

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1925

NO NEW POLICY

In opening the campaign in Wingham, Ontario, the other day, before an audience of 2,000 people, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, declared he had no new policy to offer. We pin our faith to a self-reliant and unmistakable protective policy. He said: "What other policy is there for Canada? 'Self-reliant and unmistakable protective policy,' the policy enunciated by Sir John A. Macdonald and which raised Canada from a position of subservience to and dependence upon the United States, to a position of self-maintenance, self-supporting, industrial and progressive nation. This is the only policy for Canada. Common sense will convince the most dyed-in-the-wool Liberal that, with every other nation in the world protecting its industries and its employees with a protective tariff, Canada cannot exist as a free trade or near free trade country. The Liberals of past regimes recognized the necessity of such a policy and they, although contrary to their preaching, maintained a protective tariff, just as high a tariff as the Conservatives did. It remained for Mr. Mackenzie King to depart from this policy and he did it, not from conviction but as a means to secure the support of the Progressives. His betrayal of his country and of his party brought upon Canada all the misfortunes and losses of the past four years. Even Liberals do not deny this although some Liberal members of Parliament, in the joy of having secured Progressive support by their bartering, claimed to have heard, in the tariff reductions effected, 'the last knell of protection.'

In the Conservative policy Liberals claim they see the advocacy of "high protection." This is intended to add a fearfulness to the Conservative platform. The National Policy, from the time of its inception by Sir John A. Macdonald to the last utterance on the subject by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, never stood for "high" protection. It stood for a tariff sufficiently high to give Canadian industry, Canadian agriculture, Canadian fisheries at least an equal chance in their own market with American and other foreign competitors. So long as we permit foreign goods, foreign agricultural products to come in to Canada at a lower tariff rate than we can get into theirs, so long our industries and our agriculture will be at the mercy of foreigners, so long will our young men and young women be obliged to go to foreign countries for employment, as they have been doing the past four years.

What Canada needs today more than ever before is a "self-reliant, unmistakable protective policy," a policy which will give Canadians a chance in their own markets, in their own factories and on their own farms, a policy that will not be bartered for office or emolument, a policy of Canada for the Canadians. This is the policy Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen promises to give if returned to office, a policy diametrically opposed in the shifting and shuffling policy of the past four years.

PREMIER KING FALTERS

Premier King has intimated that if he is not given a sufficient working majority at the coming election he will ask for a second dissolution and another general election. This may be regarded as either a threat or a promise, it is in any case an admission that the outlook for Liberalism is not promising. Like many other utterances of the Prime Minister, it serves a double purpose, it is an excuse for the fruitfulness of the past four

years and a warning to his followers that he scents danger.

The admission that there is a possibility of being returned with too small a following to enable him to carry on is in strange contrast with Premier King's assumed optimism. He has declared over and over again that the country is with him, that the confidence of the people in the Liberal government is stronger than ever and he has cited instances intended to prove it, but "the dread of something after" is quite discernible in all his excuses and his protestations.

"If we were again faced with the situation that confronted us in the last four years!" He shuddered to think of it. They couldn't do a thing because they had not a sufficient majority in the House. Yet he boasted of the increasing majorities which had been given the government on successive tests! And, interlarded with all the admissions that the government was powerless because of the lack of a majority in the House, come boasts of what they had done. Nothing definite of course was specified except the general statement that the country had greatly prospered during the past four years, that taxation had been lowered, that the public debt had been reduced and that any migration to the United States which may have occurred was due to Mr. Meighen's fault-finding.

A more fruitless parliamentary term than that now fortunately ended is not recorded in the history of Canada. It was four years absolutely wasted at enormous cost to the country. The reason was not that the premier had not a sufficient majority to cope with difficulties but that he had no definite policy upon which he or the House could rely. He was "everything by turns and nothing long," and therefore could get nowhere. Now, as he faces another election, he makes promises; he is now going to do what he promised four years ago to do and did not. Immigration, freight rates, taxation, senate reform—all to be attended to this time! Will the electors believe him? He does not believe it himself.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Catchy weather for harvest, but yesterday saw a large amount of grain secured.

The general election which concludes the season's programme of sports on October 29th is the last big thing to look forward to before Christmas. And some are looking forward to it with apprehension.

