PREM. MEIGHEN HAS MESSAGE FOR THINKERS

Given Tremendous Ovation at Truro, Where He Shows up Hypocrisy of Opposition.

(Continued from page 1.)

life made by its leading men. The expansion of other portions of Canada in which, I hope, Nova Scotia, as a parent province rejoices, has resulted in a necessary limitation in the number of your cabinet ministers, but the purpose of this by-election is to provide you with the representation to which this province is entitled. It was called at the earliest date under which the law could be selected in order that representation need not be for one day delayed. I do not think the electors of Colchester are likely to make themselves the cause of a delay which the Government wants to avoid."

Stand By McCurdy.

"The member of parliament for this county has been selected as the choice for Nova Scotia. He is a native son of the province, a young man of great ability and public spirit. As a member of the House for nine years he had been a faithful steward. He has impressed himself on his fellow-members as a man of real capacity and of undoubted promise. I would like to think that for this time prejudice, partisan prejudice, might be shaken off, and mis-representation cleared away. If so I do not believe there would be many men and women who, thinking only of the good of their province would vote against Mr. McCurdy. The responsibilities of Government in Canada today are far greater, its activities larger and more varied, than 10 or 20 years ago. It is not too much to say that no single person could give you even a recital of the long list of undertakings that the Federal Government carries on, and must carry on. If criticism is to be intelligent these facts must be kept in mind.

"Whatever is, is wrong, according to John Hay, was the creed of Voltaire. It is a creed that does no good; it is dangerous, unwholesome and untrue. There will always be lots to improve on, there will be just as much after another thousand years as now, but a mere impulse to destroy is the worst epidemic that ever cursed a country. It takes various forms, but there is the same spirit back of them all. It has drenched humanity and brought millions to starvation more than once. In our own day it has paralyzed and prostrated more than half the population of Europe. Every other country is stiffening its front and fighting harder against the plague. Everyone of you knows that that is true. You must keep it in mind in measuring the value of criticism at this time."

Big Difficult Tasks.

The Prime Minister then proceeded to briefly describe some of "the big difficult tasks," as he phrased it, which the Government had accomplished. He spoke of Canada's part in the later stages of the war and while paying full tribute to the fighting men, said that an error of policy or lack of judgment at home would have paralyzed the best army that ever took the field.

He then passed on to the Government's record in the treatment and retraining of disabled soldiers, in the matter of demobilization, which he described as having been effected equitably and rapidly, and the Government's land settlement scheme, which he described as the most extensive, and he hoped the most successful plan of its kind in the world.

The Premier then proceeded to explain the Government's policy in taking over the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway, a policy which, he said, had exposed the Government to "storms of abuse in England and in other parts of the world because they (the provisions) were too severe, and to abuse in Canada because they were not severe enough."

The lines prematurely built would have to be operated and, consequently, the system could not pay for a time, but he believed that the expropriation of the road was the sensible, courageous, business-like thing to do. "We are operating," said he, "and intend to operate apart from politics and to give public ownership a fair and vigorous trial, and we hope we can succeed."

Mr. Meighen then referred to the value of the Government's ship-building programme to Nova Scotia, and of the advantages in the war, and after the war of the big steel plate mill at Sydney, which owes, he said its existence to the initiative of the Government.

Splendid Record

"After all this, a record of big difficult things done, a record such as no government in our history can equal, after all this and with a policy for the future clearly defined, so clearly, so plainly that even the Toronto Globe says there can be no mistake about it, no doubt as to its meaning, we are opposed in this constituency in the name of 'progress.' Have you analyzed the platform of those who oppose us, their platform and their speeches. I mean the platform and speeches of the free trade party, the only party that is opposing us here.

I have examined them to find out what they mean by 'progress.' They mean going back to the Laurier-Cartwright policy of 1893 not the Laurier policy of '97 and 1907; not at all. They mean going back to the first edition of the Laurier policy in 1893. If any one doubts that, let him read either the speeches or platform, leaders or followers, and he can doubt no longer. They are against protection of every kind. Against tariffs of every kind. They want the old Cartwright policy; one that the government of 1896 found they could not put into effect without ruining this country. They want the old discarded free-trade-as-in-England-policy and all that in the name of 'progress.'

Free Traders Wreck Country

"Does anyone doubt they mean free trade. Here is what the leader, Mr. Crerar says: —

"Canadian industrial establishments that have to be propped up by a tariff are of no value to the country."

