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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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All The News
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All The Ads
Worth Printing

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Final Orders Issued For Railway Strike

Employees of Seventeen Roads to be Called Out on Oct. 30 and Other Groups Will be Called Out at 24 Hour Intervals.

(Special to The Guardian.) CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Five hundred General Chairmen of the Big Four Brotherhood and of the Switchmen's Union of North America today were given final orders by the railroad union heads to call their men out in a progressive general strike beginning at six a. m. Oct. 30. It was officially announced by union leaders. For the purpose of the strike the unions today divided the railroads into four groups. Employees on seventeen roads included in Number one will be ordered to walk out on Oct. 30, and the strike will be called on the other groups at intervals of twenty-four hours, union leaders said. The five hundred General Chairmen who were sent to their homes today will issue the strike order over their own signatures to minor Chairmen under them. The country was divided into ten groups at the meeting, according to information leaking out. The strike will first be called in one section reported to be New England States and gradually progress across the country. Two million workers are affected by the strike.

Premier's Message To Maritime Provinces

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 14.—Bidding farewell to the maritime provinces, the premier said here tonight: "This meeting closes a series of nearly fifty in the maritime provinces. The feelings with which I leave to take on similar work farther west are feelings of pride and satisfaction. Courtesy and dignity have characterized every audience. Every where I have noted not only cordiality, but an eager interest and an earnest desire to learn the facts. A public man cannot ask for more. "It is my resolve to keep the level of discussion on a plane of decency and candour and not to be drawn into any contest of misrepresentation, no matter what may be the debased tactics that others adopt. "My last word is a message of thanks for a warm and amiable welcome, a fair and courteous hearing, and an unfailing kindness that I cannot ever forget."

NOT BEFORE U.S. EMBASSY IN ROME ENDS IN 100 ARRESTS

ROME, Oct. 14.—A crowd of Communist today attempted a hostile demonstration in front of the United States embassy here as a protest against the sentencing of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti, Italian convicted of first degree murder in a Massachusetts court last summer. The police finally dispersed the mob and made one hundred arrests.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

- WANTED—A newly freshened cow. Apply 179 Kent St.
- WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 13 Fitzroy.
- WANTED—A MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. No washing. Apply Mrs. J. C. Sims, 249 Up per Prince St.
- HORSE FOR SALE—Color black. Apply J. P. Smith, 19 Spring Park Rd.
- FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER Roadster in good running order. Write "Z" care Guardian.
- MAID WANTED TO GO TO NEW York; family of two; \$40 per month; fare paid if necessary. Apply box 126.
- WANTED TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms on ground floor. Centrally located. Apply Guardian Office.
- A BARGAIN—Overland Car, Model 907 in excellent condition. Apply Guardian.
- WANTED—Girl for general housework. Commercial Hotel, Kensington.
- WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY house centrally situated. Apply at this office.
- WHEN IN NEED OF BURIAL supplies let us know your requirements. If by phone we deliver free of charge. We sell caskets as low as \$25.00 and upwards. Services for laying out the dead \$5.00. W. L. Dinglewell, Funeral Director and Embalmer, Souris, P. E. Island.
- *HAVE YOUR FURS REMODELLED. The Montreal Fur Remodeling Company have opened a branch at Charlottetown. They are ready to receive orders for remodeling of all kinds, repairing, dyeing and cleaning of furs, also made to order coats for men and ladies. Good satisfaction quick work, twenty-six years experience in the business. The Montreal Fur Remodeling Co., Ritley Building, Queen St., opposite Prowse Bros., Ltd., Charlottetown. Open evenings.

King Sinks To Defaming of Opponent

"Let it never be forgotten that we have been through four years of war, during which two billions of dollars have passed through the hands of the government. It is now nearly three years since the war ended, and we are still spending millions on demobilization account. No one really knows where the country stands in the matter of its undertakings and obligations, or the wherewithal to meet them. No one will ever know so long as a concealment is rendered possible on the part of those who are responsible for the waste and extravagance. In such circumstances, common sense, not less than the national interest, demands a very obvious course. It is the course which every man in the management of his own financial affairs, every business and financial concern in the management of its affairs after a crisis would adopt; and that is to have a strict accounting of a fresh inventory, above all an independent audit. FROM MR. KING'S SPEECH. Mr. King's assertion with respect to the continuance of war expenditure and his charges of concealment in connection with the public accounts, are absolutely without foundation in fact and in law. The situation is that the last edition of the public accounts has been very considerably remodelled over the form in which it has been issued for many years past. The changes were made on the invitation of Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance and with a view to presenting a balance sheet and statement of revenue and expenditure that will show the real situation as clearly and simply as possible and follow the line of statements published by the great financial and trading corporations. Furthermore, for the first time, the balance sheet carries the certificate of an established firm of chartered accountants.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE RISE, MOON, ETC

