

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1921

VOL. XLIX.

NO. 41

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September 21, 1921-51



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Scope of Christian Charity

(Concluded.)

Our Catholic press can supplement the work of the pulpit by reporting as completely as possible by requests and gifts to charity. Would not popular pamphlets familiarize the faithful with the salient facts of the inspiring history of charity in the Catholic Church? Cannot the wisdom of this conference prepare a list of works of charity which should be undertaken? Perhaps the starting point might be the formation of Diocesan Committees which with due approval would suggest the needs of a locality. From the diocesan viewpoint we can grow until we get the vision of national needs. We have not, I am convinced, delivered the message of our needs to the people. We have not by personal contacts greeted in the most interested way the needs of charity. Let our needs be known, agreed upon and catalogued, and then authority may open up a school in which each individual, capable of contributing to charity, will be invited.

We must not by intrigue or entreaty ask for our needs, but rather we must with authority teach the duty of generosity to works of charity. It is marvelous what Catholic charity has done in our own country, but it seems almost miraculous when we consider that the resources of this work came from the minority of Catholics, and in this minority comparatively few rich Catholics have participated according to their means and obligations. It is a matter for sincere congratulation and rejoicing that the efforts of the last few years have elicited many generous bequests. There is no need to plead or beg if we but state our case and make our needs known and lay stress upon this Christian obligation.

The pulpit and press must enter into partnership in reaching the duty of charity. Let our people not be asked to give the loose change which they carry about with them to charity. This is to aid the cause of charity as one would a beggar who approached looking for help. Rather let our Catholic people be told that in the quiet of their homes they should sit down and by a mathematical calculation take into account their total revenue of the year. By a conscientious judgment they should decide on a percentage of their income for charity. The state by legislation fixes the tax on incomes. The Church asks for a self-imposed tax. Generosity and love of neighbor will direct you.

The faithful have the wonderful example of the clergy of the United States. There is not a more generous class in all the world. Do our parishes follow the example of our priests? Every parish should realize its obligation of giving a certain portion of its total revenue for the year to charity. One-fourth of all parish revenues in the early Church was set aside for charity. It is not a fact that the parish whose vision takes in the diocese and recognizes its obligation to the general interests of religion is able to do most within its own parochial limits? Even the smallest rural parish that is striving heroically for resources should make the investment, the divine investment, if you will, of contributing something to charity each year.

Every religious community should recognize the necessity of intentional charity. The laws of the Church may be considered rigorous in forbidding religious communities to contract debts without due guarantees, but every religious house, every institute, every congregation and every order which in a spirit of generosity sets aside for the poor and needy sick a certain percentage of its annual revenue will call down many blessings from heaven. This will in no way interfere with the spirit of poverty which finds its expression in the personal privations which religious, especially Sisters, so cheerfully face. This generosity of religious communities to charity can be observed with due consideration for the regulations of each institute.

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(Concluded.)

Great Cardinals

From the earliest ages of Christianity Cardinals have shaped and made history, ecclesiastical and profane. They loom out on the horizon as statesmen, theologians, writers, saints. In no small measure the history of the Cardinalate is the history of the Church, and even of the State.

To pass over living Cardinals, English-speaking people are familiar with the career of Cardinal Wolsey, Lord High Chancellor of Henry VIII, hurled by him down from the pinnacle of power; then uttering those solemn words:

Had I served my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies.

They have read of Cardinal Pole, near akin to Henry VIII; even in exile hunted and harassed by him; even then lacking only two votes of being chosen Pope.

Next comes Cardinal Blessed John Fisher, jailed, beheaded, drawn and quartered by the same royal monster, for disapproval of his repudiation of his lawful wife, Katherine of Aragon, in order to marry a paramour, Anne Boleyn.

Nearer to our own time flourished Cardinal Wiseman, the Syrian scholar, the linguist, writer and first head of the newly constituted English hierarchy.

Manning, champion of the laboring classes.

