

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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RETALIATORY TARIFF

The Fordney McCumber tariff was imposed by the United States government for the protection of American interests, principally agricultural.

At the last session of the Canadian federal parliament it was enacted that an export duty be placed upon Canadian pulpwood from private lands at the discretion of the government, the export of pulpwood from government lands having been prohibited by previous legislation.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says in effect that it serves the Americans right. We quote from a lengthy editorial on the subject: "Anxious examination at Washington reveals no possibility of avoiding, through retaliation, the injurious effects of the new Dominion law under which exports of pulp woods may be prohibited at executive discretion and no other way of avoiding them, save by grace of the Canadian Government."

But why, in the case of a country with which we have relations of such variety and number as with Canada, have we no opportunities for what might be called amiable retaliation—for changes in our policies that may match changes in Canadian policies and look to an ultimate yielding on both sides? It is because, of course, our Old Guard tariff-makers exhausted in advance all such opportunities in the field of reciprocal trade and this matter of pulp wood exports belongs in that field.

In our tariff making we must look out for our own interests. We do not believe in retaliation but a fair exchange is always justifiable and we have a right to look to the United States for a quid pro quo. If they want our pulpwood they have a right to let down corresponding tariff bars.

THE FEDERAL FIELD

The coming autumn promises to be a busy one in the political field. A cabinet shuffle has been pending and, according to Premier King's promise, is now about due. It is understood that Mr. T. A. Low, Mr. E. M. MacDonald and Mr. McMur-ray are to be taken into the cabinet. In addition to this Mr. A. K. McLean is about to be appointed to the Exchequer Court.

crowding over the "magnificent victory," may pave the way to these bye-elections. Then there are some plums to be distributed also. Three new senators, a railway commissioner, an Auditor General and a clerk to the Privy Council are to be appointed. These will all afford opportunities for the distribution of favors where they will do the most good. So there are prospects of "something doing" in the political field.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Byng are making a thorough tour of Canada. They are now and have been for several weeks in the Maritime Provinces. They are not merely visiting the larger centres, not merely "touching the high spots"; they are visiting many towns and villages heretofore not honored by regal or vice-regal visitors.

On the 21st instant Their Excellencies and party will arrive in this province for the first time. It is earnestly hoped that the whole province will unite in both honoring and welcoming them. Giving visitors a good impression is not only pleasing to our visitors but is in many ways a beneficial and salutary exercise for ourselves. We receive by giving, we profit by expending judiciously. In the present visit the province will, we have no doubt, do honor to itself in fittingly honoring our distinguished visitors.

WHAT MEANS IT?

The list of outstanding men in the world today, outstanding, that is, from the point of view of being most generally discussed and also of being the biggest money makers, there is not the name of an Anglo-Saxon, Celt, Irish, Welsh or Scot. The names to which we refer are Dundee, an Italian; Criqui, a Frenchman; Filpo, an Argentine; Leonard, a Jew; Villa, a Phillipino. These are "strikingly" outstanding men and their respective careers are being more closely followed than that of any statesman or educationalist in the world today. Any one of these men can strike harder and draw more money from a crowd than any one else we know of.

Time was when at least England and Ireland figured conspicuously in the list. They are not in it now. What does it mean? Does it mean that the world's fighting races are deteriorating? By no means. We rather incline to the belief that our British races have outgrown this, that our civilization has outgrown the brutality of a fist encounter. We are quite content to leave the glory of it to other nations regretting only the fact that we still have fools enough to put up the money.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The other day the Patriot approvingly quoted Premier Baldwin as telling the reporters who waited upon him to offer their congratulations on his appointment to the premiership, that "it was their prayers, not their congratulations, the new government needed." We had hoped from this and the accompanying remarks that our esteemed contemporary had made up its mind to spend at least part of its retirement in offering prayers for the incoming Stewart government. The succeeding issues have dispelled the hope. A spasm of the pain experienced on the 26th has started it off again on the old pre-election round without a suspicion

Notes By The Way

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since the defeat of the Bell government. It was much more than an ordinary defeat. Every member of the Administration was defeated on the 26th July. Usually when a government suffers defeat some of their number have the good fortune to be elected and these give some semblance of status to the concern until the new government is formed. In the present case there is no remnant of the Bell Government left undefeated. Never was there a more emphatic, and overwhelming defeat than this. The mandate of the people has gone forth to stay not on the order of their going but to get out at once!