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Light variable winds. Not much change in temperature. High light this morning at 11.11 and tonight at 11.04. Sun sets this afternoon at 5.10 and rises tomorrow morning at 6.21. Last quarter of the moon Monday, Oct. 24th, 12.31 p. m.

Striking Memorial To Horses and Mules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A bronze commemorating the services of the 243,135 horses and mules attached to the United States forces during the war, 68,682 of which perished, was unveiled today in the State War and Navy building. The tablet was presented by Dr. W. O. Still, President of the American Humane Association.

Many Demanding Open Conference

(Special to The Guardian.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Tremendous pressure for peace publicity at the Armament Conference is being brought to bear on President Harding. Direct intimations that neither the President or Secretary of State Hughes believes this practical have only served to spur the advocates of wide open publicity to the greater activity. Letters running into hundreds are coming to the White House from individuals of all walks of life and from organizations of various character all urging the President to use his influence in behalf of keeping the conference open to the public.

Mad Chinaman Causes Sensation

(Special to The Guardian.) NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Sight seers in Chinatown got an extra thrill early today when a Chinese ran amuck in Hell Street with a cleaver and razor. Patrolman Blackmore, who attempted to disarm him was felled by a blow from the cleaver. He shot the infuriated man through the head as the latter advanced brandishing his razor. The Chinese whose name was given as Chang Yee, probably was saved from serious injury by his shield, which deflected the cleaver blow aimed at his head.

More Trouble In Upper Silesia

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The British and French Governments now are in perfect agreement on complete acceptance of the recommendations of the Council of the League of Nations for a settlement of the Upper Silesian problem and on the procedure necessary to put the decision of the council into effect. It was learned in authoritative quarters here today. The council of Ambassadors will meet as soon as possible, perhaps this afternoon to adopt formally the Council's recommendations in the name of the Allies and to notify the German and Polish Governments to take the measures necessary to apply the decision.

Preparing for International Race

(Special to The Guardian.) HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 15.—Crews of the eight Nova Scotia fishing schooners from which 18 to be chosen a challenger for the International fisherman's trophy won last year by the Gloucester schooner Esperanto were astir early this morning preparing for the opening race today of the series of two races which is to decide the championship of the Canadian Atlantic fishing fleets. The course chosen gives the vessels 39.85 miles of almost equally divided windward and leeward work. The Bluenose led across the starting line practically on her own closely followed on her lee by the Canadian Alcaia. The Bluenose passed Point Pleasant buoy at 10.35 and the Canadian Alcaia which was in third position, Donald Cook fourth, Independence fifth and Delaware sixth, with the 'Corluman' Duffy well up but leeward of the fleet.

Winners of Dairy Herd Competition

The final tabulation in the first yearly competition for the promotion of Dairying, places the winners as follows: In Class I which was open to grade herds throughout the Province and of one year duration—1st Robert Rhynes, Dunstaffnage 2nd Fred Leard, Tryon. 3rd Harry Francis, Crapaud. 4th George Nicholson, Crapaud. 5th D. J. Thompson, Tryon. 6th Edgar Giddings, Abney. Class II open to all herds including pure breeds, mixed and grade herds: 1st Howard Calbeck, Tryon. 2nd William R. Clark, North Wilshire. 3rd Louis O'Connor, Clifton. 4th Wm. Ellis, Tyne Valley. 5th Edgar Easter, North Wilshire. 6th B. R. Brown, York. 7th C. E. McKenzie, Milton.

