

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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Toronto's Contribution To Poppy Day Appeal

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Toronto's answer to the Poppy Day appeal came from the heart. At a late hour last night over \$20,000 had been collected, according to Mr. George Moore who organized the 22 branches of the G.W.V.A. in the city.

Famous Painting Realizes Big Price

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Nov. 12.—Henry E. Huntington, U.S. railroad magnate and collector of rare books and manuscripts and fine pictures, bought Lains Borough's famous "Blue Boy" from Sir Joseph Duxton it was announced today. It is said Huntington paid \$640,000.

Good Meeting At North Wiltshire

Candidates Make Capital Speeches and Were Well Received by a Crowded Audience.

The political meeting at North Wiltshire on Friday night was a lively one from start to finish. The hall was filled to capacity, the aisles and platform being crowded. The audience was a good one and appreciative one. Mr. C. McDuff presided very impartially. Each speaker received a good hearing and a generous measure of applause.

Mr. Donald McKinnon, reviewing the tariff question, explained that before the passing of the emergency tariff bill in the United States we were allowed to send free of duty across the border certain agricultural products, among them potatoes. According to the present bill a reciprocal trade in potatoes would be impossible, because by a special clause the tariff reduction under reciprocity is limited to twenty per cent. There is today a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel on potatoes and the reciprocal reduction permitted in the bill would leave the duty at twenty cents a bushel, exactly the amount under reciprocity. Therefore, the tariff would be as high on potatoes as our duty is today. Mr. McKinnon also dealt with the tariff as it affects Canadian industries.

Mr. P. S. Brown, assured his audience that the Laborers, if they got into power, were not going to "cut up everybody" as the newspapers in big scare headlines said they were going to do. The Labor party has only two or three purposes to support its cause, and the agitation of these is so small that they are not of much help. After a criticism of the government railway management Mr. Brown took a sly at the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa which he said already \$11,000,000. Railway management on the Island would, he said, passengers often having to ride to freight trains.

Mr. D. A. McKinnon was peeved about the way government members were "jumping into the scene." The Old Liberal-Conservative party is no longer in existence and if there were any Conservatives present the speaker assured them they might consider themselves free to vote for himself and Mr. Sinclair. He and Mr. Sinclair would be delighted to have them do so. The cry of protection of farmers, he maintained, is utter nonsense. He was inclined to agree with Mr. Brown that it did not make much difference whether we in eastern Canada had high tariff, low tariff or no tariff at all. He criticized the railway management and the removal of military and postal headquarters from this province.

Mr. J. H. Myers in his opening remarks said he wished to be careful not to tramp on Mr. Brown's toes as he was a bit touchy.

Mr. Brown—"Don't be afraid of that."

Mr. Myers—"He is feeling in good rim tonight so I will venture on one or two little criticisms of his speech. He says the lawyers are a hindrance—they can make a good case out of a bad case. Now Mr. Brown is trying to pose as a Labor-Farmer candidate and I think it would take the combined ability of the two legal gentlemen on the platform tonight to make a genuine farmer candidate out of a hotel keeper (laughter). Mr. Brown also took a fling this evening at the Union (payment) personally. I have a warm feeling for those Liberal members who were big and broad enough of vision to throw aside party feelings and join in carrying the war to a successful conclusion. (Applause). The parties have returned pretty much to old party lines and it is not right to say that Premier Meighen's government is the old Union Government under a new name.

Mr. Brown—"Its the same material I said."

Mr. Myers—"Oh no, Mr. Fielding was a supporter of the Union government and he is today running as a Liberal candidate in Nova Scotia. (Laughter and applause). Mr. Brown also criticized the expenditure of \$11,000,000 on the Parliament Buildings which had been estimated at \$5,000,000 executed. Taking into consideration the times in which we live this may be easily accounted for. The estimate of the Quebec Bridge was \$4,000,000 and it cost \$12,000,000. Everybody knows that the cost of building material has over doubled since 1916. The class Mr. Brown pretends to represent are largely responsible for increased cost of construction. The laborers are not working for 1916 wages. We cannot blame them for that but we do blame Mr. Brown for making such a comparison.

Mr. Brown had also criticized the passenger service on the Island

EFFECT OF FREE TRADE ON BINDER TWINE

Certain Liberals are claiming that binder twine is an outstanding example of what would result from the adoption of Free Trade by Canada. Binder twine was put on the free list by the Liberal Government, and Mr. Crerar, at one time, was fond of stating that the Canadian companies which manufactured this article have been able to succeed notwithstanding the loss of protection. But after the Budget debate last year when Mr. Meighen submitted the facts on the subject, backed up by no less an authority than Mr. Norman P. Lambert, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Crerar's own organization, he has refrained from citing it as an example of what would ensue on the introduction of Free Trade.