That is not all. The late legislative Assembly after it was dissolved had still some possible remains of power for a very limited season. If some great emergency like an armed rebellion or an invasion of the country had happened in the meantime between the date of the dissolution and the election of the new Assembly, the members of the dissolved Assembly could even have been summoned to meet again and enact measures to secure the safety of the Province. But the time limit for the exercise of any conceivable remnant of power by the old Assembly has expired. It expired when the four years term ended on 24th July. It is buried now by the declared election of the new Assembly that takes its place.

The Assembly elected on 24th July, 1919 is thus utterly defunct, dead and plucked up by the roots, and every member of the Bell Government is defeated and officially dead along with the old Assembly. Yet those men whom the people have ordered to vacate their offices are carrying on business at the old stand and collecting taxes with far more energy and zeal than in the days before they were defeated. Possibly some voters might have been lost had tax payers been pressed to pay up during the election campaign. Since the election and their own defeat these men have no fears on that score!

An instance of this new born zeal in tax collecting occurred during the present month of August. A well known company doing business in the heart of the city was assessed on its personal property to the amount of \$75. This was paid in May last and the manager of the company was given a receipt. On August 3rd he received a letter from the Provincial Treasurer stating that the records of the Department showed that the personal property tax of the company amounting to \$75 was then unpaid. To this was added a notification as follows: "Unless the above amount is paid within ten days from this date legal proceedings will be taken to collect the above amount with costs."

It is a good plan to take and keep receipts for moneys paid. In this case that little bit of paper saved a second payment of \$75. Let us presume that it was a "mistake", there have been so many mistakes in our blundering tax office since 1919, even when the Bell Government was working at its best. We may expect more and more of these now that in its dying condition such frantic efforts are being made to gather in the taxes at the last moment. Men in the eighties may expect new demands for poll taxes such as were plentiful two years ago, and other like "mistakes" may be looked for now.

Too many "mistakes" have been made by these men not only in taxing but in borrowing and spending as well. It was a terrible mistake to deceive the people as they did, but that was a mistake made on purpose. Just now, while shorn of the last vestige of lawful power it was a "mistake" for them to plan in their dying hours an issue of \$125,000 in debentures. The plan was prepared and only a threat of exposure prevented the attempt being made. There have been strange doings and plottings behind the scenes within the past few weeks of which we shall hear in the near future.

Better still, the country will be able to learn much that was concealed from the people during the election. What is the provincial debt at present? What revenue has been collected, what expenditures made since 31st December last? By how much has the debt been increased during the four years past? These are questions of interest to all and all are entitled to know the facts of the

Woman Politician Advises Al Smith

Al Smith, able and popular governor of the State of New York for a second time, is said to put greater trust in the political advice given him by a woman than by any of the veteran politicians with whom he is surrounded. That woman is Mrs. Henry Moskowitz. She conducted the publicity for Governor Smith at the last election, and probably contributed as much to the astonishing victory as any other New York politician with the exception of the candidate himself. After the victory, Governor Smith said she could pick out any office within his gift and he would appoint her to it. But she declined. She finds her greatest pleasure in public work in the capacity of private citizen. She is without social ambitions. She earns a fair living from among the various activities with which she is associated, and since her husband, also a well-known social worker, is also a highly paid industrial consultant, Mrs. Moskowitz is contented with her lot. She probably prides herself on being one of the most profoundly respected political strategists in the United States.

A Social Service Worker.

Born in New York of mixed Russian, German and Polish ancestry, her father being a watchmaker, Belle Lindner began her struggle for an education about the time that Al Smith was hustling for a living and making himself popular with Tammany Hall leaders. At eighteen the young woman went in for social service work, and this is the career she has never forsaken. The career that brought her into contact with the big politicians in the state. She studied music and dramatic art and is an accomplished linguist, a matter of importance to one who is toiling for the polyglot underprivileged population of New York. She was appointed Director of Entertainments and Exhibits of the Educational Alliance, and despite this sounding title was recompensed to the extent of only \$500 a year; but so excellent was her work that before the year was out her salary had been doubled. She became acquainted with Charles H. Israels, a successful architect, and later became his wife. Eight years later he died and left her with three children to educate.

