

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MAY 3, 1926

"HIGH PROTECTION"

Our Liberal friends cannot use the word, protection, without attaching their own pet adjective, "high." The "high" is intended to give the word a fearsome look, a meaning which is to express high cost of living, high taxation, graft for the manufacturer and the multi-millionaire who, we are supposed to infer, have been able to extract from the poor farmers and the public generally their hard earned dollars by extortionate charges for their highly protected product.

The word "high" and the arguments accompanying it are intended to deceive and an unfortunate thing it is for Canada and Canadians that there are so many who are too easily deceived. In as plain terms as the English language can make it, the Conservative policy is not "high protection." It has been variously defined as maintaining in the tariff the "principle of protection," to so adjust the tariff as to afford "adequate protection" to Canadian industry and Canadian production whether of farm or field or forest.

The Liberal party, that is, the political Liberal party and the political Liberal howler have never met this phase of the question fairly or honestly, they have camouflaged it and misrepresented it, not for the good of Canada or Canada's development but for party purposes. What is the essential difference between the Liberal and the Conservative policies? One difference is that the old Liberal policy under Laurier while preaching a low tariff or "free trade as it is in England," practised protection, the tariff under Liberal rule being in many cases higher than under Conservative rule. Under the present Liberal regime no definite policy is followed either as regards the tariff or anything else. The only policy known to the King-Progressive policy is to hold on to power by any means, straight or crooked—generally crooked—that can serve its purpose.

Suppose the Liberal tariff policy were, as expounded in the Liberal press or on the Liberal platform, what would it mean? Reduce the tariff or remove it altogether in order to permit American goods to be sold in Canada on such terms as would compel the Canadian producer to sell his product at as low a price as his older and more powerful competitor, what would happen? Common sense teaches us that such a policy would everlastingly keep the Canadian nose to the grindstone; experience has taught us that it has already driven Canadian industry out of existence. Under the Conservative protective policy we had binder twine factories in Canada. The Canadian farmer bought his twine at a reasonable price and Canadians were given employment in the factories; the tariff was removed and the Canadian binder twine factories closed, the price of binder twine went up and Canadian employees went to the United States to look for work.

Under Conservative government we had a protective tariff on fertilizer. We had fertilizer factories in Canada employing many Canadians. The Canadian farmer could get his fertilizer at a reasonable price. The Liberals removed the

duty, the Canadian factories closed their doors and the Canadian employees went to the United States. Canadian farmers now buy their fertilizer direct from the United States and at a higher price than when it was manufactured by Canadians. We had glass factories, brick factories, woolen and cotton mills, &c., all flourishing under a moderate protective tariff, employing thousands of Canadian workers. The blight of reduced or removed duties fell upon them all and the thousands of men and women employed by men went to the United States.

These are evidences which speak for themselves and the Liberal press and Liberal politicians are still howling about the evils of "high protection" and the robbery by millionaire manufacturers.

LAUGHING AT FORD

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article by Dr. Raymond D. Morad, M. P., East Essex, in the Border Cities Star of recent date. In a recent issue we referred to Mr. Ford's "free trade" and several other predelections. Mr. Ford is not taken seriously by anyone and we note that even the Liberal press, which at the outset thought a great prophet had arisen in defence of their tariff principles have fallen into significant silence. As previously stated, Henry Ford is a great car builder, a great organizer of labor and a great financier. He was also "great" in other connections—for the brief space of a few weeks when he went to Europe in his now almost historic "Peace Ship" to stop the war. The war did not stop for a long time after, and he concluded that the war was even bigger than he.

He resumed building Ford cars and under the shelter of a protective tariff in the United States he made some money. Encouraged by his success he organized a company in Canada with 80 percent Canadian capital, risking 20 per cent of his own and feeling quite sure that so long as Canadian protection continued his 20 per cent investment would be safe. If it should be withdrawn as it might be—for he never could trust the Canadians—he would only lose 20 per cent and the Canadians would lose the 80 per cent. He is now willing to take that risk!

Well, Henry has also aspirations for the Presidency of the United States. He may get there; also his little Ford car may become a flying machine; also he may dictate the fiscal policy of Canada, but none of these is for the immediate future. His advocacy of free trade for Canada is but another plunge into the fierce light of publicity of which he has always been enamoured and in which he has made some millions and also some excellent cars but he is not immediately threatened with distinction as an international diplomatist.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Henry Ford Company turned over two million cars in 1925, the gross business amounting to nearly a billion dollars. The profits of the company were about 94 million dollars for last year. This was under the protective policy of the United States. Is it any wonder he would now take a plunge into the Canadian free trade policy.

