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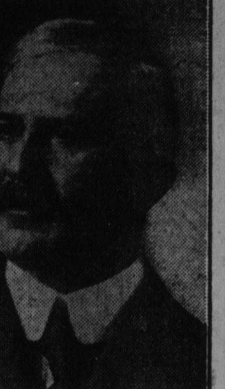
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NG STORE

WESTERNERS FACE Problems Caused By Severe Droughts

(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)
MOOSE JAW, Nov. 18.—Discussing the problem which posed a large number of Westerners due to recent drought, Premier Meighen, speaking here this afternoon, said that the time had come when the proper authorities should be called upon to solve this problem. The Federal Government should meet the provincial authorities and through the whole matter out in an effort to arrive at a solution, the Premier said. He suggested that the problem might be solved by furnishing the settlers in the dried-out areas with secondary homesteads, but the fact that municipalities had been established, and that money had been expended in the dried-out areas, made the problem more difficult.

It must be solved, however, said, for his part he was prepared to address to his best energies to its solution.

FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

Orange Lily is a certain relief for all disorders of women. It is applied locally, and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, and the circulation is rendered normal. As this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the trouble, it is good in all forms of female trouble, such as menstruation, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, etc. It is sufficient for one month's treatment. A box for 10 days, worth 75c., will be sent free to all who send me their address.

Address: Mrs. Lydia W. Ladd, Windsor, Ont. SELLING DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ROUSING RECEPTION GIVEN HON. DR. BAXTER AND COL. MacLAREN AT FAIRVILLE

(Continued from page 1)
believe that we should throw down our tariff walls to a country that was raising her's? Hon. Dr. Baxter declared that he felt certain that the people did not think so.

Moderate Protection.

The Liberals had issued a circular declaring that Mackenzie King was opposed to high protection. There was not one member of the government that was in favor of high protection. The Meighen government had absolutely placed itself on record in support of a moderate protective tariff only, which would protect our industries, afford employment to the workmen, but not permit of any profit other than that which was entirely reasonable.

It had been stated also that Mackenzie King was in favor of placing the duty on boots coming into the country at twenty cents per pair instead of fifty cents; and one of the circulars issued by the Liberals had stated that this would save thirty cents on every pair of boots for the householder. This would, it was further set out, greatly increase the buying by the consumer, because he would get so much more for his money and it would increase the revenue of the government. That was a most ridiculous proposition. It simply meant that the boots and shoes would, under such a policy, be manufactured in the United States and not in Canada.

Every pair of boots or shoes manufactured in the United States meant one less pair made in Canada. This would be very injurious to the boot and shoe industry in this country, and would result in considerable unemployment. What then would be the use of possibly slightly cheaper boots or shoes if the workmen of Canada were thrown out of employment and did not have the money with which to purchase such articles? This was only one example of the disastrous effect which such a policy would have on Canada.

Railway Question.

The railway question had also been mentioned by Hon. Dr. Fielding, who, while Minister of Finance, had estimated that the building of the Transcontinental Railway would cost the country about \$15,000,000. The railway policy of the Laurier government had, however, actually cost Canada not less than \$550,000,000.

Before the Laurier administration went out of power in 1911 it had subsidized heavily the building of the Canadian Northern Railway; and yet it was intimated today that the government had been generous in its treatment to Meighen & Mann. The Meighen government had been confronted with the problem of either taking over certain railways or allowing them to go into bankruptcy. In such an event the country would have to pay all defaulted interest on the bonds and there would have been no way of getting the money back.

Several of the Liberal newspapers had said that a large quantity of grain was conveyed over the Grand Trunk railway to Portland; but that it had been a privately owned system. The Government had not yet obtained actual possession, and had never had any voice in the matter. With the acquisition of that system the government will for the first time be able to say what shall go over that line to Portland.

"That is one of the reasons," declared Hon. Dr. Baxter, "why I place the Conservative Government returned to power. It is the biggest opportunity which has ever been presented to the Maritime Provinces of strangling the competition which has taken trade away from us. Canada must stand strong and resolute, ready to fight for our commercial life and prosperity within our borders. Such is the policy which the Meighen Government stands for."

Col. MacLaren Discusses Tariff

Dr. Murray MacLaren stated that the first question he desired to discuss was that of the tariff. There had been considerable discussion and difference of opinion as to whether the tariff was the chief issue in the present campaign. He submitted it was the chief issue of the day and there were three reasons for such a decision. The first was that the Progressive Party, which was sometimes also referred to as the Farmers or the Conservatives, had made it a leading plank in their platform. This party represented merely the grain-growers of the west, and had nothing in sympathy with the mixed farmers of the east. It was a class party with no other views, which embraced other than its own.