Newman, the original, subtle thinker; master and model of English undefiled; wielder of the stateliest style in our language; a writer whose influence is still fruitful among those who grope after religious truth.

The world is yet mourning over the death of Cardinal Gibbons, regarded as our foremost citizen, known to the ends of the earth for his interest in every human movement; for his patriotism; his wondrous tact; his insight into the problems confronting our generation. No question was too great nor too small for his keen mind; no suffering, no need, too far away for his heart.

The French regard Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin as the sources of France's pre-eminence under Louis XIV; the Spaniards recognize Cardinal Ximenez as their greatest statesman. He was the first to publish a polyglot Bible and was the founder of the University of Alcalá.

In speculative sciences stand by the side of St. Thomas Aquinas, that Cardinal who is styled the Seraphic Doctor, St. Bouaventura, who shone in the Church, not with the cold light of the north land, but like a flame, radiating both heat and light.

Constipation

THE CAUSE OF MANY ILLS.

Constipation is one of the most frequent ailments at the same time one of the most curable of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule of every one as it is of supreme importance to health that the bowels be kept regular.

Keep your bowels properly regulated by the use of MILBURN'S LAXATIVE PILLS.

and you will enjoy the very best of health.

Beautiful Catholic Fashions Of Speech

It is no more than natural that the words of greeting or farewell exchanged by men and women meeting or parting should bear witness to the speakers' faith and their religious spirit; in those instances which have long been associated and farthest Catholic.

The only word of that kind still daily and generally used in modern English is a survival from the times when the English were a Catholic people—when England boasted of being known as 'Our Lady's Dowry.' That one word is 'goodbye,' a contraction of the pious phrase, 'God be with you.'

Staunchly Catholic Ireland has retained several beautiful forms of address which may be heard any day throughout St. Patrick's Isle—except, indeed in Protestant, unfriendly Ulster.

'God save all here,' when entering a neighbor's house, and 'God's blessing upon you,' are two of these lovable, warm-hearted expressions of true Christian feeling.

An especially admirable greeting is that which prevails to the exclusion of any other sort among the rural natives of the almost wholly Catholic parts of Germany, Austria, the lands known as Bavaria and Tyrol, notably there, when two men or women or children meet, one of them will say to the other, 'Gelobt, Jesus Christus!' (Praised be Jesus Christ!) and the other will respond, 'Auf Erwigkeit, Amen!' (Forever and ever, Amen!)

Throughout the Latin countries of Europe—France, Spain, Portugal and Italy—countries which despite the lamentable fact that they have been 'bad children' for the last fifty years or so, are at heart loving children of Holy Church—the principal word of parting is, 'Adieu,' 'Adios,' 'Addio,' meaning, 'I commend you to God's care.'

Such gloriously Catholic declarations of faith made by means of greetings and farewells between friends or acquaintances hundreds of times each day—in Ireland, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, cause the American Catholic to wish that custom in English speaking countries and the English language allowed him also to be a frequent confessor of the faith after a similar fashion. However, even as things now are, he can give his religious self no little satisfaction every day by using the word goodbye with a thorough remembrance of its old-time meaning of God be with you!

Watch Your Stomach.

DON'T GET DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is one of the most difficult diseases of the stomach there is to cure, but not too much. Drink too much, eat too much tobacco. You make the stomach work overtime. You make it perform more than it should be called on to do. The natural result is that it is going to rebel against the amount of work put on it. It is only a matter of a short time before dyspepsia follows.

Bardach Blood Bitters

The remedy you require to restore the stomach to a normal, healthy condition so that the food no longer causes distress, but is thoroughly digested and assimilated, and goes on its way making the blood and bones, nerve and muscle.

Look. Read. Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!

We study the business. We know what suits a young man

We know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

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April 14, 1920-19

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

EXCISE TAX

LICENSES

Retailers, Jewellers, Manufacturers and Sales Tax Licenses are required under the Amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, are ready for issue, and application forms may be had from the undersigned.