"How would you like that in Truro. That means free trade if words mean anything. If this country wants that, they won't want it long. It means buying goods from other nations on credit instead of making them ourselves. It means debasing the Canadian dollar worse even than it is today. It means industries in other places and in other countries instead of here. It means workmen's homes put up for sale. It means more taxes for others, a bigger debt for all, and a smaller Canada to pay."

"Keep in mind, as well, if by any aggregation of groups, the present government is defeated, the free trade group will be in supreme control. I do not think there is anyone who seriously doubts that. No one who observes carefully and measures the winds and tides. I am confident and more confident every day that the sound sense of Canadians will rally around the government, and that it will not fail, but does anyone in front of me think that the strongest group among our foes, and the strongest by far is not the free trader, the tariff destroyer, joined unfortunately and unnaturally to the free-wrecker who wants everything else destroyed as well. I don't speak the words of presumption. I can only do my part, but there is the combination that the rest of the country is pitted against. I don't believe one-third of the farmers of Canada are free traders, if they will only stop and think, and see what they are heading for. I don't believe one-tenth of Labor is free trade. About two years of free trade would cure those that are. I am aware there are some who believe in a customs tariff for the purposes of revenue, and who believe in a customs tariff as well for the sake of keeping work in Canada and holding and extending our industrial life. There are some I say who believe in a tariff for both purposes and who still claim to be opposed to the government's fiscal policy. Mr. Mackenzie King, as shown by his Toronto speech of a week ago, is one. Here is what Mr. King said:

"There will still be required for purposes of revenue, large sums of money which, of necessity, will have to be raised by indirect taxation through a customs tariff. In revising the tariff to this end, care will be taken of the 'position and needs of all the industries in our country.'

"There is only one meaning to that: continue a tariff for purposes of substantial revenue and so levy the rates as to fairly protect the industries of Canada. That was the meaning given to it in actual practice when both these men were members of the government of Canada. That is the meaning given to it by Mr. Fielding over and over again in almost those very words when he was Minister of Finance. That is the meaning Mr. Fielding frankly says he intends today. That is what Dr Beland frankly says he intends today. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the government's policy, and the government does not contemplate one farthing of customs taxation beyond what will meet those ends.

"To meet the need of revenue when $350,000,000 is required, we now, before revision, have a tariff of about 23 per cent. on dutiable goods.

"To meet the need of revenue when $125,000,000, or less, was required, they had an average tariff over fifteen years ago of 28.3 per cent. on dutiable goods. Besides that, we have added to the free list. To meet the need of making goods at home, instead of buying from the United States, we have, before revision, a tariff of approximately 15 per cent. on all goods imported, both free and dutiable, and that when the Canadian dollar is at a discount of 13 cents on the dollar.

"When wheat was 75 cents a bushel, they maintained a tariff on farm implements that averaged 20.2 per cent. When wheat is over $2 a bushel, we have a tariff on farm implements that averages 14.6 per cent. Even under reciprocity it would have been 17.3 per cent. Speaking at Stirling, two weeks ago, I said that opposition to the Government's tariff policy on the grounds I have described, and from those men, was fiscal humbug. I am grateful to Mr. King for coming so promptly to my assistance and demonstrating the correctness of what I said.

Progress Is Motto.

"Like its predecessor, the Union Government, the Government which I have the honor to lead, will have for its motto 'Progress,' intelligent, orderly progress, and my aim will be to keep before the Canadian people the thought that this is the land, above all lands, of abundant and abounding opportunity. I shall strive to instill into the minds of our young people especially that nowhere on the globe will they find better chances to succeed by the application of honest industry. A truly great future is ahead of Canada if we only keep our heads and seriously believe in the doctrine of work. Work, after all, is the normal condition of man, I mean of every man, and it is the best answer and antidote to Socialistic, Bolsheviki and Soviet nonsense.