Notes by the Way

Says the Chicago Tribune: "Canada has lowered the tariff rate on import of automobiles. Canada gets annually many automobiles from the United States. The cut therefore is a big concession to this country."

The Tribune goes on to point out that during months past there has been civil war between the Liberal Agricultural West and the Conservative Industrial East, incidentally remarking that "in temperament and outlook the Western Canadian is a real first cousin to the Western American. The Eastern Canadian wanted a high tariff against the United States; his Western counterpart wanted as free a trade as possible. It was the Western Canadian who won when the tariff on automobiles was lowered."

The Chicago Tribune is in the front rank among American newspapers. In its deliverance as summarized above it has fairly outlined the American view of the Robb tariff changes affecting automobiles. "A big concession to the United States," and to "the real first cousins of United States citizens" who reside in Western Canada? That is what The Guardian has pointed out from day to day since the Robb budget was brought down. There is no question about the fact that this "big concession" has been made. No member of Parliament and no Liberal Journal has ventured to deny it. They don't want to speak of it at all, or hear of it!

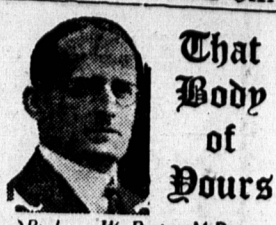
The big concession is made without any concession in return from the United States to Canada. The King Government has made a great gift to the United States and got nothing in return. The gift is worth many millions of dollars to the recipient nation, the wealthiest nation in the world. And there are no drawbacks or offsets to the vast value of the gift to the United States. It is all clear gain to the States. It means profit in its every aspect as seen from across the border, more population, more employment, more Canadians coming over, bigger profits to American car makers and their affiliated industries, a vaster wealth for the Republic and its billionaire car manufacturers.

Just why Canada should bestow so great a gift upon her wealthy neighbor and competitor, even if she could afford it, is not apparent. But it is apparent that Canada must lose in many ways by the transaction. More American cars will be sold in Canada and fewer Canadian cars than before. That means more employment in the United States and less in Canada, more money sent out of the Dominion and less spent at home, more Canadians moving to the States and fewer returning. It means loss of earnings from capital invested in the car factories of Canada, loss to the stockholders and to the employees and loss to the farmers that supplied them with good foodstuffs. These are not good things for Canada, but bad things.

Canada is thus shown to be making a big concession to the United States which is "all velvet" to the Americans, but which means losses of employment of industry, of capital wealth and population to the Dominion. Obviously the Canadian Government and people cannot afford to make this big concession on economic grounds. It is only on a political grounds that it could have been made. In the first place Mr. Forke wanted it, and his followers, those "real first cousins" of the Americans, and the American car makers including Henry Ford, wanted it and so "the big concession" was made.

One voice particularly powerful Demand it. It was that of Robert Forke, speaking for himself and his followers. They hold the power that keeps the King Government in office and what they demand must be conceded. They want American cars, machines and farm implements. To them a Canadian manufacturer is detestable, fit only to be ruined or destroyed and if he and his factory and employees are located eastward of the Lakes it is of small consequence what may befall them. Wouldn't they wait till the matter could be referred to the Tariff Board? No! they would not wait; it must be done now.

The Customs Probe is working at Ottawa. It was started by Hon. H. Stevens, M. P., for Vancouver, who was Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Meighen Government and he went over this one.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHEWING CRUSTS

One of my early recollections is that of seeing youngsters of a year or more, vigorously chewing away on a crust of bread. Sometimes it was a hard arrow-rod biscuit that was receiving attention. I felt sorry for the youngster, and as I grew older I saw less of the crusts and biscuits, and more of the bottles of milk and soft foods.

And now one of our large dental organizations is giving out a number of health rules regarding the teeth. It points out that a sound and clean set of teeth is essential to health and to the appearance of an individual. The information is given that if these first teeth are diseased the permanent set will almost certainly be also diseased. Starchy foods such as bread and potatoes are said to be a cause of the first stage of decay of the teeth.

However they also suggest that "hard crusts" should be given to babies of eighteen months and upward, as these clean the teeth and help the growth of the jaws. It is enlightening to think that with all our progress in our knowledge of physiology and anatomy, and ourselves also, with the "soft" foods because they are so "easy to digest." And yet this very softness of the food has taken from the child its best chance for full jaw development. However there is a lesson here for adults that we should all take to heart. Our research men, dental and medical, have spent a great deal of time and thought on pyorrhea, that ailment of the gums that loosens the teeth from their sockets and the poison from which causes infection in various parts of the body, including the heart and joints.