Firms not in possession of Licenses on the 15th November, 1920, will be subject to penalty as provided in the Act.

PENALTY

For neglect or refusal to take out a License shall be a sum not exceeding

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

F. J. CASEY,

Collector of Inland Revenue for Charlottetown.

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The old year took away, for ever, we hope, the old burden of war prices. For months conditions have been working toward the great climax that brought the remarkable merchandise that is here assembled for this our greatest January Carnival of Economy.

The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in January buying in our store.

2nd. We have combed the markets—taking utmost advantage of the opportunities created by far sighted manufacturers who were ready to co-operate with us in presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be possible, for the next six months, at least.

We can just see the delight of our Customers when they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every department of our store, and then realize that prices are away down to the bottom, where it is a pleasure to buy things.

Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES. We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new goods and accept large losses on our own mark-downs—to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Management and

THE MOST STIRRING PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN.

No matter what you need or desire, now is the best time for matters to come to buy it. Some of the reasons are told on this page; but scores of others are here that can get no mention today, even in this broad space.]

Patons, Ltd

January 5, 1921-1f

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The Herald

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Parliament Dissolved

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MANIFESTO

To the people of Canada—Parliament has been dissolved. The people of Canada, its men, and, for the first time, its women are called upon to determine, in what will inevitably be a contest far reaching and momentous in its outcome, what shall be, through the strenuous journey that very plainly lies ahead of us, the character and direction of our policy.

I have been a member of the Government through eight eventful years, and its leader for something more than one. The Government has conducted Canada's affairs through a devastating war. It has met and surmounted unprecedented difficulties, and survived the crises that such a war brings in its train. It has formulated policies by means of which the sufferings of the conflict have been and are being ameliorated and its loss and wreckage repaired. To the demands of those trying years it has devoted all its energies, and is prepared now with vigor undiminished to lead the way through the danger and unsettlement which, in common with other countries, we are passing through.

What has been achieved both in war effort and its many fields, and in our more domestic after-war activities designed to steady and direct the transition from belligerency to peace, is a total so vast when related to our population that even yet we cannot adequately measure its merits or its proportions. We are still too close to the events. A useful standard by which to gauge the efficiency of Canada's performance is a comparison with the corresponding achievements of any other nation. By such standard neither this nor any future generation of Canadians need ever fear to have their country judged.

If the leadership of the Government in all this work is subjected to attack we are prepared to meet that attack. But neither the Government nor the National Liberal and Conservative party that supports it seeks to monopolize or to turn to partisan advantages credit that belongs to the whole nation, and that constitutes now its richest legacy and asset for the future; much less would we take to ourselves any part of the glory that belongs alone to those who braved the foe in battle. History will, with the utmost impartiality, separate the permanent from the transient and distinguish big things from small; will condemn where there has been mistake, and will do full justice to plans boldly conceived and unflinchingly carried through.

For some years past, and very emphatically in recent years, a determined movement has been on foot seeking to reverse the tariff policy of the Dominion. The official Opposition in the House of Commons, now led by Hon. Mackenzie King, has made repeated and varied demands in Parliament for the wiping out of tariff schedules. Finally, that party was called into convention in August, 1919, which convention unanimously passed the following resolution:

That the best interest of

Canada demand that substantial reductions in the burden of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance.

First—Diminishing the very high cost of living, which presses so severely on the masses of the people.

Second—Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

That to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors; mining and saw mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw materials entering into the same.

That revision downward of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the cost of wearing apparel, footwear, and other articles of general consumption, other than luxuries, as well as on raw materials entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

And the Liberal party here pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power.

This resolution, though frequently evaded, and more often avoided, sometimes paraded to entice allies, sometimes suborned to conciliate friends, nevertheless stands as the solemnly recorded unanimous pledge of the Hon. Mackenzie King and his party. It is not a declaration of principle, but a concrete, binding commitment to specific acts.