A Record of Which Canada is Proud

The Front Page writer in Saturday Night, a high class, non-political weekly published in Toronto, says: "The Thirteenth Parliament just dissolved had an experience unique in the history of this continent of sitting through four sessions without hearing a single charge of corruption or gross neglect of duty substantiated or even seriously promulgated. The Government has never been compelled to make a specific charge or to make a specific charge of any nature. The bona fides or personal honesty of no single member has been the subject of attack. It was a Parliament that has voted sums which would have seemed incredible to the fathers of Confederation and so far as is known not a dollar of these vast sums stuck illicitly to the fingers of any member. When we compare the situation at Ottawa with the revelations of corruption which have been taking place at Washington ever since the close of the war, we may well be grateful to a Parliament which has held the name of Canada in a place of stainless honor. "And in point of accomplishment its record is one which will shine in the history of our House of Commons. Its leaders, backed by its membership, have handled the unprecedented problems that have arisen as an aftermath of the war, as ably as the public men of any country in the world. Conditions at the present time are none too good; but for not one of these circumstances can the Government be held directly responsible. Our difficulties are born of world-wide conditions which no individual action, small or large, can control. The platforms throughout the country are ringing with the usual charges of incompetence against Parliament that always crop up at election time, but not one of the critics has a specific charge to make or can explain why better methods to meet the problems of the day he would have devised had he been entrusted with power. "The Thirteenth Parliament has, therefore, reason to be proud of itself; and Canada, if it is at all grateful, should be proud of it also."

How New United States Tariff Affects Agricultural Products

A detailed analysis of the permanent tariff bill recently introduced into the United States Congress shows its principal features to be:

1. A very substantial advance in tariff rates.
2. Curtailment of the free list, which contains only 188 items, as compared with 270 items in the Underwood-Simmons tariff of 1913.
3. Resort in many cases, where substantial protection is needed, to specific, or to mixed specific and ad valorem duties, rather than to straight ad valorem rates. This change is of special importance on account of the tendency towards lower prices, as the duties will provide greater relative protection as prices decline.
4. A more detailed classification and subdivision of items so as to provide where such higher protection is required.
5. Total prohibition, for a period of three years, of importation into the United States of certain coal tar products, including dye stuffs, to be specified by the United States manufacturer as obtainable "at reasonable terms as to quality, price, and delivery."
6. The adoption of the new system of "American valuation" for the assessment of customs duties, instead of the system heretofore in operation under which the ad valorem duties specified in the tariff were assessed on the fair market value in the country of shipment.
7. In operation under which the ad valorem duties specified in the tariff were assessed on the fair market value in the country of shipment.
8. The departure from the usual practice of assessment of ad valorem duties on the prices paid by the importer for goods and the adoption instead, as a basis for the levying of tariff rates, on the value of comparable goods in the United States. This is a change of far-reaching importance. In all cases the duties provided in the tariff to be assessed on the "American valuation" basis are equivalent to much higher rates levied on the old plan. Increased protection is afforded, especially against the products of low cost of production countries. For purposes of assessment of duties, differences in the prices of goods abroad will be ignored and the dutiable value of imported merchandise will be the wholesale selling price of comparable and competitive products in the markets of the United States. Adoption of the principle of "American valuation" also will increase the protection to producers in the United States against imports from countries which, by reason of depreciation of exchange, enjoy a decided advantage in exporting to this continent.
9. This bill contains a special provision under which the President of the United States may enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries and, as a means of bargaining and for a quick pro quo, may concede a reduction during a specified period, not to exceed five years and to the extent of not more than 20 per cent of any of the duties prescribed in the new tariff measure.

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES
By Wm. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Commercial Intelligence Branch

A Bill containing a proposed new tariff for the United States was introduced in the House of Representatives on June 29 by Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan. The preamble of the measure declares it to be "A Bill to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes." The Bill is put forward principally with a view to increasing import duties.

For the information of those who may be affected by the proposed Tariff Bill becomes law, a statement is presented herewith showing how the proposed revision of the tariff will affect those articles which go to make up the bulk of Canadian exports to the United States, as compared with the tariff of 1913. It may be stated here that the 1913 tariff, with the exception of a few amendments, is the one which is in force in the United States to-day. There has been an important amendment to the 1913 tariff, which was contained in the Emergency Tariff Act approved by the President in May last. For the purpose of comparison, the new rates are compared throughout with those contained in the 1913 tariff as it stood previous to the passing of the recent Emergency Tariff Act. The duties may be ascertained by referring to the Weekly Bulletin of May 29, pages 859 and 860. In a statement of this character much detail has to be suppressed owing to limitations of space; readers are therefore advised not to take the accompanying table as a complete exposition of the tariff applicable to the goods enumerated. For further and more exact advice with regard to any particular feature of the present tariff revision, application should be made to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa.