The roads are beginning to show symptoms of coming autumn. On account of the frequent rains more attention than usual is now needed on our clay roads. Don't neglect the split log drag.

The calm and composed look on the countenances of the newly appointed senators on the approach of the coming storm is indeed refreshing. The storm may roar its loudest, they are safe within the \$4,000 a year fold for life and the assurance of Premier King that a senator lives twice as long as he would have lived had he been left out in the cold, cruel political world.

One of the strongest evidences that Premier King expects the defeat of the Liberal government is the fact that he has provided a permanent government job for his private Secretary, Mr. F. A. McGregor who has been associated with him in that capacity for the past eleven years, while working for the Rockefeller Foundation, while leader of the Opposition and while Prime Minister. It was a laudable act to get his friend in before the storm.

Notes By The Way

"When they do agree their unanimity is wonderful." This has been said of political parties, and of classes and individuals who are usually at variance with each other. Yet there are a few important things in regard to which even Mr. Meighen, the Conservative leader, and Premier King are quite agreed. One of these is the present desirability of a general election, and although frequent elections are undesirable because they are always costly and usually disturb business, we believe that in his instance the country at large is in full accord with the two party leaders.

Another matter in regard to which the Conservative and Liberal leaders profess agreement is that the group system with three or more strong parties is not conducive to good government in Canada. And here again we believe a large majority of the Canadian electorate are in accord with the professed views of their leaders. We have tried the group system during four years past; and it has proved sadly disappointing and unfortunate. But the Premier and ex-Premier together or either of them singly, have no power to abolish the Progressive group so long as the people choose to elect representatives of that peculiar stripe.

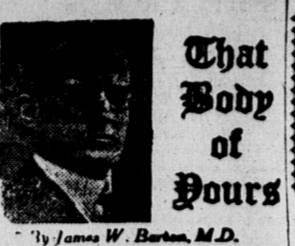
There is hope, however, that the United Farmers, or Progressives, as they are called in the West, will shortly cease to operate as a political party just as the Patrons of Industry did a quarter century ago. The Patrons in the nineties of last century gained a strong foothold in a majority of the Provinces in provincial Legislatures and in the Federal Parliament. In 1894 they elected as many representatives to the Ontario House as the Liberal party elected thereto in the general election of 1923. But the Patrons passed quite out of notice in a very few years.

The Progressives reached their highest number of representatives in Ontario in 1919 when they elected 44 members to the Legislature of that Province and established the Drury Government. Two years later in 1921, they elected 55 members to the Dominion Parliament, 34 of whom were from Ontario. Since then, in 1923, the Drury Government was defeated and his party elected only 17 members in a House of 111. There were seven Progressives in the late Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia and the same number in that of New Brunswick when those Houses were recently dissolved but no single Progressive was elected in either of those Provinces in the recent provincial elections.

It is important in any attempted forecast of the coming election to make some estimate of what strength the Progressives may attain in different Provinces. The result of the latest provincial elections shows that they can have no hope of becoming a national party. They have been driven out of the three Maritimes and badly shattered in Ontario by the Conservatives. They never gained any footing in Quebec and have been crushed by the Liberals in Saskatchewan, where they never gained any considerable hold provincially, although they returned 15 members to the House of Commons in 1921. Their support in British Columbia, either federally or locally, has been so far negligible. Locally their strength is practically confined to Manitoba and Alberta. Federally it covers all three of the Prairie Provinces.

It is federally that their case must now be considered. Collectively the Prairies will now elect 54 members. They sent 37 Progressive members to the Parliament that has just now been dissolved and although the representation of those Provinces has been increased, we do not expect that as many Progressives will be elected on the Prairies as were elected in 1921. The party is manifestly decadent; its present members are discredited by having given their support to the King Government. Mr. Forke, their leader, is a respected, but not a strong or aggressive party chief.

It will not be surprising if the Progressive strength from the Prairies will be decreased and from Ontario reduced by one half leaving Mr. Forke with a party of say 45, or 50 at the most. This however is an individual opinion and of course, at this stage of the game only a guess. The Prairies are by no means so hostile to protection as they were four years ago. They have developed largely along the lines of manufacturing, dairying



By James W. Burton, M.D. A NEW IDEA

During, and at the close of the war, many of the men found themselves not quite able to keep up with their fellows mentally and physically. Some of them had been wounded, others had been ill in hospital, but the joy of getting home safely buoyed them up and they started to work again.