But a stronger and more menacing enemy has arisen. For some years past there has been growing up first on the prairies of the west and later through selected parts of Eastern Canada, a party backed by a costly and persistent propaganda, the purpose of which is to reverse the tariff policy of this country. This movement, led by the Hon. T. A. Crerar and Mr. H. W. Wood, has also set down its immediate tariff demands in black and white. They need not be here repeated. The resolution of the Liberal convention, quoted above, substantially embodies, indeed was modelled upon the platform of the Wood-Crerar party. The latter, however, demand also the free entry of coal and vehicles, unrestrictive reciprocity with the United States, and free trade with England within five years. The Federal Liberal party of Alberta, merging its demands in the Agrarian platform, has officially demanded as well free trade with the United States within five years. There is no need of drawing fine distinctions. The great mass of those subscribing to these demands are determined opponents of any protective system in this country, and their goal they are resolved to reach, by as rapid means as they can command.

The immediate enactments which both sections of the opposition are pledged to put into effect inevitably mean the abandonment of the protective system. No system can be defended or can continue which strips hundreds of the most essential industries of this country of all protection and leaves less important duties in the enjoyment of tariff protection. It is, therefore, beyond dispute, both because of the intent of the vast majority behind these programmes and

because of the logical consequence of the programmes themselves, that the real thing we are called upon to resist at the present time is a free trade policy for Canada. The United States protective tariff, much reduced in 1913, was last March restored to the most prohibitive level in force for many years. Even as their tariff stood they had sold this country in the last five years goods to the value of nearly 1,800 million dollars over and above the value of all they bought from us. They have now imposed high customs taxes with a view of purchasing still less from us, and as a part of such policy they have placed almost prohibitive barriers against farm products of this country. Our dollar is already at a serious discount in the United States mainly because of our excessive purchases there compared with our sales. Under these circumstances it is indeed hard to conceive how serious-minded Canadians can suggest as the proper course for us the wiping out entirely of our present moderate duties on farm products coming into Canada, and the general levelling down of our tariff in order that while we are compelled to sell them less we may be induced to purchase more. To follow such advice means the loss of additional millions in the discount of our money. It means grossly unfair competition for the great mass of the farmers of Canada. It means the curtailment or the closing down of many scores of industries, the discouragement and contraction of our towns and cities, and the impairment of the best market for the products of our farms. It means the surrender of a self-contained, aggressive, industrial nation, and reversion to a position where dependence upon a more favorable American fiscal policy will become more and more a national separation. The spirit of this country will not tolerate a course so weak and disastrous.

The war is a memory, and a proud memory, but it is no longer an issue. Canada from 1914 to 1918 under the splendid leadership of Sir Robert Borden passed through one of those crises that reshape the soul of the people. We must now face with courage the gigantic task of reconstruction. We must sustain and improve services already established for assisting those who especially suffered from the war; we must choose policies that accord with our aspirations as a nation, that are suited to the present stage of our development, to our surroundings in the world, and to the troubled age in which we live.

By tradition, by the sense of common inheritance, and of common ideals, the Dominion of Canada aspires to one destiny and one only—a destiny than which there is no nobler—highly placed within the British Empire. I am convinced there is no single thing more vital to the best interest of the world than that the British Empire, as at present constituted, should be maintained. We enjoy the fullest autonomy, and that autonomy is not challenged, and never shall be challenged. For the maintenance of the British Empire as a league of autonomous nations there are common burdens that all must share, but these burdens are light, and the advantages abundant, in comparison with either the burdens or advantages of any other destiny than can be conceived. Sentiment and interest are in accord in upholding British connection.

Forty-two years ago Canada adopted, and ever since has consistently maintained, a protective tariff. At the time the Canadians decided on this policy experience had driven home two very important conclusions:

1. Our nearest to the United States was tending to drain the resources of our young country into the larger manufacturing establishments of the republic, there to employ American workmen in their development and American railways and other commercial interests in their distribution and sale. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians, workmen and others, were accordingly compelled to emigrate.

