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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

THE COMING EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition opens in Charlottetown this year on the 28th September and will continue till Saturday Oct. 2. There are many reasons why this year's show should be attended with even more than ordinary success. In the first place the harvest will be so nearly finished as not to interfere with the attendance. In the next place the management is, as usual, putting forth every effort to make it the best yet. They have many years experience to guide them and they may be depended upon to adopt such means and provide such attractions as are best calculated to attract. The horse races, always the great attraction, are this year to be far in excess of anything in this line yet attempted. There will be five days racing and the entries include the fastest horses in Canada. This alone will make an exhibition which will draw immense crowds.

In the matter of other attractions also there is a full programme. The prize list is sufficiently generous to induce exhibitors to try their luck and there is every reason to expect a larger number of entries than in former years.

Citizens also are doing their part. The merchants are making the usual preparations to attract customers and, as the great attraction in this respect is good goods, good bargains and a good display our stores may be depended upon to do their part. Our hotels also will be able to accommodate all comers.

The management of the exhibition, be it ever so efficient, cannot alone make it a success. The exhibition is the city's, the farmers', the peoples', and it is only by the united efforts of all that it can be made a benefit to all and a success. Charlottetown has already acquired a good reputation in the matter of successful and enjoyable exhibitions. This reputation is built upon efficient management and the hospitality of the people. To sustain this reputation will require the sympathetic co-operation of all; this given the exhibition will be a success and a benefit to all.

It is expected that the attendance this year will be unusually large and every facility has been provided to bring in exhibits, exhibitors and spectators. The steamer Stanley will ply between Charlottetown and Pictou during exhibition days which alone will bring people and exhibits that otherwise would not come.

It is now up to everyone to boost the exhibition, to make it a success and a series of enjoyable holidays.

SEAMEN IN THE MAKING.

A news item in yesterday's Guardian stated that on the request of the Department of Naval Affairs at Ottawa to the Navy League of Canada, fifty members of the Boys' Naval Brigade were leaving Toronto for Halifax to join the new ships presented by Great Britain to Canada.

This may be regarded as the first fruits of the Navy League of Canada as it is the first group of Canadian boys definitely launched upon a naval career.

Canada is a maritime nation lying between the two greatest oceans in the world, with two coast lines to guard, and an ever increasing mercantile marine to protect. That we should build our ships and man them is but natural. We have been building our sailing vessels and, latterly we are building our large steamers; eventually we shall be building our largest steamers and our warships. We have, through the efforts of the Navy League of Canada, made a good start in the training of our young men both for the mercantile marine and the navy and in the not distant future we may, through this now flourishing organization take our real places among the great maritime nations of the world.

A striking tribute to the work which the Navy League is carrying on in training Canadian lads to take their places as sailors in the Canadian National Merchant Marine, was received by Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, S. S. D., president of the Navy League of Canada, in a telegram from the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Defence, which read as follows:—

"After inspection at Kingston today of Naval Brigade allow me to offer the Navy League of Canada my heartiest congratulations. Let me express that it will be my desire to co-operate with your officers to bring to fruition the splendid work which has been established and which, in my opinion, must continue. It is my hope to see lads whom I inspected today manning ships of Canadian Navy and Merchant Marine."

We feel assured that every member of the Navy League will read with pleasure this message of Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, placing, as it does, the official seal of approval upon Boys' Naval Brigade work.

Here in Charlottetown we have a branch of the Navy League of Canada of which we are already proud and shall yet be prouder. The school of navigation now being organized and the thorough instruction in naval affairs under the capable direction of Mr. Lewin of the Royal Navy will give our branch a high standing among the other branches in Canada and will no doubt be the means of training many of our boys for honorable and useful positions both in the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy of Canada.

CURRENT COMMENT

Whether the Patriot is feeling its way over to the right method of thinking in tariff matters, or whether by mistake in a moment of abstraction it has made an unintentional slip, or has been led into the trap by some foxy friend, we are unable to determine. We only know that in its Monday edition, under the heading "Mr. Meighen and the Tariff," it publishes one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the National Policy that we have seen for many years in the Liberal press. It commences, of course, with its customary untruthfulness, that the N. P. "has been in effect for half a century," but these exaggerations are now expected by its readers and count for nothing. And in this imaginary "half century," it says, "Canada has not developed into an industrial country capable of producing goods which can hold their own in regard to quality as compared with imported goods." It asks—Why is it that the Stetson in the Canadian market as regards the Borsalino hat holds its own quality as compared with the home manufactured felt? With regard to boots and shoes it says the American "holds pride of place as to quality, and in woollen goods the British made article transcends the Canadian product in quality." These statements being substantial in fact are surely splendid grounds for illustration and argument.