Worked for Roosevelt.

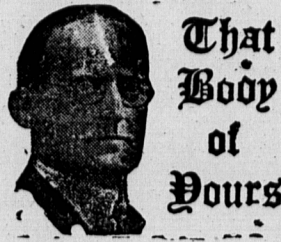
Her first interest in politics, apart from its social service aspects, was in 1912, and she naturally gravitated into the Bull Moose camp. She seconded the nomination of Oscar Straus for Governor on the Roosevelt ticket and became an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. She became a student of legislative procedure and of the political manipulations that rarely appear on the surface. There were many improvements dear to her heart and to bring them about she had to have the backing of politicians. Mayor Gaynor backed her campaign in New York to eliminate objectionable dance halls. Between 1912 and 1916 she was manager of the Labor Department of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, and in that period adjusted more than 10,000 individual disputes between employees and employers in the industry. She continued her social service work and studied hard to post herself as regards laws concerning labor.

Advised the Candidate

She came into contact with Al Smith in 1918 through his political manager ex-Judge Elkus who induced her to take over the task of organizing the women voters for him. It was the first year the New York women exercised the franchise and her task was an onerous one. In the course of the campaign she advised the candidate as to a speech which he was to deliver before the Women's University Club, which he deemed rather a "high brow" and unimportant organization. He had meant to make only a few formal remarks. Mrs. Moskowitz—for she had ceased to be Mrs. Israels in 1914—urged him to cut loose with a real address to see how it would take with the women. He did and made a real impression. Since then it has been his custom to take pretty nearly all the advice that Mrs. Moskowitz offers him. Through his first administration she was constantly called upon for advice, not only by the governor, but by the other leading politicians. They discovered that she had an almost unrivaled ability to gauge the popular reaction of any policy advanced.

Worked for Re-election.

When he was defeated in 1920,



BY JAMES W. BARTON, M. D. YOUR BOY OR GIRL

You have a growing boy or girl and as you watch them eat, you sometimes wonder just how much they can hold. You give them helpings of food of same size as your own and yet they are back for more; more meat more vegetables, more dessert, and yet the one helping has been sufficient for you. You compare their frame with your own and thereby come to the conclusion that they must be eating too much. Now are you right? Not likely. You see the youngster in his or her teens has a frame almost as large as your own, but he has something more. He has growing ability and you have not. Thus when we think of material going into the body that is food and liquids we remember that nearly 80% is to maintain heat, and the other 20% is to perform work. That is what your food does for you. Now what about the youngster? Why he has to maintain heat for a body almost as large as yours and often does as much work or play as you do, and besides that, he needs materials to provide growth for his body. So this extra need of his is supplied by the extra amount of food he consumes. And just here let me advise parents to teach their youngsters to eat everything, I mean every kind of food. A little meat, or eggs plenty of vegetables and a fair amount of butter and milk. If they play or work hard let them have plenty of eggs and some meat every day. These foods are builders.

THE WHITE RACE HAS ALMOST (By Canadian Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Alaska today is an example of the destructiveness of the white race. Anglo-Saxons are proud to call themselves great agents of progress and civilization. But history shows that whenever white civilization has touched another race, the other race has suffered. It is true in Alaska. Not only is it true with respect to the Alaskan Indian, but it is evidenced in Alaska's resources. The Indians once had a semi-civilization all their own. They had an art that was wonderfully developed, as traces still left show. They carved in ivory as no other men can carve. They wove baskets of the finest texture and most intricate and beautiful design. The white man came. No longer does the Indian art flourish. In civilizing these Indians, the white people destroyed something. They found that interwoven with the art and the canoe building and all the other occupations of the Indians were Indian superstitions and customs, some of which were unappealingly pagan to white men and many of which were counter to white ideas of civilization. So the white man to destroy the superstition destroyed the art. Alaska's fish supply is rapidly being depleted by the white man's hand. Its game is all but gone, comparatively speaking, since the white man brought the long range rifle. The Indian was able to use both the fish and the game without destroying either. The white man apparently cannot do that. President Harding told the Indians at Metlakatla that it would be contrary to the law of God to go back to the old order. Viewing what has happened already to Alaska's resources and people under the "conserving" hand of the white man one is tempted to wonder what will happen to the mighty forests and the great coal deposits when once the white man decides really to exploit them.