"The great task before the people of Canada is to get back not to conditions but to old-time sanity of thought and action, to get back to our old high standards of living and character, standards handed down to us by our forebears. We have been living for the last six years in a highly abnormal and artificial age, and the sooner we get to normal conditions the better it will be for all of us. A peaceful and peace-loving people, dreading and hating war, we were, almost in a moment, obliged, in defence of our honor and our liberties and of civilization itself, to become active participants in the greatest carnage of all time, and now we are in the aftermath, proud, and rightly so, of the part we played, but still reeling from the shock and awful tragedy of it all; strong still, stronger than ever, but unsettled and perturbed. We intuitively sense that we are living in a new age, and yet in our hearts we know that much of that which is new is superficial and transitory; some of it unreal and based upon insecure foundations. The public mind is confused with a veritable babel of uninformed tongues. A great many people seem to have lost all sense of values, of proportion and of numbers; extravagance in thought is as great as the undoubted extravagance in living. It is an age of indulgence in isms and theories. Thousands of people are mentally chasing rainbows, striving for the unattainable, anxious to better their lot and seemingly unwilling to do it in the old-fashioned way, by hard, honest, intelligent effort. Dangerous doctrines taught by dangerous men, enemies of the state, poison and pollute the air. We are asked to believe, not in so many words, but in fact, that we should have class domination instead of a true democracy, with government of all classes and for all classes. There are by no means few, numerically, who would so order things in this country that all men be placed on the same plane, irrespective of brain power, energy and industry; who would have all men on a dull, drab gray level which would be destructive to all hope, ambition and human progress. A not inconsiderable number would endeavor to force Communist Government upon us. We see the I. W. W.'s, whose doctrine is that they won't work unless they can boss, pursuing their insidious doctrines. Even among many people usually thoughtful there appears to be a passion for change and experiment, a spirit of unrest and uneasiness without exactly knowing the reason why.

"In these untoward and extraordinary circumstances the plain duty of the hour is to think straight, to take a good, square, clear-eyed look at ourselves and our conditions, and to resolve that we will know for a surety the wisdom of every step, that we will have none of the nostrums of the political theorists and agitators, that we will not be led astray by an ism or theory; resolve that, by hard, honest, intelligent endeavor, by less extravagant living and clean, straight thinking, we will work out our salvation, keep pace with all that is best in this new age and recommence the work halted in part by the war, and in which we were succeeding so well, that of making this a great nation of happy, contented and prosperous people."

"Nearly 200 members of parliament, entrusted with the task of directing this country through the most troubled and trying period of its history, studying as they could close at hand all the difficulties that surround us and all the dangers that beset us, in touch continuously with their constituents, and knowing the feeling of the people these men determined that the right thing to do was to form a great party broad enough to include the adherents of any government that had gone before, big enough to embrace the majority of Canadian men and women, a great rallying ground where all can come whose first thought is Canada, who can think in terms of the whole country, and who want its destiny to be guided by counsels of moderation, by sanity of thought and vision; a rallying ground to which they can come and from which they can start out together. That party is the National Liberal and Conservative Party.

"I invite the people of Colchester to study its articles of faith, read its platform, examine the needs of your country reflect on the plight of other nations less fortunate than yours, look ahead and look around, and do what you think is right. I know Mr. McCurdy, I have known him for nine years, and I am proud to have him for a colleague. I believe Colchester will, in a few short weeks, be proud to have him for a minister."

Description of The Army Worm

William McIntosh, Provincial Entomologist, Gives Exhaustive Report on This Particular Pest That Was Reported at Penobsquis Last Week.

In view of the fact that an outbreak of the Army Worm was reported at Penobsquis last week while several out-breaks have recently been reported from Nova Scotia, William McIntosh, Provincial Entomologist has prepared the following exhaustive article on this particular pest. At the conclusion he has outlined two very good methods of controlling it. Due to the prominence that the Worm has been given lately there is an idea prevailing that the Army Worm suddenly appears, almost out of no-where, works all the havoc it can and disappears again as mysteriously as it comes. This however is not the fact. The Army Worm like many other pests is something that we always have with us as Mr. McIntosh shows. Its outbreaks are periodical.

The name Army Worm, he says, has been applied to a considerable number of different caterpillars which appear in large numbers and when pressed for food march until they obtain a fresh supply. Thus the Tent caterpillar and the Cherry caterpillar and several cut worms are sometimes called Army Worms in New Brunswick. The true Army Worm, however, is a smooth caterpillar about one and one half inches long. When full grown, the body is a greenish brown with distinct stripes very much like the Cut Worm to which it is nearly related. Like the Cut Worm also it curls up when disturbed and hides in the ground when not feeding.