In a short time they began to fall away in their daily efforts and to worry about slight physical ailments. They were re-examined for pensions and some of them were given pensions large or small.

They quit their regular jobs because they did not feel equal to them. The idleness thus ensuing gave them more time to think about themselves, and the result was a discouraged individual where there had once been a normal one.

The government then took up what is called Occupational Therapy, or to put it more simply "making by work." These men who felt they were failures and were of no more use in the world were taught to weave baskets, to do metal work and forms of light carpentry or cabinet work. The idea behind this was to have the head and the hand occupied, and this very working of the hands, guided by the head brought about health for mind and body. And a big factor in the cure was that the man crippled physically or mentally found that these objects he had made could be sold in the world. He was not a complete failure.

And so our mental specialists are taking hold of discouraged and underprivileged men and women and giving them a course in "occupational therapy." In former days they were given rest treatment, or allowed to do as they pleased. Sometimes they did part of the work around the institution such as laundry work or cutting the grass and that was of some help.

However this whole idea strikes home to everyone of us. Everyone needs a vacation at times, every one needs periods of leisure and recreation, but idleness, continued idleness on the part of anybody means that that individual is a liability to the state. He is likely to produce nothing, or to cost the state something because of unwholesome things he will do.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

September 11, 1925

A SONG OF THANKSGIVING—Oh that men would praise thee, Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men! O come, let us sing unto the Lord; let us come before his presence with thanksgiving. For he is our God, and we are the people of his pasture. Psalm 107: 8; 95: 1, 2, 7.

PRAYER—We would bless thee, Lord at all times, My prayer be continually in our mouths.

THE YEAR HATH REACHED ITS AFTERNOON

The laughing flights of song are still. That charmed the springtime air; Down rivulet and grassy rill No wayward perfume fare; Upon her throne Queen August lies With languor in her dreamful eyes.

The idle clouds that stray the blue Their mission now forget; A blended note the wood-doves coo Of passion and regret; The sparrows flute a faded tune; The year hath reached its afternoon.

The cricket clears his dusty throat To sing a eerie strain; And as he pipes with rusty note Of beauty soon to wane, The red rose trembles on the tree With prescience of the fate to be.—Samuel Minfern Peck

and mixed farming and realize the need of protection as they did not before. And ex-Premier Meighen is contesting a Manitoba seat where he was elected in 1911 by 675 majority, again in 1913 by acclamation and in 1917 again by 3,835 majority. He was beaten there in 1921, by a Progressive, but only by 139 votes.

In the late House Mr. Meighen had a party of eight members from the four Provinces west of the Lakes, few indeed, but Premier King had only six from the same 575 majority, again in 1913 by acclamation. Both leaders stand to make some gains in the West, but with this difference elsewhere that the Conservative leader is assured of substantial gains in Ontario, Quebec and each of the three Maritimes where the King government faces serious and inevitable losses.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

A BENEFACTOR.

Sir,—Up till this summer the little Kirk Cemetery at Kiroos and the appearance of a deserted and neglected spot, grown up with trees till it had the appearance of a forest; and only the oldest inhabitants remember when the last grave was opened. But today it is a different looking spot. All those who have friends and relatives buried there turned in and cleaned it all off, straightened up the headstones and made a general cleanup which added greatly to the appearance of the little church lot. While in the process of cleaning up Sir Andrew McNeill, who always has an interest in his old home district, appeared in the spot, and offered to put a fancy wire fence with trimmed posts around the much improved graveyard. This we do not call an act of charity, but the people of Kiroos is not looking for charity, but on the other hand it was the act of a benefactor, as Sir Andrew proved himself to be at this time.

I am, Sir, etc., INTERESTED. SMILES.

