to consider the example that other countries have set us in the matter of the wisdom of other countries to free trade. Great Britain, up to a short time ago, was a nation, par excellence, of free traders. But what is the fact today so far as she is concerned? In 1919 she opted a system of duties, on a limited number of articles, ranging from 20 to 33 per cent, and those duties have been in force since that time. The British dominions having a preference of 1-3 off. But in this present year, 1921, Great Britain has just put into execution a tariff law the preamble to which states that the measure is intended to mark the words—to safeguard the key industries of the United Kingdom and to ensure against unemployment in those industries. Those two necessities are recognized and provided against, and it is but only a matter of time before you will believe that protection is only for the good of the capitalists. That is not so. Protection is intended primarily to stimulate production, and in doing so it benefits labor to the greatest extent it is possible. In order to employ labor and to invite outside capital to develop the resources of the country, that protection is embodied in the tariff. Do not allow yourselves to be led astray by the flimsy, specious talk, that the protective tariff is simply to make the rich man and has no other object than to favour the different friends of the Government. That is what the opposition always say, but it is a specious and mischievous sort of argument that has no foundation in fact. Nevertheless it has its effect. The British legislation declares in black and white that protection is essential for the safety of the industries of the United Kingdom and for the welfare of British labour, and in face of that we are asked to adopt a policy that has the very opposite tendencies. That new British tariff imposes a duty of 33-3 per cent, on a long list of manufactured articles imported from foreign countries. There is old free trade Britain not willing to be taught by experience. And now go to Australia. What has happened there?

### The Other Issues

Our opponents say there are other questions besides the tariff. True and I want to invite your attention to two considerations—what these other questions are, and what is the difference between them and the tariff. There is, for instance, the question of the debt. Now, some of you listened to Mr. Crerar more than once—and probably you may hear him again! (Laughter and applause.) He may be here again. He talked about the debt, which is \$2,400,000,000 and compared it to the debt in 1914 when, he said, it was only 330 millions. When? Isn't that an ascent? Hundred millions as against three hundred millions. He talks about the heaviest costs to carry the interest—\$160,000,000 now as against \$11,000,000 in 1914. My! What a rise! He lets that comparison sink into your minds, and then he says: Look at your income tax bills! See what you have to pay now! In income taxes, you have an awful burden on your shoulders. Dear me! Isn't that a contrast? Now, what is the argument in all that? Undoubtedly the debt is tremendous, the interest is large and the taxes are heavy. But he implies that he and his party, if elected, will somehow or other—how, he never tells you—so arrange everything that suddenly the debt will become lighter; the interest smaller, and the income tax reduced to the minimum! (Laughter.) There is no reason for his references to these things unless that is the inference he wishes us to draw.

### Did Rockefeller Do It?

Within the past year, in Australia, a bill was carried in the lower house, which was being raised, though the upper chamber—raised a substantial protective tariff against agricultural implements from abroad. And Australia is an agricultural country! Why is this? What is the reason for his high duty on implements in that country? It is for the purpose of making certain that employment shall be given in Australia to people who can make implements and so keep their population at home. And the farmers are in uniform with the idea; they do not object to the duty on agricultural implements.

### Free Trade Universally Abandoned

Every country in the world today is raising its tariff, and raising it in order to give employment to its people, and so retain them, and to safeguard its industries (pause.)

### Mr. King Cross-Examined

Now, I would be leave to say to Mr. King, if he were here: "Mr. King, be reasonable,—for a little while anyway. (Laughter.) Be reasonable for a few moments. Suppose you and your party are elected to-morrow, will the debt decline by one single half-cent? Honest now, Mr. King: will it? (Laughter.) What do you think about it? The debt has been incurred already; it is all there. It was incurred wholly on account of the war; and no matter who is punished or who is elevated the debt is there; and neither you, Mr. King, nor Mr. Crerar, nor any good citizen will suggest the repudiation of it." The debt, says Mr. King, is one of those questions, so it is. But the debt is a settled question and the tariff is not, and that is the difference. (Applause.)

### Fire in Main Street, Moncton

MONCTON, Oct. 30.—Fire early this morning in a two-story building owned by Pittson and Merceron in Main street did damage amounting to about \$14,000 to the building and contents.

Now you come to the question of taxation, Mr. King says there is a business profits tax, an income tax, a sales tax, and all these are heavy; and he quotes you the amount you have to pay on each. Well, let me resume my interrogation of Mr. King: "Honest now, Mr. King: were you sitting in Parliament when these three taxation systems were discussed? Answer: Yes. Were you there all the time? Again yes. Were you on the job? Yes, you were. Very well, Mr. King. And now, can you show where, by vote or voice, you opposed any one of those three taxation systems? Be honest, now: Can you?" Now, if Mr. King says what is the fact, namely, that he and Mr. Crerar were there all the time, he will also admit that neither of them raised a voice against or in any way challenged any of those taxes. If Mr. King should go into Parliament tomorrow as Prime Minister, would he do away with the income tax? He will tell you—as he must—no. But another question to him: Will Mr. King make the income tax heavier if he gets into power? There you have him, in that question, right on the point of the spit.