2. After this process had continued a change in American policy resulting in the imposition of a high protective tariff against us threw Canada into a state of reaction and depression, and to escape this penalty there was

strong temptation to assume a submissive or dependent relationship towards the United States.

Acting on the light of these experiences, the Canadian people decided to build up an industrial system of their own. To this develop our own resources and keep our people here earning wages and salaries and profits therefrom, a protective tariff was essential. A study of the last 40 years will clearly show that the conclusions drawn by our fathers in 1878 were sound and right conclusions. Those years have been years of continuous development through good times and ill; the markets of our towns and cities have become more and more the reliance of our agricultural producers. The value of our manufacturing, mineral and agricultural production has multiplied many times over. Being able to depend largely on an ever expanding home market, we have produced upon a scale that enabled us to enter markets abroad, and so successful have we been that the trade of Canada has multiplied many times over and over again. Our exports last year were 14 times in value what they were in 1890, and four times what they were as late as 1910. Our total trade is now over seven times what it was 20 years ago.

Indeed, the per capita trade of Canada stands in front of the larger nations of the world, and has stood as high as 2-1-2 times the per capita trade of the United States. We have taken the strong, self-reliant course, and have been able to pursue that course and maintain our prosperity regardless of the policy of any other nation.

Against the tariff proposals of Hon. Mackenzie King and others, whom in this contest he represents, against the tariff proposals of Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar, and all whom they represent, I ask the people of Canada to pronounce.

Already there is unsettlement of business conditions resulting in unemployment and loss to all classes. A persistent anti-protection campaign, resulting in uncertainty and lack of confidence, has so disturbed and curtailed production as to account for many thousands being out of work today. A decisive verdict by the Canadian people will be the signal for returning confidence, for renewed productive activities, and for better times. The laboring population of our country will be the first to benefit by such a verdict, and would be the heaviest sufferers should the tried and proven policy of this country be exchanged for manifestly fallacious theories, Canadian farmers would soon find that with the reduction or destruction of our industrial centres would pass away not only their most profitable market, but, at the same time, the source of the greater portion of our revenue, with the result that the burden of taxation would thereafter have to be borne more and more by themselves. The time has come to settle this issue, and the well-being of one and all depends upon it being settled right.

There are other subjects of importance, and these I have on several platforms discussed and shall again discuss. As respects one and all my position has been and shall be definite, understandable and consistent. There is no topic of public interest that we wish to evade; there can be no attack that we are not eager and able by the presentation of facts to repel. We have carried through these years a responsibility unprecedented in its magnitude, and for the discharge of that responsibility we are prepared to answer through all portions of the Dominion and all classes of the people of Canada.

On the shoulders of the people themselves the responsibility now is placed. They must decide, and I pray that the gravity of that decision every man and every woman will fully comprehend. They must decide between sure and ordered progress and perilous experiment; they must decide between the certain fruits of a strong and stable Government, and that sterility and despair which can be the only product of class alliances and the balancing of groups; they must decide between a tariff policy which, in Canada's position, is the very root of her prosperity, and the progressive absorption of Canadian industries

and with them Canadian manhood and womanhood in the ever expanding system of the United States.

To the women of Canada, I make special appeal. The Government now in office, supported by the party which I have the honor to lead, extended to you three years ago the Federal franchise. Your rights of suffrage are now in every respect the same as the suffrage rights of men. This was done voluntarily as an act of justice. The services of women in the war had been such that in the judgment of the Government and the party that supported their qualifications for franchise had been demonstrated and their right to franchise had been earned. Nevertheless there were those opposed to us who resisted the Government's action in this regard, and who still insist that such action was wrong. My appeal to women is not, however, on any ground peculiar to themselves, but my

appeal to them is earnestly and thoroughly to study the great issues that now confront their country, and conscientiously to seek a conclusion on that issue from the standpoint of country-loving Canadians to refuse steadfastly to be moved by reckless and unsupported calumnies of public men or by the cry of prejudice or by class appeal. Through the long struggle of the war the women of our country proved themselves equal with man in stern, unselfish patriotism and fervent devotion to duty. I confidently hope that in the execution of the trust reposed in them now they will prove to be a steady and enlightening force in our public life, that they will show forth an example of public conduct dictated by love of country alone, and will thus vindicate to all the world their rights to share with men their responsibility for public affairs.