Sir,—In the Guardian of the 8th inst. appeared some spicy reading where Premier King announced that Sir Henry Thornton's contract as President of the C. N. railways has been renewed for a further period. He did not state or how long or at what salary but I will venture to say and make no mistake that it amounts to more than the staff on the Guardian is receiving, editor and stockholders included. Further down Premier King said we must reduce our National Debt, reduce our Income Tax and Sales Tax, etc. etc. Now, Sir, that looks like when he gave Sir Henry enough salary to sink a little nation. Why do our Liberal members, who don't pretend to know anything about railroads, could show him where he could save our country millions of dollars. Premier King is very ready to tell us what he will do if elected, but would he tell us what he has done? Premier King's speech reminds me of a story I once heard about a Liberal candidate who was giving a speech at a political meeting one evening in a little country school, when he said, in part, "Ladies and gentlemen—if you want to know more about the Conservative's bad management you will have to refer back to the future." That's just what Premier King is doing today, referring us back to the future, and for P. E. I. we might as well elect all our Conservative candidates by acclamation, and give our country election expense.

I am, Sir, etc., OLD TIME LIBERAL.

DARWIN APPROVED

Sir,—An authority of note once declared that the human race if deprived of the sustaining force of education, would in three or four generations revert to the original type of Darwin's claim in his "Descent of Man." In evidence of this he cites cases of those humans of the lowest order, uneducated and inefficient in inherited genius, who exhibit less of sagacity and brain power than the brute creation. Is there not some reasonable grounds for extending this argument to some in the higher strata of humanity? To illustrate: The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the first commoner of the land, Prime Minister of the greatest of Britain's Dominions, in his studied and labored speech to the people of Canada, is quoted as saying, (Patriot, Sept. 8, page 7, Col. 5) "Of all factors that have tended to lessen our confidence in our country, to retard its progress . . . to cause individuals and families to migrate to the United States . . . not one has been so potent or powerful as the unwarranted and reckless statement of the Hon. Mr. Meighen for (no) purpose other than sowing the seeds of political propaganda against the government." Now give this statement a brief reflection. Not much of either brains or intelligence is required to see through its stupidity. A mechanic, for instance, enjoying lucrative employment, drops his tools and links with his family to the States simply because Mr. Meighen has pointed to the overwhelming fact that, for want of employment, thousands of our sons and daughters have been forced to migrate to the Republic to enable them to earn food to eat and clothing to wear. Could you discover even in the judgment of the much-abused ass such an absurd deduction? And yet it comes with pretended sincerity from that (certain) head of Liberal Intelligence, Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The most "Potent or powerful" "Of all factors that have tended to lessen the confidence in our

(Continued on Page 5)

Your Birthday

SEPTEMBER 11.—You will be a good, kind parent, a faithful friend, and a loving mate; but you need to exercise judgment in your business dealings. Don't rush into friendship.

Your birth-stone is the sapphire, which means deep love.

Your flower is the morning glory.