They are not wholly agreed as to all the causes of pyorrhea, but one thing they are all agreed upon is that if the jaws were worked more, and the teeth made to chew hard substances, that the gums would remain healthy and strong. There would be the rubbing of the hard food against the teeth, and there would be the need for the teeth to chew down hard on this hard food. This would press the teeth against their sockets and likewise prevent sluggishness there. It is the sluggishness, soft foods, that effort in chewing. And so as we think of the youngster with the hard crust in years gone by, we must bow our heads to the mother of years ago.

Sir Austen Explains Britain's Foreign Policy

(Canadian Press.) LONDON, April 30.—There is no mystery about the British foreign policy, says Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, in a speech today before a meeting of Women's Unionists in Albert Hall. "We have and shall have no secret documents or undertakings," he declared. "Whenever the faith of this country is pledged, it will be pledged to the knowledge of all our countrymen and women and with their approval. The purposes of our policy will remain unchanged, however the circumstances of the moment may vary the method by which we have to be pursued. Our policy in international affairs is in National concerns, is one of peace and reconciliation."

A remarkable man is this Mr. Stevens. He came to Canada from England in 1887 when only eleven years of age and in 1911 when he was 33 was elected to the Dominion Parliament for the seat to which he has since been three times re-elected by large majorities. By the charges which he made regarding the shocking conditions prevailing in the customs department he forced the King Government to appoint a committee of inquiry before whom astounding revelations have been disclosed.

Foreseeing what was coming and that Bureau, the Minister of Customs was seriously implicated. He was elevated to the Senate before the election in October and Mr. Bovin made Minister to succeed him. The "probe" has since made Bovin's position precarious. Some of the more notorious of the hoodlums are already behind prison bars. Two members of the Civil Service Commission who were charged with receiving gifts of liquor from a customs official in Montreal have resigned. An amazing lot of dirt has come out, but the end is not yet and "Harry" Stevens is hot on the trail of the gang who are flying to cover! Harry never yet has lost a fight. Commerce in the Meighen Govern-

The Public Forum

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

MR. FORD'S OPINION

Sir.—Mr. Ford's widely published statement that he would rather have Free Trade than Protection and that Free Trade is, in the conditions and circumstances of the country the best for Canada, has had this good effect; it has set the people thinking. From the point of view of Canada at large and Prince Edward Island in particular, what are the trade conditions calculated to promote the greatest prosperity?

Respecting this question the people of this Province first of all think of two farms, side by side, one fenced high all around, and everything done and kept inside, done and kept for the benefit of its owners and all those who live in it; the other with low-down gaps in its fence, some of the fields out to common, others being let out to common as a result, letting down the bars of gates and the top poles in the fences. In such a case, everyone sees that the fenced farm will be more profitable than the one that is out to common.

Now, that, relatively, is the present position and condition as between Canada and the rest of the world, including particularly Canada's next door neighbour the United States. All the industries of the United States and other foreign countries are protected by means of Protective Tariff and if failure of production in respect to any one branch of the industries of the United States, then—and then only—the products of Canada and other parts of the world—get past the Protective Tariff wall, and are permitted to supply the demand of the United States people. An instance was seen in the failure, last year of the United States potato crop and the consequent high price obtained by the Canadian farmers for their potatoes. But that is a very unusual occurrence. Perhaps once in ten years, or twenty, or thirty years, another like opportunity may be afforded the farmers of Canada.

The products of the farmers of Canada, on the other hand are in constant competition with those of the United States and other countries. Pork from the United States, eggs from the States, apples and other fruits from the States, as well as many other things from the States are always found in the markets of Canada, and are constantly being purchased and consumed by Canadian consumers in practically all Canadian cities. That is a condition of which every farmer and trader in Canada is aware. And no one supposes that it is a condition which makes the Canadian farmer more prosperous than he would be if he were protected as the United States farmers are protected by the United States tariff.

Daily Selections

FOR Guardian Readers May 3, 1926 PURITY—"Put difference between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean; and teach the children of Israel all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken." Lev. 10:10, 11. PRAYER—"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." KEEP STEP Keep step with the marching hours That are swiftly moving by For they still keep tramping onward. From birth to the day you die, If you let them get before you, You'll never your place regain; And you'll hobble along life's highway In misery, want, and pain. Keep step with the band of progress Which plays all the newest airs, For the great and grand successes Are always to him who dares. There are lands on the far horizon, Where never a foot has trod. Where the gold of high achievement Lies close underneath the sod. Keep step with the helpful army Which trends out the path of good, Through deserts of human failure, Through forest, and fire and flood. Set the pace for the halting laggards Who crowd in the army's rear, And make for the glorious highlands Of the far-off golden year! —A. B. C., in Tit Bits