There are important sections in the proposed Tariff Bill providing for the making of reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries. One section authorizes the President of the United States, with the approval of Congress, to enter into such trade agreements. Another section empowers the President, with certain limitations, to impose higher duties than those set forth in the proposed measure against any countries imposing what would be regarded as unreasonable duties on commodities exported to such countries from the United States. A further provision gives the President power to conclude trade agreements with foreign countries within a period of three years of the signing of the Bill, and for this the approval of Congress is not required. In such treaties the President may reduce duties 20 per cent below the rates fixed in the Bill in exchange for similar concessions. Agreements concluded under the provisions of this section will remain effective for a period not exceeding five years. In addition to these bargaining provisions, there are certain items in the tariff, such as those which cover lumber, paper, pulp, pulpwood, automobiles, and coal, the tariff treatment of which depends on that applied to similar American goods, or the export policy of other countries.

Under the heading of administrative provisions, it is proposed to change the method of valuation of imports for duty purposes. Heretofore, foreign valuations or, in other words, the actual cost price of goods has been the basis for levying duties. The Bill provides for establishing American valuations for duty purposes which would be the prevailing price in the United States.

Goods	Tariff Act of 1913	New Tariff	Exports from Canada to U. States, 1919-20	Exports from Canada to U. States, 1920-21
Apples, per bushel of 50 lbs.	10c	25c	1919-20	1920-21
Peaches	10c per bush. of 50 lbs.	15c per lb.	\$ 856,760	\$ 171,226
Cherries	10c per bush. of 50 lbs.	15c per lb.		
Plums	10c per bush. of 50 lbs.	15c per lb.	362,528	933,535
Grapes, per cubic foot of capacity of packages	25c	25c		
Berries	15c per qt.	1c per lb.	167,445	21,055
Other fresh fruits				
Apples, dried, per lb.	1c	2c		
Peaches, dried, per lb.	1c	1c	167,445	21,055
Other fruits, dried				
Apples, canned or preserved	20 p. c.	25 p. c.	168,105	74,505
Peaches, canned or preserved	20 p. c.	20 p. c.		
Plums, canned or preserved	20 p. c.	20 p. c.		
Other fruits, canned or preserved	20 p. c.	20 p. c.		
Barley, per bush. of 48 lbs.	15c	15c	1,153,933	472,033
Oats, per bush. of 32 lbs.	10c	10c	3,059,427	4,694,519
Pease	10c per bush. of 60 lbs.	75c per 100 lbs.	616,975	273,207
Rye	Free	10c per bush. of 56 lbs.	1,560,499	1,344,976
Wheat	Free	25c per bush. of 60 lbs.	14,000,932	91,442,298
Bran, shorts, middlings	Free	\$1.50 per ton	2,778,255	1,236,851
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	30c	60c	22,496	19,709
Wheat flour	Free	50c per 100 lbs.	337,514	12,023,090
Buckwheat	Free	30c per 100 lbs.		
Corn or maize	Free	15c per bush. of 56 lbs.	658,714	386,301
Other grain, not mentioned	Free	1c to 3c per lb.		
Clover seed for sowing	3c	4c	3,583,510	1,098,787
Maple sugar, per lb.	3c	4c	1,114,304	1,956,637
Maple syrup, per lb.	3c	4c		
Potatoes	Free	42c per 100 lbs.	6,819,405	8,328,862
Turnips	15 p. c. ad val.	12c per 100 lbs.	939,630	444,830
Peas, canned	1c per lb.	2c per lb.	41,274	39,312
Beans, canned	15 p. c.	20 p. c.	41,274	39,312