Mr. Meighen dealt with the subject in his speech on the Budget debate, from which the following is a quotation:

As regards the binder twine industry, there was a 12 1-2 per cent duty up to 1897. It was reduced to 10 between 1897 and 1898, and then it was abolished. But what happened? We have had in the last twenty five years 25 industries in that business, and of these twenty five, some large and some small, 12 have gone into liquidation, 7 have been dismantled, and have had to quit business; 3 were burned down and only 3 remain. I do not know that as regards any industry you are going to exterminate it wholly by putting its products on the free list, but if you have results in all industries such as have followed in this case, what condition would the industrial life of this country be in today? We maintain a very moderate duty on farm implements; it only averages 14.6 today, and we have not 3 but 63 plants in that industry. But what about the 3 binder twine industries which remain? All credit to them for surviving. One, the industry mentioned by my hon. friend, I think, has a factory in Halifax and there is another in Montreal. These plants are engaged mainly in the production of other material which is covered by a duty, the binder twine being manufactured as a partial product. These facts I have from one who, I think, may be looked upon as an authority. There is another of these factories in Brantford; it is excellently managed and has been a fair success. But I think, if the hon. gentleman will inquire, he will find that the reasons for that success are most unusual reasons. He will find that there have been large purchases of raw material on an ascending market and sales at an advance as a result. He will find as well, as regards one, if not two, those that survive, that the sworn testimony of the management in the case—I think it is Storey versus—I do not remember who was the defendant, in 1905—was to the effect that they could not have made a dollar under existing conditions in this country, had they not been fortunate enough to make profits in purchases of the raw materials. In none have the dividends been continuous; all have had a hard struggle, and one, if not two, are engaged now in the production of other material. That is the position today. Because of what was done and on account, as it was stated then, of the United States taking special advantages to their manufacturers because of their relations with the Philippines, the Government of my hon friends opposite in 1903 put a bounty on the production of binder twine and those mills existed up to 1913 because the bounty was on. That bounty, which was paid out of the treasury of Canada, was paid, not, surely, in accordance with free trade principles. It was paid though, in order that those industries might survive. Such is the record. And all the while the wholesale price of binder twine has gone up from 7 cents to about 21 cents a pound. In this connection I should like to read an article on this subject published by a man who claims to be something of an authority and who certainly is an observer of affairs in Canada, an author for whom I have respect.

Great International Conference Opens

United States Makes Concrete Proposition for Ten Years Naval Holiday and Paring Down of Present Naval Strength. Desire for Continued Peace Opening Keynote.

(Special to The Guardian)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Without falter or falter the greatest international conference ever held in America has opened in the calm and quiet of Continental Hall beautifully decorated with a remarkable contrast to the opening of the peace conference at Paris. There was no hurry and no haste. There was no overwrought excitement, no atmosphere of intense war hate. The meeting went with well defined precision and the delegates took their seats ahead of time, greeting each other cordially and with a friendliness born of many contacts in the past. President Harding was the most conspicuous figure of the day and the delegates listened most attentively to his address. It was delivered with a studied emphasis and earnest appeal. Mr. Harding's manner was that of a petitioner, not a note of defiance. A phrase of compulsion was in his speech. It was a prayer for peace, preparation for war and more preparation for peace. When Mr. Harding finished Secretary Hughes announced that the conference was ready for business, whereupon Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation, rose, amid an outburst of cheering. There is a universal practice he said that the motion which offers the conference, the Chairman and presiding gentleman should follow anyway, but the Secretary of State not only has the technical right but personal qualifications for the high and responsible duties of the office. I therefore feel, on behalf of the British delegation, that you, Mr. Secretary, should take the chair now and hereafter in all our sessions and in any committee of which you may be a member. Secretary Hughes arose and thanked the delegates for inviting him to become Chairman. The inclusion of far eastern questions, he said, was not for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying the limitation of armaments but to reach an understanding about the far East and if possible remove discernible causes of controversy.

TEN YEARS NAVAL HOLIDAY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States today proposed to the world that a naval holiday be declared for the next ten years. During that time this government believes there should be no further construction of capital ships. Hughes surprised the conference by presenting a concrete proposition for arms limitation when he accepted its chairmanship. He emphasized that there is need to take immediately in addition a naval holiday. The main points of the American program are: 1. That all capital shipbuilding projects either actually or projected should be abandoned. 2. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of the older ships. 3. That in general, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned. 4. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and that a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

57th Anniversary of Methodist Church

The 57th Anniversary of the opening of the Methodist Church of this city was celebrated yesterday by special services both morning and evening.



The preacher for the day was the Rev. Hammond Johnson, Pastor of the Moncton Wesley Memorial Church, and one of Prince Edward Island's gifted sons. The music was under the direction of Prof. W. E. Fletcher with a choir of thirty-five voices, with Mr. Earle Spicer, the noted baritone singer as soloist.

The congregations were large and the services were grand and inspiring.

In the morning the preacher took for his text the 15th verse of the 30th Chapter of Isaiah: "In quietness and confidence shall be your strength" and his subject was "The Secret of Power." The sermon was the thoughtful, earnest and eloquent deliverance of one who had evidently himself experienced the secret of the theme, so well portrayed to his hearers.