The policy of that party called for free trade.

In regard to the Liberal party's attitude on that question, it had held a convention in August, 1919, and had adopted a policy which virtually called for free trade. At any rate, whether designedly or not, it left to the future the very strong possibility of co-operation between the Farmers and the Liberals.

King Unfortunate.

The unfortunate leader of the Liberal party, Mackenzie King, was between the Farmers on one side and the Quebec Liberals on the other. Mr. King appeared to be ready to pour forth a volume of words on every subject other than that of the tariff, but not even his worst enemy could accuse him of verbosity in regard to the chief issue. He prepared to discuss such matters as the number of shells which had been landed at Lewis. The Liberal leader, however, apparently did not disapprove of the Liberal platform adopted in August, 1919, when he was called upon to state definitely whether or not he stood by that platform, he had declared that he regarded it merely as a chart and would surround himself with the best men in the country and construct something out of it, in the event of the election of his party. It was evident that Mr. King had not very much confidence in the men who had gathered at the Liberal convention in 1919, and it was certainly not very flattering to them.

Mr. King possibly purposed to get some supermen, and it was very problematical if he would not look for them in the ranks of the Farmers' party.

The third reason why the tariff policy was the chief issue was that the Government had taken its position as considering it the most important question of the day. All three parties have, therefore, been responsible for the placing of this matter to the front.

Encourage Industries.

Dr. MacLaren stated that a moderate protection meant that there should be a Canadian tariff which would tend to encourage the formation of new industries and protect the existing ones. It was a policy that will be graded according to conditions so that our industries will be encouraged, and that preference, not of an undue nature, be given to Canadian industries, so that this country will increase and prosper and Canada would have a splendid home market.

Monopolists Against Meighen

The speaker illustrated the effect of the tariff by reference to the Park Davis Company, who are large manufacturers of medicinal supplies. Two plants are operated by that firm at the present time, one at Detroit and the other at Walktown, directly across on the Canadian side. Only a short distance intervened between the two plants; yet the company carried on two places of business, one in each country.

Why did this company have two places of business. It was because the tariff is such that it encourages them to make their supplies in Canada. The Canadian plant afforded considerable employment to people residing in the vicinity; but if the tariff walls were thrown down they could have one plant at Detroit. There were hundreds of other cases of the same nature which would show the result of such an injurious tariff policy as that proposed.

The home market must be protected and made as strong as possible, while the foreign market, such as the United States, was subject to changes which might be brought about by the action of foreign governments.

For a period fresh Canadian fish had been admitted into the United States free of duty. Under the new United States tariff it is proposed to put a very large duty on that commodity in excess of that which was enforced by the Fordney Bill. The action of the United States Government in discontinuing the admission of

fresh Canadian fish into that country free of duty had been seriously felt in the Maritime Provinces by those engaged in that industry. That was an example of the uncertainty of foreign markets, and should bring home to us the essentiality of promoting our home market.

In comparing the effect of the action in regard to the tariff of the Republican government, Dr. MacLaren showed how our exports had greatly decreased during three months of this year as compared with a similar period of 1920. It was a lesson that we should encourage our own industries, so that we will have a population of numerous and prosperous people.

Why should free trade, or any policy that tended toward free trade, be adopted in this country when all other countries were raising their tariff? The United States had deemed it advisable to protect the industries and farming population of that country by such action; and Great Britain was now carrying out a policy of protection.

In regard to the railway question, Dr. MacLaren declared that he strongly supported the attitude of Hon. Dr. Baxter of shipping Canadian goods over Canadian railways and through Canadian ports. He also severely criticized the Laurier administration for the railway policy which it had carried out and had thrown such a financial burden on Canada.

In concluding, Dr. MacLaren declared: "Hon. Dr. Baxter is fully informed regarding all the requirements of this province and our ports and we can safely leave in his hands the working out of a policy that will be of immense value to the Maritime Provinces; and as far as I am concerned I will give him my support to the fullest extent."

Frank L. Potts dealt with the many policies of the Conservative party which had been carried into effect for the betterment of Canada. He severely scored the disastrous railway policy of the Laurier government, which had resulted in such a heavy financial burden being placed on the shoulders of the people. The policy of the present government was clear and frank; while on the other hand, Mackenzie King manifested a decided desire to dodge discussion of the subject.

The platform of the Wood-Creer group of free traders would hurt the country if put into effect. Mr. Potts strongly voiced his support of Hon. Dr. Baxter and Dr. MacLaren.