Other vegetables, canned	15 p. c.	20 p. c.		
Vegetables, other	Free	15c per gal.	890,690	541,229
Wood alcohol	Free	15c per gal.		
Flax seed (not for sowing)	20c per bus. of 56 lbs.	25c per bus. of 56 lbs.	4,713,993	3,473,610
May	Free	Free	3,675,105	3,712,979
Animals for improvement of stock	Free	Free	1,197,023	750,261
Cattle, living, 1 year old or less	Free	1c per lb.	1,769,518	1,473,222
Cattle, living, between 1 year and 2 yrs. old	Free	1c per lb.		
Cattle, living, more than 2 years old	Free	1c per lb.	41,236,445	19,759,329
Horses, valued at not more than \$100 per head	10 p. c. ad val.	\$30 per head		
Horses, valued at more than \$100 per head	10 p. c. ad val.	20 p. c. ad val.	493,638	651,129
Poultry, live	1c per lb.	2c per lb.	612,459	780,510
Poultry, dead	2c per lb.	2c per lb.		
Poultry, dead, prepared	Free	1c per lb.		
Sheep	Free	1c per lb.		
Bones, horns, hoofs	Free	Free		
Lobsters, fresh, frozen, packed in ice or prepared or preserved in any manner, n.o.p.	Free	Free		
All fish, fresh, frozen or packed in ice, n.o.p. (K)	Free	1c per lb.	1,073,454	2,269,045
Fish, dried, salted or unsalted	Free	1 1/2c per lb.	8,114,461	8,578,063
Salmon, pickled, smoked, kippered, or otherwise preserved or prepared	15 p. c.	25 p. c.	2,655,748	1,928,680
Fish, (except shell fish) packed in oil or in oil and other substances	25 p. c.	25 p. c.		
Other fish	Mostly free	various		
Beef, fresh	Free	2c per lb.	5,892,484	5,823,181
Veal, fresh	Free	2c per lb.		
Mutton, fresh	Free	1 1/2c per lb.	1,425,647	2,431,390
Lamb, fresh	Free	2c per lb.		
Pork, fresh	Free	3/4c per lb.	424,639	203,360
Other fresh meat	Free	1 1/2c per lb.		
Bacon and hams	Free	1 1/2c per lb.	1,122,424	1,987,461
Cream, fresh, having less than 30 p. c. of butter fat	Free	5c per gal.		
Cream, fresh, having 30 p. c. or more of butter fat	Free	10c per gal.		
Milk, fresh	Free	1c per gal.	576,666	412,914
Butter	2 1/2c per lb.	8c per lb.	5,712,727	6,156,961
Cheese, valued at less than 30c per lb.	20 p. c. ad val.	25 p. c. ad val.	1,575,264	184,883
Cheese, valued at 30c or more per lb.	Free	1c to 3c per lb.	2,214,166	2,352,319
Milk, condensed or evaporated	Free	8c per lb.		
Cream powder	Free	8c per lb.		
Fish oils, n.o.p.	3c per gal.	20 p. c. ad val.	1,142,362	245,665
TALLOW	Free	1c per lb.	653,085	165,396
Lard	Free	6c per doz.	321,248	15
Eggs of poultry in shell	Free	15 p. c. ad val.	70,514	118,513
Sausage casings	Free	\$2 per ton	298,389	296,069
Flax straw	Free	1c per lb.		
Flax, not huddled	Free	1c per lb.		
Flax, huddled, "dressed line"	Free	2c per lb.	982,422	404,059
Flax tow and flax rolls	Free	1/2c per lb.		
Wools, (breeds not improved)	Free	28 p. c., but not to exceed 7c lb.	5,293,522	2,094,691
Wools, on the skin	Free	24-26c lb., but not to exceed 35 p. c.		
Wools, n.o.p.	Free	14c-25c lb.		
Wools, waste, noils, etc.	Free	14c-25c lb.		
Tops and rovings, valued at not more than 40c lb.	8 p. c. ad val.	16-23c per lb., plus 10 p. c.		
Tops and rovings valued at more than 40c per lb.	8 p. c. ad val.	27 1/2c lb plus 10 p. c.	945,364 (c)	663,361 (c)
Woolen goods	20 to 50 p. c.	20c to 36c lb. plus 20 to 30 p. c.		
Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or western hemlock	Free	\$1 per M. & B.M.		
Logs and round timber, n.o.p.	Free	Free (f)	2,294,763	3,526,153
Planks, boards, deals	Free	Free	44,874,541	45,107,423
Clapboards	Free	10 p. c.		
Pickets, palings, staves	Free	Free		
Laths	Free	Free	3,633,363	3,633,363