DOMINION OF CANADA FIFTEEN-YEAR 4 1/2% BONDS. Public subscription is invited for a new issue of. Dated September 1st, 1925. Due September 1st, 1940. Principal payable at the office of the Receiver-General, at Ottawa, or that of the Assistant Receivers-General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria. Semi-annual interest (March 1st and September 1st) payable at any branch in Canada of any chartered Bank. Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1,000. All bonds may be registered as to principal only, and bonds in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000 may be fully registered. These bonds are authorized under Acts of the Dominion of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the consolidated revenue fund. They are secured by the full credit, faith, and taxing power of the Dominion of Canada. War Loan 5% Bonds maturing December 1st, 1925, will be accepted at par and accrued interest in settlement for the new bonds at the purchase price. This offering is made subject to prior sale and advance in price, and the right is reserved to allot a less amount of bonds than applied for. These bonds are offered for delivery, in interim form, when, as and if issued and delivered to us. PRICE: 97 1/4 and accrued interest, yielding over 4.75%. Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense. ST. JOHN Eastern Securities Co. Ltd. HALIFAX W. H. V. DUNBAR, Manager. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Prince Edward Island. By request of a number of Readers the Guardian begins in this issue the publication of the full list of Place Names of P. E. Island, issued by the Geographic Board of Canada and referred to in a recent issue. Such terms as "Wright, 1852," "Holland, 1765," etc., are references to the maps published at different dates. The list is alphabetical and will be published from day to day as space permits. Big Run—Settlement, lot 55. Meacham, 1880. Billhook—Island, Malpeque Bay. Billhook sand on Holland, 1765, with The Fishery on it, Fish Island and Fishery Island, in pamphlet, 1821, which describes the island as "convenient place for herring or cod fishery." Mr. Hill, owner. Called Fish Island in 1827. The Miamae name is Mittoogopskeech, meaning "ball" island. Billhook; point, Panmure island, Cardigan Bay, Chart, 1850. Birch; hill, lot 42. Meacham, 1880. Birch; point, lot 29. Chart name, Birch; point, lot 25. Chart, 1846. Pte au Boulbon de de la Roque. The clump of birch trees on the cliff described by de la Roque, 1752, still marks the shore. Birch Hill; settlement, lot 13. Meacham, 1880, which shows Edward Birch settler here. The name goes back to 1862. Black; brook, lot 30. Meacham, 1880. Black; creek, lot 54. Chart 1850. A very muddy creek. Black spruce trees also grow here. Black Brook; settlement, lot 45. Meacham, 1880. Black; point, Ellis river, lot 16. Chart, 1850. Black; point, lot 29. Black; point, Stephen cove, lot 11. On undated plan by George Wright, deputy surveyor general. Black; point and river, lot 33. Black point in Bayfield "Sailing Directions," 1847. Black; pond, lot 46. Also known by the Gaelic name of loch Dhu. From the blackness of shadows in it. Black; pond, lot 1. Wright, 1852. Black; pond, lot 60. Meacham, 1880. Black; river, lot 37. Meacham, 1880. Black Bank; pent bog, lot 11. Blacket; creek, lot 56. Blackets creek on plan, 1811, which shows Wm. Blacket, settler. Wm. Blackett, who died about 1896, aged 102, was born on the island. His father and grandfather, both named Wm. Ham, came from England. Blackett is present family spelling of name. According to census of 1774, Wm. Blackett was the head of a family in the town of the Prince Edward Island Register, 1827, reports the building of ship in 1826 for Wm. Blacket. Blacket on chart, 1850. Black Pond; brook, lot 1. Meacham, 1880. Black Sow; point, Princetown. Black Sow's point in Meacham, 1880. Blockhouse; point, lot 65. Chart, 1846. Pte a la Flamme (Pendant point) of French map, 1749. Blooming Point; settlement, lot 66. Meacham, 1880. Selected name. Earlier known as Tracadie Sand hills. Bloomfield, settlement, with post office, lot 5. Meacham, 1880. Named about 1877 after Bloomfield, Prince Edward county, Ontario. Earlier known as O'Halloran, after a settler. Old Bloomfield is now St. Anthony. New Bloomfield is at the railway. Bluefield; settlement, lot 31. Blushank; settlement, lot 19. Refer to Keivin. Bonshaw; settlement, with post office, lot 30. A post office name, 1855. The name is due to W. W. Irving, one of the first landowners in the locality, a native of Scotland, who called his new home after Bonshaw tower, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the home of the Irvings. In "The Palladium," Charlottetown, April 5, 1845, the "farm of Bonshaw" is advertised for sale.

E. R. BROW. 146 RICHMOND STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis Good Strong Stock Companies. Borden; point and town, lot 27. The island terminal for the earliest steamer from the mainland and newest town in the province, founded 1917. Carleton point on Holland, 1765. Renamed Borden, 1916, after Sir Robert Borden, then Premier of Canada, to avoid duplication when it became ferry terminal. Bonwell; settlement, lot 30. An Irish settlement. After Bonwell, county Tyrone. Bohlwell; settlement, lot 47. Named by Joseph McVean, early postmaster. Lake, 1863. Bottle; point, lot 63. Named 1912. Boughton; bay, river point and island. Holland, 1765. After Boughton, Northam, England. Refer to Cardigan. Holland shows Boughton island as three islands, which he names Boughton Islands. Welbooktoojeh, meaning Little Red river, is the Miamae Indian name of Boughton river. Boughton island is a post office name. Bouquet; cove and point, lot 26. Boquet on Holland, 1765. After Lt.-Col. Henri Bouquet (1719-65), a Swiss soldier of fortune who joined the British forces in America and performed notable services during the seven years' war and the Pontiac uprising. His official and personal correspondence, which is in the British Museum, forms an important source for Canadian and American history. Born at Rolle, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, he entered the army when quite young, and after serving in Holland became commandant of the Swiss Guard. Entering the British army, he came to America in 1754 as lieutenant colonel in the British Museum, forms an important source for Canadian and American history. Born at Rolle, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, he entered the army when quite young, and after serving in Holland became commandant of the Swiss Guard. 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