CHINA IS BROKE AND CAN'T BUY

PEKING, August 6.—American manufacturers and capitalists whose customers are nations, will have to take China off the list for a time. The Government will not be a customer for some time, though private business will probably continue to thrive. The Government just now is unable to buy the things she needs and pay cash and is unwilling to them on credit under the terms offered. She is unable to pay debts or to contract new ones at advantageous terms. For this reason John J. Abbott, representative of the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago, is returning home after failing to obtain interest or principal of a loan of \$5,000,000 which China defaulted the time of the Washington Confer. For the same reason Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group of the consortium, is returning to America. The consortium was organized to build railroads, highways, canals or other needed public utilities but China will not accept construction loans and let the foreigner supervise the spending of the money. At the same time the government has no money and can not even keep its present railroads in good working order. General business, however, is good with the exception of the cotton spinning trade. The industry was developed beyond the actual needs of the country. Japan buys much of her cotton in China and the remaining stocks are not sufficient to keep the mills going. Hence sales of mill machinery will not be large for a few years. Other lines of machinery, however, will do well, as will paper, electrical goods, bicycles and light motorcycles, sheet metal and possibly before the end of the year, wireless receiving sets.

BRITISH EMPIRE A BABEL

LONDON, Aug. 7.—There are spoken in the British Empire today more tongues than prevailed at the time of the destruction of the Tower of Babel, according to Professor Daniel Jones, an authority on languages. In the entire empire, he says, there are from 800 to 1,000 distinct languages. India alone has 500.

YOUTH IS TO BE BROUGHT INTO SUBJECTION BY REASONING, NOT BY FORCE.

First Water Wagon Now in Museum

MADISON, WIS., August 6.—The original "water wagon" has been saved from dusty oblivion. The ancient survey, side lights, canopy top and all, in which Francis Willard used to ride about the middle west, spoke briefly of the first spotless, white badges of the Women's Christian Temperance Union now rests in the museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society. It was presented by members of the Beloit, Wis., W. C. T. U. There was no crash of forthing wine bottles on its dusty sides Anna Gordon, president of the world W. C. T. U., and Miss Willard's ablest companion of the crusades in the old survey, spoke briefly of the life of its owner, the first woman to make a stand for prohibition. This is not the first buggy belonging to Frances Willard to be discovered. There have been many Charles A. Brown, curator of the museum, has placed the stamp of

DRIVE OVER A 75-FOOT CLIFF AND STILL LIVE

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 7.—Lance Corporal William MacLeod, and Private James Watt, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, both of Halifax, last night drove over a seventy-five foot cliff into the Atlantic Ocean, killing their horse and sustaining severe personal injuries. Then in their crippled condition they were forced to spend a bitterly cold night perched on top of a small rock some distance from shore, and from which they were rescued at daybreak this morning. MacLeod has a badly crushed leg and is likely to lose the limb. He owes his life to the courage and painfulness of Watt, who received painful injuries to his spine. The horse kicked just once after hitting the water and sank.

STRIKE WHEN NOT ALLOWED TO EARN \$119.00 A WEEK

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The death of plasterers in the city has sent their wages up from \$12 to \$14 a day, Christian G. Norman, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers Association said yesterday. Still dissatisfied Mr. Norman declared plasterers on several jobs have quit because they were not permitted to earn \$119 a week by overtime and Sunday.

WHERE IS HEAVEN?

Where is Heaven? Is it not just a friendly garden plot, walled with stone and roofed with sun.

Does not Heaven begin that day

When the eager heart can say, Surely God is in this place, I have seen Him face to face In the loveliness of flowers, In the service of the showers, And His voice has talked to me In the sunlit apple tree. —Bliss Carmon in "Where is Heaven?"

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