The Army Worm is not an early riser. If the day is bright and hot and he is not very hungry he remains under stones and clods of earth until about four o'clock in the afternoon when he emerges from his hiding place. Then he begins to look into the question of a meal. He is not satisfied with a little. About twice his own weight in food makes a meal. If there is food in the immediate vicinity he eats it, and if the supply is exhausted he marches until he finds it and when he and his brothers number thousands they resemble an invading army on the march, destroying as they go. So the name Army Worm is well applied. The Worm is a great traveller. Observations made at Penobsquis last week show that the Army Worm averages about thirty one inches per minute when marching on the bare ground.

The idea seems to prevail that this worm is entirely absent from this country except when he makes his periodical invasions.

On the contrary it is present every year and is one of the most common caterpillars that we have. A knowledge of its life history will explain its great abundance at certain times. Normally it lives in low ground feeding on rank grass. There are two broods each year, the fall brood of worms wintering as half grown caterpillars hidden under tufts of grass and in the ground. If the winter is favorable large numbers survive. They complete their growth and by June the moths appear. Each female moth lays about 700 eggs and if conditions remain favorable, an incredible number of young are produced. These soon devour every green blade of grass in the vicinity and hunger compels them to march in search of food. The result is the destruction of all grasses and grains in their line of march.

When the Army Worm appears prompt action is necessary to save the crops. The best method of control is to plough a trench in advance of the caterpillars' line of march. A trench less than ten inches deep is of little use. Fifteen inches is better. The side next the crop to be protected should be perpendicular and, if clay soil, the straight side should be scratched with a garden rake so that the soil will break away when the worms attempt to climb the wall. At every fifteen feet a post hole should be dug into which the worms will fall when crawling along the trench. After which they may be crushed with a stick.

Excellent results have been also obtained from broad-casting poisoned bran mash in affected areas using about twenty pounds to three acres. The mixture is made as follows:

Bran, 20 pounds, paris green, 1 pound, molasses, 2 quarts, 3 lemons, and three and a half gallons of water. The directions follow:

Mix the paris green in the dry bran and chop the lemons fine and mix with the water and molasses. Add to the bran and spread the mixture in the afternoon when the worms begin to feed. When this is spread before their line of march it has been found to give wonderful results.

DIED.

McKENDRICK.—Died suddenly at his residence, Woodstock, Sunday evening, D. A. McKendrick, in his 73rd year. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. Funeral notice later.

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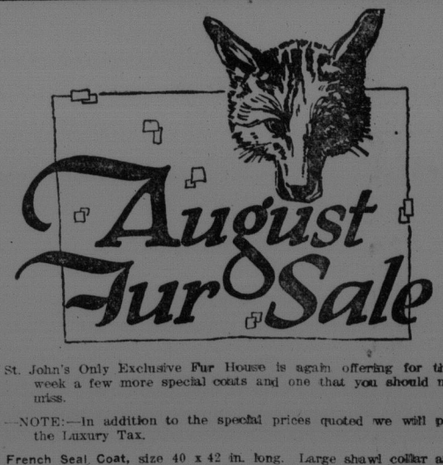

August Fur Sale

St. John's Only Exclusive Fur House is again offering for this week a few more special coats and one that you should not miss.

—NOTE:—In addition to the special prices quoted we will pay the Luxury Tax.

French Seal Coat, size 40 x 42 in. long. Large shawl collar and deep cuffs of Taupe Opossum. Belt all the way around. Fancy grey poplin lining. $325.00

Black Pony Coat, size 36 x 33 in. long. Made from the choicest skins. Large fancy collar of Kolinsky Mink with deep bell cuffs—Belt—Silk figured lining. $385.00

Brown Pony Coat, size 38 x38 in. long. Large shawl collar and deep cuffs of Taupe Lynx. Belt to be worn either on the inside or out if desired. Brown silk lining. $325.00

Brazilian Marten Coat. A beautiful inexpensive coat made in the latest style—Extra large shawl collar of same fur. Size 38 x 36 long. Fancy poplin lining. $345.00

French Beaver Coat. A very smart sport coat trimmed with Natural Gray Opposum. Size 36 x 36 in. long. Belt—Fancy silk poplin lining $400.00

Black Caracul Coat. Smart sport coat self trimmed with large fancy collar and deep cuffs. Size 36 x 36 in. long. Blue silk lining. $115.00

Natural Marmot Coat. A very youthful garment made with a very large cape collar and deep bell cuffs with deep border of same fur—Poplin lining. Size 36 x 36 in. long $240.00

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INTRIGUE OF GER AND RED PR ENDAN

While Conditions Have Impr eral Wrangel, an Observ mately Holding Back the

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.)