the protection now given both were taken away and Free Trade were the condition in which both may be. It is evident that the industries of the United States being fully protected and those of Canada being open to the competition of the products of United States industries, those of the States have the greater advantage and those of Canada must operate, if they can operate at all, under a great handicap—a handicap similar to that of the Canadian farmer under existing conditions. Mr. Ford operates in both the United States and Canada. His protected factories in United States are as a hundred to one in comparison with the factory he owns in Canada. He can "dump" parts of his autos made in the States, upon the factory he owns in Canada. In his interest, or at his discretion, he can "feed" his Canadian factory with the product of his factories across the line; and so save expense added to his cash receipts. For Mr. Ford the condition brought about by the change recently made in the Canadian tariff may be (will be), beneficial. But how about the beneficiaries who own or have stock in Canadian factories? Evidently they are in a worse position than they were before the recent tariff changes were made—and I think that all Canadian men and women who exercise their observant and reasoning faculties apart from party prejudice must agree with them. They are certainly in a worse position than they were before the changes were made. It is argued, however, with some show of reason that what the automobile manufacturers of Canada will lose by the recent tariff changes, the people of Canada as a whole, will gain. The farmer or trader, or other Canadian who can afford to buy an automobile will be able to obtain it for \$100 less than he could if the tariff changes had not been made. That may be so, but it is true that the tariff reductions made a few years ago in respect to farm implements and machinery have not resulted! But it is to be remembered that not one Canadian, in fifty or a hundred can afford or have the desire to buy an automobile, so that, for the remaining forty-nine or ninety-nine, or whatever the figure may be, the recent tariff changes can be of no benefit whatever.

And what about those whom it cannot benefit? They are, for the most part, producers of other articles for consumption and sale. Will their sales be enlarged, their profits increased as a result of the injury done the Canadian automobile industry by the recent tariff changes? This question is to be regarded from the point of view of the country as a whole, rather than from that of the individual farmer or citizen. The country as a whole needs population; the tariff changes are more than likely to result in loss of population. Farmers and fishermen, the near-by cities for the food of which they can sell to advantage, the fish they catch and the eatables they produce. It has been demonstrated, in this Province, as well as in Quebec and Ontario, that the nearby market, the home market, is the best market for farmers and fishermen have had. Many thousands of dollars worth of P. E. Island produce were, every year, within the recollection of all our farmers and traders, sold at profitable prices in Sydney, New Glasgow, Amherst, Moncton, Halifax and St. John to the artisans and others engaged in the industries which resulted from the protective policy adopted by the Parliament of Canada in the year 1879, and no man can tell how much money the people of Prince Edward Island have lost because those towns have, one and all, lost population as a result of the recent loss of industries.

Therefore, looking at the tariff question from the point of view of the people of this Province as well as from that of the people of Canada as a whole, I have arrived at the conclusion and I think that most other people must also do so, that the recent tariff changes, operating to the detriment alike of capital and industry and to the loss of confidence on the part of men materially interested or personally engaged in manufactures, are for the worse and not for the better of the people of this fertile Island Province, this Million Acre Farm, and of Canada as a whole.

Good reasons must, of course, give way to better; and if any one can show me that Canada as a whole and this Province in particular will be better off under conditions in which Canadian producers are excluded from competition in foreign markets while the products of foreign farms and of factories are admitted into Canada under a low revenue tariff, then I will withdraw my objections to the recent changes and endorse the opinion of Messrs Ford and Forke.

I am, Sir, etc.

AN OBSERVER. Charlottetown, April 29th, 1926.

Your Birthday

MAY 3.—You are shrewd and calculating, and will not enter into any project blindly. Upright and honorable yourself, you are prone to be harsh in your judgment of others. You are too busy to enjoy the full happiness of your home life although your family is devoted to you. Beware of envy, and never give way to despondency. Your birth-stone is an emerald, which means success in love. Your flower is a Lily. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.



Appetite!

When you see an elderly man eating his dinner with the relish and enjoyment of a school boy, watch him help himself to Mustard. If it is not on the table, he will very quickly ask for it. Those who acquire the habit of eating Mustard—of keeping their digestion keen and their appetite young—show a decided preference for freshly mixed Mustard.

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Pernicious Enemy of the Republic

NEW YORK, April 30.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University, terms the "Anti-Saloon League" the most pernicious enemy of the Republic that has been produced for years.

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Say "my sons-in-law," not "my son-in-law." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: retail. Accent the verb on last syllable, the noun and adjective on first syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: besiege. Note the ie. SYNONYMS: large, big, great, gigantic, immense, massive, vast, extensive, enormous, bulky. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let mastering our vocabulary by today's word: INSISTENCE; the act of demanding with persistence. "The insistence of the people required quick action."

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