### Last Sacraments Administered to Lady Laurier

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Lady Laurier is seriously ill. The last sacraments of the Roman Catholic church has been administered by the Rev. Father Lenjeune, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, who administered the last rites to her famous husband two years and a half ago. The last word from her physician, Dr. Chevrier, is that there was some improvement to-night, but the fact that she is more than eighty years of age makes her condition a matter of great anxiety to her many friends.

### King and Crerar

Mr. King, we will suppose, has a clear head and an illimitable desire and capacity for work; and Mr. Crerar is a level-headed business man with a wonderful business ability,—witness the Grain Growers' Grain Company, one of the biggest businesses in the whole Dominion of Canada, and which could not carry on unless it were big. Take your bushel basket to the west and try to carry on business with them and see where you will land. Mr. Crerar is at the head of that concern,—a shipping company, a co-operative company, an export company. And yet Mr. Crerar rails against big business!

### The "Big Interests"

Mr. King and Mr. Crerar say that Mr. Meighen's Government is the government of the "big interests." The suspicious and the balance of the big interests is behind the Meighen Government. Where is that shade? What do they mean by this vague statement, anyway? Do they mean to condemn big business? If they condemn big business then they must also attack the little fellow. You remember the old little business, do you not? I remember, when I was a boy at the corner of the little village in which I lived you had an aggregation of all the industries. There was the blacksmith, who shod the horses and put the tires on the wagons, his was the metal industry of that part of the country. On the other side of the street was the shop with the wagons and carriages etc., whose work was the shoe maker's that typified the shoe and boot industry. He made boots to measure. And he was a useful man; he shouldered his pack of tools and went from door to door, sat down in the kitchen, gathered the family around him and told stories while he sewed his boots. These were the days of the little business. But things have changed since then and we have outgrown that condition. What would you do in the country if we had no large businesses? Every other country has large businesses and we have them because they are indispensable. The only thing that brings success is co-operation of effort and of capital on a large scale in order to make overhead expenses as low as possible and production as economical as you can have it so that your business may have a chance to compete successfully with others. Big business is the life of the world; it is the life of trade, it is the life of Canada. Where would have been our railway development, and consequently the development of Canada itself, if we had not had a great big, strong Canadian Pacific Railway Company? You cannot go back to wooden punts and sailing vessels to do the transport business of the world as it is today. We must have big business, or we cannot carry on business at all. Every big business calls into life a hundred or more subsidizing companies, and one flows into the other and money, in the form of wages, is set in circulation. But Mr. King will say: am not denying that so much as an astounding fact, the Meighen Government is a tool in the hands of the big business corporations, depends upon them for its life, and does their bidding in the way of

### (To be continued.)

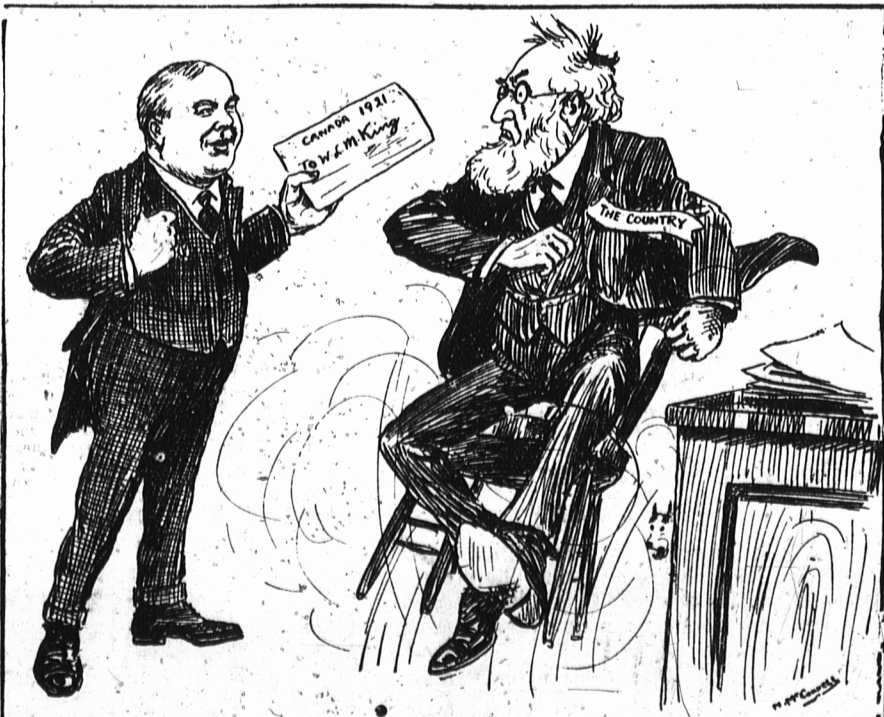
### THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE EIDE, MOON, ETC.

Tuesday-Easterly winds, gradually increasing, fair at first, followed by rain in some localities at night.

High tide this morning at 11.54 and tonight at 11.25.

Sun sets this afternoon at 4.43 and rises tomorrow morning at 6.42.

First quarter of moon Monday Nov. 7th 11.54 a.m.



Billy King: "You put your name to this cheque, and I'll fill it in when I know what I want."