Constantinople, Aug. 24—The public Ledger foreign service today received by courier from Sebastopol, the seat of the Wrangel government in the Crimea, a most authoritative account of conditions in the zone of General Wrangel's army, written by an observer who interviewed Prime Minister Krivoshein, of Wrangel's government, and who travelled recently throughout South Russia.

While the observer admits conditions have greatly improved since General Denikin's departure, he declares that low intrigue, Bolshevist propaganda, the influx of refugees, the inter-Allied campaign and the growing German influence convince the officials that "there is little hope of ultimately holding back the Bolshevists should they find it possible to release troops from the Polish front and move them to the Crimea.

South Russia Situation Improves.

This exclusive report to the Public Ledger follows:

"The situation has improved beyond recognition in South Russia since the general demonstration of the anti-Bolshevist forces, prior to the evacuation of Novorossisk. The difference is evident to an observer immediately he enters the port of Sebastopol. The Allied naval authorities admit improvement and they admire the way in which the harbor has been cleared, useless material scrapped and removed and the several Russian warships cleaned and painted. The town itself also is clean and well kept. The discipline and general conduct of the troops of all ranks was excellent and the men looked clean and well equipped.

"The general impression given was that the Russian army is rapidly recovering its self-respect and becoming again a real military force. That General Wrangel has done more in a short time than could ever have been expected of one man was the unanimous opinion of the foreign representatives.

"The general situation was frankly discussed by Krivoshein, the prime minister who was optimistic concerning the existing military situation, though he admitted everything depended on external support. The present moment was extremely critical, while the economic situation, always bad, had been further complicated by the influx of Caucasian refugees. There was a shortage of bread and although the local harvest of barley was rather good, there were no means of grinding the flour. There were never sufficient mills in the Crimea, so that barley was being exported to Constantinople and elsewhere and efforts were being made to import flour. People who did not understand the situation considered this export of barley as an in the Crimea, but this was not the case.

"The main object of General Wrangel's advance had been to obtain the grain harvest and he had been successful in this. Large stores of grain which the Bolshevists had collected for exportation to central Russia were found, but as Wrangel was confronted by two main difficulties, payment and transport, very little of this grain had reached the Crimea because peasants refused to accept payment in paper and demanded goods in exchange.

"General Wrangel was disinclined to requisition grain compulsorily and antagonize otherwise friendly peasants.

Intrigue Rife.

"Intrigue is naturally rife in the Crimea and an anti-British propaganda was being actively carried on which was largely based on the alleged ill-treatment of Russian refugees by the British authorities. There had been gross misrepresentation of conditions of life in the different refugee camps, and the minds of the officers had been greatly upset by false reports of the death or illness of their wives and children. In response to their urgent demand General Wrangel, against his better judgment, finally decided to allow all refugees to return to the Crimea. Immediately batches of refugees began arriving from the Caucasus. Six thousand had already arrived and 10,000 more were expected. This influx of refugees led directly to famine in Yalta, where thousands were dying of hunger.

"No additional contingents of refugees were expected from Egypt, Cyprus and Princes Islands, and Wrangel is much disturbed at the prospect since there is no organization for feeding or housing them. Chaos and disaster would follow, which were the objects directly aimed at by the individuals who directed the agitation. Wrangel has now requested the British authorities to delay the return of the refugees to the Crimea until economic conditions improve and the general situation takes a more favorable direction.

"Other forms of intrigue also continue with Wrangel as with Lenekin, every political party from the extreme left to the extreme right endeavoring to manipulate special strings in a special way, using low intrigue as a favorite method. The Bolshevist intrigue, taking the insidious forms of attempts to subvert officers, is particularly active and numerous efforts have been made to tamper with the loyalty of the fleet. Wrangel is said to have been most successful in improving the morale of the navy and has succeeded in restoring the self-respect of the personnel and even inspired them with a feeling of esprit de corps.

"The capture of the Caspian fleet was exploited by the Bolshevists to work on the national feeling. The attitude of British authorities at Enzeli was misrepresented by the Bolshevists or British anxiety to destroy Russian naval powers on the Caspian with a view of strengthening their own hands in Persia, and that for this reason the British demanded the internment and the disarmament of Russian ships and treated the Russian naval personnel with contempt. The Bolshevists represented themselves as having saved the situation by their energetic action so