

Every One Should Read This What the Tariff Issue Means

(Continued on Page Nine)

have delivered in this campaign. Your patience was evident from the beginning and a hearty thank you. I assure you that if government returned, the policy we pursue will be a policy of moderate equitable, fair protection on every article. That is the principle we stand on, and by it we abide.

If you think we have done creditably by Canada in the last few years, I should like you to give evidence of that feeling by your vote. If we have not, it is because of one of two things: either we had lacked the capacity or we had not the will. Well, you know who we are; you know where we have stood on the vital issues that shook this Dominion in the last eight years, and you will not conclude we did not have the will, no one can say we had not the will. What-aver our capacity has been it has been exerted to the last limit of human endurance to carry the country through the most direful and baffling period that ever confronted the public men of Canada. We had not the normal trend of events that preceded 1914 to contend with. We have had more serious problems every week and month, and we have had more errors to avoid, and more tremendous decisions of policy to make than any government has ever had and we have done it with this result at least, that in the outcome we find the condition of Canada marked as the best of any country that has been through the war with us. Is that only a phrase, or is it a fact? The opposition will doubtless say we have laid the country prostrate under a debt of two billions. But our debt is just a quarter of that of the United Kingdom; just a third of New Zealand's; nearly a third per cent of Australia's; and our financial position on the score of revenue and expenditure is sound, and has been sound every year of the war. And observers in other countries writers of other nations agree that there is no country that stands in a better position financially than Canada. Have you heard anyone that says differently? If you read the words of anyone gathered what the Government has done, aided by our soldiers, the glory, of course is all theirs; we do not claim any whatever, but we do claim to have done what was right and ask to be absolved from blame. Observers, watching what we have done, all agree that no country has set the example to Canada and if there is one who has expressed a different opinion I have never read it. And these are impartial observers, not partisans in Canada; they are men rather what in Great Britain this summer and I should like you to confer with the leaders of finance over there, and if you suggested that Canada was in a perilous, prostrate condition they would laugh at you.

The future of Canada is not dark, it is bright. Decide this issue properly and confidence will be restored and men will go ahead with assurance. We shall not escape the aftermath of the war, we are not escaping it. With millions of people in Europe unable to buy, and currencies universally devaluated, we cannot expect to have production going ahead of the rest of the world. But we shall

revive first of all. Decide the issue right, and much of the unemployment that now falls on the country will be relieved and thousands of men will get back to the work from which they have had to depart.

Yes, the future is bright, and the heart of the Canadian people is sound; and I cannot doubt. I will not doubt—that the Canadian people on December 6, when they decide this all-important, this vital, this far-reaching question that goes to the root of our prosperity and determine our future for decades to come, will do it in a way that will approve and confirm the wise policy laid down in the past, thus acclaiming themselves worthy sons of the Fathers who made this great and glorious country.

What Mr. Crerar Would Do.

Mr. Crerar, who in some parts of the country does not care to talk tariff, also discovered some of the vital, this far-reaching question days, and is now talking economy for all he is worth. But do you know what his platform says? It declares that when they get into power they will buy the Canadian Pacific Railway and all the coal mines of the country (Laugher and applause.) So these are the apostles of economy and reduction of debt whom you are asked to put in to supplant a government that has carried you through these last eight years. Now, I have occupied a lot of time.

Voices: Go on.

Voices: You have a lot of time. Mr. Meighen: I shall draw your attention to a few things that have happened in the last few months. One would think, to hear Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar talk, that once we take our tariff down the United States will take down theirs and will stay down. Well, we are offered in 1911 some reduction in certain things in their tariff if we reduced some things in ours. We rejected it, in my judgment absolutely properly; and if the same thing were before this country today I would say: Have nothing to do with it. That country is our biggest competitor; and it is so mighty industrially that if it gets into any entanglement with them it will in a short time mean our destruction.

Suppose you had a lumber merchant here in this town of Georgetown and there was a big lumber merchant in Charlottetown doing fifteen times the business all over the Dominion. While he distributed goods all over the country, he could do it far more cheaply because of the tremendous scale on which he did so. Suppose he said to the smaller merchant: Look at my business. I am reaching out with my goods right up to Fort William, selling here, there and everywhere, and you have only a narrow range and are selling at a great cost. I will make an arrangement with you to handle all your business and will take something for doing it. The bigger man will find, after a while, that he cannot dispose of his own surplus to any extent, and the other fellow, and the smaller man, having called in all his agents, will find the course proposed by our opponent to be worse off than ever he was. Now that is analogous to the trade situation between Canada and the United States. Just let us make

an arrangement with the big fellow and let it last for a little while, and let another government come in in the United States and raise the tariff wall still higher, and where should we be? Would it not lead, in the course of time, to the swallowing up of this country by the United States?