GOUIN THE TOOL OF MONTREAL CORPORATIONS

(Continued from page 1)
Sir Lomer will be backed up by his former provincial treasurer, the Hon. Walter Mitchell, who is a protégé of the ex-Premier. In fact, some go so far as to openly proclaim that Sir Lomer Gouin will be the next Premier of Canada, and that Hon. Walter Mitchell will be his Minister of Finance.

All practically agree that if the Liberals are returned to power, even with Mackenzie King as their head, he will be head only in name and that the real power behind the throne will centre in this little group of Quebec Liberals.

Monopolists Against Meighen

The Sun's charges are given the widest credence among political observers here. Mr. Meighen, to begin with, has never been popular with extreme big business. He is from the West and he is regarded as somewhat of a radical in his views, and last and not least, he is the man who, in the teeth of opposition from Montreal Corporation, fathered the Nationalization of Railways. When, under the direction of the present Prime Minister, the Borden Government took over the Canadian Northern, one of the leading financial mandarins of Montreal characterized Mr. Meighen as a "dangerous Socialist."

With Mr. Meighen the Prime Minister these big interests, as distinguished from the same business men of Canada, are more afraid than ever. For some weeks past they have been displaying unusual antagonism, and it is, therefore, reasonable opinion of the shrewdest politicians here that they have put Sir Lomer Gouin into the field to encompass Meighen's defeat.

Gouin, as the Sun points out, is closely supported by Lomieux, also known for his connection with big corporations, and for his hostility to public ownership, and the plot is believed to get control of the National Railways and turn them over to the C.P.R. under the Shaughnessy scheme. Lomieux, indeed, makes but little attempt to conceal this design. Again and again in recent weeks he has stated that he stands for the Shaughnessy plan. Gouin

Heavy Shipments of Grain Over Canadian Rails

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—Western grain shipments over the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways this season approximated 130,000,000 bushels, according to traffic officials here.

Based on government figures, this is presumably half the Prairie crop. The C. P. R. transported 75,000,000 bushels and the Canadian National Railway 55,000,000.

Light Fingered Jack Rather Nifty Gent

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Jack Griffin, who was arrested several days ago in possession of \$30,000 worth of stolen securities belonging to C. E. Gault, broker, was this morning found guilty of stealing \$125 worth of clothing from the Eaton warehouse, St. Catherine street, by Judge Bain.

CNR Surplus.

The Canadian National Railway, as the statements of the past three months indicate, are beginning to show surpluses. This, say observers here, had convinced a certain group of big interests of Montreal that the time to strike against public ownership is now, as a year or two of successful operation might so trench the policy in public confidence as to make its overthrow impossible. Hence, the appearance of Sir Lomer Gouin.

Thirteen Mexican Revolutionists Killed in Battle

Mexicali, Lower Calif., Nov. 18.—Thirteen Mexican revolutionists were killed today in a battle and four more executed after a summary court martial near Alagones, 20 miles west of Mexicali, capital of the northern district of Lower California. It was announced tonight by General Abelardo Rodriguez, commander of Federal troops here.

Blood Poisoning From Perpetual Use of Hair Dye

Montreal, Nov. 18.—A woman named Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, 48 years old, who lived at 138 St. Catherine street, died last night in the General Hospital, supposedly from blood poisoning incurred by the perpetual use of hair dye. The coroner has ordered an autopsy to be performed prior to the inquest.

Speaking Programme of Sir Geo. Foster

Gagetown, Nov. 18
Hampton, Nov. 19
Moncton, Nov. 21

A cordial invitation is extended to all electors to attend these meetings.
L. P. D. TILLEY,
Chairman.

GUNNER COULTER MADE COMPLAINTS Veteran Soldier Addressed Small Crowd on King Sq. Yesterday Afternoon.

A small crowd was attracted to the drinking fountain at the head of King street yesterday afternoon to listen to the complaints of Gunner W. H. Coulter, a veteran of the C. E. F., the British Army, and Navy, and the Australian Forces.

Coulter's complaint is that he was made to undergo Field Punishment No. One strapped to a gun carriage of the 1st Battery of the Canadian Army while the 1st Battery was in action at Plug Street.

In an endeavor to bring his case before the notice of the public, he hitched across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax, and is now on his way to Ottawa to place his case before the House of Commons. Yesterday he was dressed in a Sleson hat, dark coat, and blue overalls. Under his coat he wore a sweater coat on which were pinned a number of medals, testifying to the campaigns he had served in. A number of them were medals with bars.

GROWING DEAF WITH HEAD NOISES? TRY THIS

If you are growing hard of hearing and fear Catarrhal Deafness or if you have roaring, rumbling, hissing noises in your ears go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmitin (double strength), and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing becomes easy and the mucus stopping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who is threatened with Catarrhal Deafness or who has head noises should give this prescription a trial.

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