Forty years ago, at the inception of the National Policy, England led the world in high grade manufacture, and up to almost the most of recent years our goods furnishers could only cater to high class trade with the home country make. Within the last fifteen years English hats have been quoted at certain prices, with AMERICAN IMITATIONS at from \$1 to \$1.50 lower price. And whence came the change? Imitating our national policy, as they imitated English hats, they passed the McKinley Bill, the highest protective measure in the world, at that date, and under the stimulus of that protection the hat makers, with an eighty million market reserved to them against British and other competition, were enabled to build the factories and install the machinery by which they could turn out the highest quality of goods, and successfully compete with the world in high class hats. In the matter of boots and shoes the American "pride of quality" is only applicable to high class footwear, and in this the same argument applies. In both these articles it must be remembered that their sale is limited to the well-to-do class, and with the patronage of a hundred millions of people, reserved to them by protection, they can invest more capital, and be better equipped for the production of expensive goods than a country with an eight or nine million population. To be just one should make other comparisons with the United States in its day of a ten million population, and when we do so, in every respect Canada will be so high in the ascendancy that they will be out of sight of each other.

Then again it is not true that "Canada has not developed into an industrial country capable of producing goods which can hold their own in regard to quality as compared with imported goods."

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

OPTIMISTIC VOICES

A smile, a word, a touch— And each is easily given— Yet one may win a soul from sin, Or smooth the way to heaven. A smile may lighten a falling heart. A word may soften pain's keenest dart. A touch may lead us from sin apart; How easy each is given. Sure cure for gossip and slander is to breathe through the nose—keep your mouth shut. Mattie D. Babcock. "Words and eggs must be handled with care. For words once spoken, And eggs once broken, Are not the easiest things to repair."

Snap judgments are the curse of society, business, politics, religion. Before you condemn—know the certainty. F. C. Goss

It pays any time to speak kindly, Although you are nervous and blue; As you smile at the world and look cheerful, The world will soon smile back at you.

So try to bear up and look pleasant, No matter how long you are down; Bright smiles are always contagious, But you banish your friends when you frown.

Industrial country capable of producing goods which can hold their own in the markets of the country. On the contrary there is not a country on the face of the globe, with a population of about eight millions, sparsely settled over half a continent, with only forty years of genuine industrial growth, that can even make a near approach to our competitive power not only at home but in the markets of the world. Because of our small population and limited aristocratic demands we are not specializing in diamond setting, expensive fancy hat making or costly kid shoe production, but when it comes to the substantial requirements of the country, the soft leather well built boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing, builders goods and manufactured articles of almost every description as used by the great mass of our people, and demanded by the export trade, of our Canada made goods have been successful against every competition. If some of these fond declaimers of our country would study trade conditions and export statistics, and compare our export of manufactured goods with other countries of a like population and brevity of experience they would show less inclination to foist their follies of comparisons upon the country.

To illustrate this our contract for manufacture of munitions and war supplies during the great conflict will make a splendid object lesson. Have the many compliments that were paid to Canada for her wonderful production and marvelous operation and activity in this great aid to the Empire, passed from the memory of these agitators? If these great Canadian works had not been built up under the fostering care and encouragement of the National Policy, could this country ever have won such commendations or carrying out what at first sight seemed an impossible task? The child in its simplest judgment would tell you that but for this we would be as helpless as the primitive warrior with his leather shield and wooden arrows, instead of the great factor that we were in aiding the mother country and her allies to decide the destiny of the world. Where again is there a country of our size and youthfulness that has been able to turn out a similar tonnage of iron and steel steamships, equipped from masthead to keel with the furnishings of Canadian industry and the product of our own sons of toil, which can equal ours in extent of measurements or excellency of workmanship. If we can boast in our pride of a great steamship, equal to the best in any country, we will not surely begrudge the American his pride in the Stetson hat, or Italy of her Borsalino.

And how jealous these propagandists are of the manufacturers of the country? How ready they are to paint them in the blackest colors, as the big interests and the stumbling blocks to the prosperity of the people of Canada. They imagine that by this abuse of industry they are soft-soaping the tillers of the soil. And there was a time when buncombe of this nature would have an effect amongst the unlettered and unlearned. But this age is more enlightened, and our modern farmer has learned and now knows the great value of industrial activity to any country, and when you appeal to him with these prejudices he will only ridicule your folly, and laugh at your stupidity. Wipe these manufacturers out of existence, and what kind of a country would we have? And yet if their preaching means anything it means this. It means that they would fain go back to the swaying of fig leaves for clothing as in the days of Adam, and of wooden ploughs, home-made by the farmer as in the sub-stone age. Yes, and they tell us the raising and saving of crops, "is handicapped by the tariff itself." How cute, and how smart, and how childish? Because of an extra five dollars, paid about once in a lifetime, upon an agricultural implement destined to handle a crop varying in value from five to twenty thousand dollars, the farmer is "handicapped by the tariff." Yet this is the kind of cheap clap-trap retailed out over the country by political demagogues who imagine that they can snare intelligent voters by such chaff. What ideals of statesmanship!



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