Mr. Earle Spicer sang with rare power and pathos, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

The subject for the evening was taken from the 21st chapter of Revelation and the 17th verse, "The Measure of a Man." The sermon was a complete picture of the angel's idea of a man, not measured by the standards of the world but by those revealed to men by the Man Christ, Jesus.

The solo in the evening, "In Flander's Fields," was beautifully rendered. The thought and spirit

MR. STEWART AFTER MR. KING

(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Dealing with the charges alleged to be made by Mr. King that the awarding on contracts and general administration of the Canadian National Railways was unduly influenced by Canadian National directors who happen to be connected with Canadian business concerns. Mr. Stewart, Minister of Railways, in a statement issued today, declares the Canadian National Directors were "men of outstanding ability and integrity in their respective spheres."

An Appreciation

Mr. E. R. Brow, President of the P. E. I. Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association on Saturday received the following letter:

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1921

Mr. E. R. Brow,
Silver Black Fox Breeders' Ass'n
of P. E. Island,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

My dear Mr. Brow:—I am enclosing herewith applications for registration for six foxes belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan duly executed by him through his attorney. Kindly register these at once, sending the registration papers by registered mail to me at Utica, N. Y.

I think it is quite a boost for the P. E. I. Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association that Mr. Morgan has registered his foxes in your Association and I know you will appreciate it.

Hoping that this matter will have your immediate attention, I am,

Yours very truly,
WARD B. EDWARDS

CONDENSED SPECIALS

WANTED—Parsnips, carrots, beets. R. E. Mutch & Co.

FOR SALE—Base Burner. Apply 89 Rochford St.

WANTED—BORDERS. APPLY 49 Euston St. Large front room.

LOST—BETWEEN CHARLOTTETOWN and Alexandria, a bag containing clothes, etc. Leave at J. H. Judson's, Alexandria.

SALE OF FANCY WORK and home cooking in Heartz Memorial Hall, Dec. 16. Reserve the date.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 29 Fitzroy Street.

JNO. ALFRED MACDONALD Provincial Land Surveyor, Hermanville.

*NOT SOLD . . . BUT TILL Xmas will sell a lot of Good Books and Bibles very cheap. The Little Book Store

MONTREAL FUR REMODELING Co.,—Riley Building, Queen St. Charlottetown. All the latest and best ways of remodeling, dressing, dyeing, and repairing, high class furs. We specialize in made-to-order fur coats for men and women, also on hand a number of ready made electric seal coats number one, trimmed with beaver and fox, will be sold at wholesale prices. Our long experience is a guarantee for our work. All the work is done in our offices, Charlottetown. Open evenings. Work done promptly.

(Continued on Page 3.)
**Mail Carriers to
Sell Postage Stamps**

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—A post office department memorandum says, commencing on the 14th Nov. 1921, letter carriers shall carry for sale a stock of postage stamps sufficient to meet the demands of purchasers on their routes.

**THE WEATHER
TEMPERATURE
FIDE, MOON, ETC**

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—Light winds fair and moderately cold. High tide this morning at 10:05 and tonight at 9:43. Sun sets this afternoon at 4:30 and rises tomorrow morning at 7. Full moon Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 9:39 a. m.

Noozie the Sunshine Kid

TRADE YOU TWO SILK SHIRTS FOR ONE FLANNEL ONE

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Last year, over 527 bushels of grain were tied up in sheaves in Canada. This means that soon binder twine will be used in this country every year for the harvesting of a billion bushels of grain. When one thinks of the vast acreage in the West still unbroken, it is even impossible to guess at the volume of binder twine to be consumed in Canada in the years to come. Yet, with the existence of such a market, comparatively little of the product is made here.

I may say that at the time the duty was taken off, we imported only about 20 per cent of our consumption; but the last year for which I have the figures, we imported over 50 per cent, and one year we imported 80 per cent of our consumption. The article continues:

Our needs are really supplied by the United States. Tons and tons of flax fibre, which some day will be perfected as a raw material for the manufacture of binder twine, are going to waste on the prairies every season, all because no one can make profitable use of it in Canada. There is not even the inducement to save this raw material for the purposes of manufacturing.

Such a condition exists chiefly because of an unequal competition in the binder trade between Canada and the United States. The advantages are with the latter country, whose larger and older and more powerful industries have not only absolutely free access to the Canadian market, but also practically monopolize the valuable supplies of raw materials in the Philippine Islands. Time was, when the greater part of the binder twine business of Canada was carried on by Canadian manufacturers. Today, an overwhelmingly large share of this business is in the hands of the so-called Harvester Trust, which does not make a pound of twine in Canada, but sends it from mills located across the line.

I could go on reading the article in which the tariff history is given, and what little success has been achieved by the surviving industries is, in this article, attributed to bounties paid out of the treasury of this country.

Mr. CRERAR: Who is the author of the article?
Mr. MEIGHEN: Mr. Norman P. Lambert, now secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Furs--W. Chester S. McLure