A voice: Sure. That condition as certainly as day follows night, and we should find ourselves more interested in what they were doing with the tariff in Washington than at Ottawa. The peril of the very independence and integrity of this country in following Mr. Meighen: It would lead to points to manifest that every statesman in this Dominion that ever got very far, that ever studied the problem and saw the whole drift of that policy, has warned the people of Canada against it. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier did once, but he was lured by Mr. Fielding into the mistake he made in 1911. Edward Blake saw it in 1891, and he manfully wrote a letter to the electors of Durham and told them that the very course now proposed to you by Mr. King would mean the swallowing up of the Dominion; and he told them that in language just as plain as any man could use. I ask the Liberals here, who have the same interest in their country as Blake had, and which every man who ever sat in a post of responsibility over has since the advent of Mr. King you to take to heart the warning of Blake and never forget you are Canadians. Never slacken the resolve that this country shall march on not as the adjunct of another but as Canada. Keep firm the resolve that Canada shall not place itself in any position in which it will be at the mercy of another nation. It is said that the Fordey tariff is a punishment for our not having accepted Reciprocity in 1911. That is not a sense. If the United States had wanted to put the Fordey tariff not having accepted Reciprocity, why did they not do so immediately? Instead they took down their tariff in some cases because they thought they could handle our goods and that would pay them. The fact is that the Fordey tariff has been imposed against every country impartially. We had reciprocity with them in wheat and flour both ways and it lasted just six months, when they imposed 35 cents of a duty on wheat and 20 per cent on flour. They then suggested to put the Fordey tariff on anything of the kind. We also had a treaty with them in regard to potatoes and this spring they put up 25 per cent a bushel on this product. Why did they not respect that little treaty? Simply because they thought it did not pay them. Therefore, I say, let every man and woman who loves Canada declare, without equivocation, that we shall not bind ourselves to any competitor but shall march on to our own destiny.

A POLITICAL SHORTER CATECHISM.

Mr. Meighen.
Q.—Who is Mr. Meighen?
A.—An Ontario boy, now leader of the Government and the Coalition party which brought Canada safely through the war, and that holds to the long-standing national policy of the protection of and development of home industries.
Q.—What does his party include?
A.—The best men of the old Liberal and Conservative parties.
Q.—Have Mr. Meighen and his colleagues a united and definite policy.
A.—Yes, a plain united policy on all the chief national questions.
Q.—And does Mr. Meighen say what he thinks?
A.—He does. He talks Protection to the Western Grain Growers' Association to Quebec, Britishism in Canada, and Canadianism when he goes to England.
Q.—What are the chief points of attack on Mr. Meighen by his adversaries?
A.—That he introduced the Military Service Bill in Parliament to stand by the Canadian army in Europe, and that he introduced the railway purchase bills which were necessary to save this country from the greatest disaster in its history.
Q.—What is Mr. Meighen's case in a nutshell?
A.—That what he has done, thinks and will do, you know. That what Mr. King has done you know, and that what Mr. King thinks and can do, you guess. That the best Mr. Crerar has done was done in alliance with Mr. Meighen, and that what he will do, you guess.

COMPASSLESS ON UNCHARTED SEA

Mr. Meighen has asked me on the platform whether I am ready, if returned to power to put my platform of 1919 into effect. Having in mind the mariner who is to take his ship out into the unknown seas, I regard the platform as a chart by which I should be guided. I am not an autocrat; I am not going to take the whole business of Government into my own hands; but will surround myself by the ablest men I can find, and in collective wisdom find the compass needed to point the way the ship of state should take. Mr. King's speech at Aurora, Ont.

THE PORK QUESTION

The pork question is relatively more important in this province than in any other province in Canada, because the volume of production in pork is greater in proportion than that of other farm products. And as is well known, the policy of both the Liberal and Farmer parties is to admit pork and pork products free of duty to our markets. Does American pork now come in, even under our present duties? It does. What is the condition of the pork market now in Charlottetown? One packer has gone out of business because of American competition. Two other packing firms have tens of thousands of dollars' worth of last year's pork on hand, unsold because of the American overflow into the Canadian market.

What value of pork and of pork products do Canadians sell in the American market and what value do Canadians buy of the same line in the States? Here is an official statement, taken from the latest Canadian Year Book, page 386, showing the imports and exports of pork for the year ending 31st March, 1921:

IMPORTS	
Pork fresh, chilled and frozen	\$3,862,311
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides, corned	1,545,380
Pork, dry-salted and in brine	2,172,715
Total	\$7,580,406
EXPORTS TO U. S.	
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	\$208,960
Pork, dried and salted	6,599
Pork, pickled and in barrels	15,246
Pork, fresh	316,151
Total	\$541,956

What say our farmers to these figures? With seven and a half millions worth of pork coming from the States and less than a quarter of a million worth of our pork going to the States, do they want the duty taken off, as the Liberal and Farmer candidates say they will do? We cannot believe that our Island farmers are so unwise. If not, should they not vote for the government candidates, who stand to protect our home market? Think it over.



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A NEW CHEESE ORIGINATED AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

(Experimental Farms' Note)

A new, medium high flavour cheese has been originated by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms System. It is called "Meilleur Cheese" or "Le fromage Meilleur". This new cheese possesses a very and is being manufactured at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The process of manufacture is, briefly as follows: The milk is heated to a temper-

ture of 90 degrees F. when it is coagulated and cut. The curds are then cooked at a temperature of 115 degrees F., and afterwards moulded and pressed, in one and three pound sizes, ready for the curing room. The process of curing is one of the most important features in the successful manufacture of this high class product.

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"It runs so smoothly you can't feel it. Not a bit of noise, you can't hear it. Perfect ignition, you can't smell a thing. And speed, why it whizzes. You can't see it. "Must be some car," ventured Diggs. "Can't feel it, can't hear it, can't see it. How do you know it is there?"

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