(Signed) ARTHUR MEIGHEN

BUY YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR NOW.. Big Stocks Now Ready at Lowest Prices.. GET OUR NEW RUBBER PRICES! LOWEST YET ALLEY & CO. Ltd FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN Agents for the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Ltd. of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited. COME HERE FOR FOOTWEAR

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MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd The Men's Store School Opens Tuesday, September 6th



The Boys Need New Outfits! They Are Here After a summer of baseball, tennis, tree climbing, haymaking, boating, roughing it generally, they'll need new clothes for next week. The new clothes are here—the best range we have ever offered you. 25 Boys' Tweed Suits, in browns, greys and dark mixed tweeds, Norfolk and plain loose belt models. Sizes for boys from 7 to 12. Get one before they are picked up. \$5.95 40 Boys' good, strong Tweed Suits, in good dark shades of browns, greys and mixed tweeds. You will find these a great school suit for the boys. Sizes for boys from 8 to 14 years. Your choice. \$6.95 25 Boys' Blue Serge Suits, about 70 in the lot, to clear at a big saving to you. Here is your chance to get a real suit at a small price. They come in fancy browns, greens and grey tweeds. Sizes for boys from 8 to 17 years. \$9.00 Other Boys' Suits at \$11.50, \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50 Small Boys' Juvenile Suits for boys from 3 to 9 years, in plain blue, brown and grey tweeds. \$5.00 and \$5.50 Boys' Blue Serge Sailor Suits, good heavy weight for fall. Sizes for boys from 3 to 10 years. \$10.00 September 7, 1921.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. Physician and Surgeon Office and Residence: 105 Kent Street CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

McKinnon & McLean Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 2nd of September, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the Charlottetown Rural Route, No. 3, from the 1st of January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stanley Bridge and at the office of the District Superintendent. H. W. WOODS, Acting District Superintendent, Office of District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John, N.B., July 22nd, 1921. August 17, 1921—31

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 9th September, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the Murray River Rural Route, No. 1, from the 1st of January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Murray River and at the office of the District Superintendent. H. W. WOODS, Acting District Superintendent, Office of District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John, N.B., August 1st, 1921. August 17, 1921—31

Canadian-West Land Regulations The sole head of a family (21 yrs male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta applications must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may acquire an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after acquiring homestead on rent and cultivate 50 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and a house worth \$300.00. When Dominion Lands are surveyed or posted for entry, return 1 soldier who has served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior authorized publication.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th September, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the New Wiltshire Rural Route No. 2, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of New Wiltshire, and at the office of the District Superintendent. H. W. WOODS, Acting District Superintendent, Office of District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John, N.B., July 29th, 1921. August 10, 1921—31

The Prime Minister's Visit.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, has, this week, honored our Province, and in words of burning eloquence and logical force expounded to the people the fiscal policy of the National Liberal and Conservative Party of which he is the head.

In the brief time at his disposal, in the midst of a strenuous programme of public meetings, the Prime Minister spoke in each of the three Counties of this Province. King's County was the first of the three to receive the distinguished statesman.

Monday forenoon he was met by a delegation from the National Liberal and Conservative Association of Prince Edward Island, headed by Mr. J. D. Stewart, K. C., Mr. James McIsaac, M. P., and Senator McLean.

At 12 o'clock the party landed, while the band from Charlottetown played "O Canada." The Mayor of Georgetown, Mr. J. Howard MacDonald, then stepped forward and read an address of welcome to the Prime Minister and was followed by Mr. J. D. Stewart, who extended a welcome on behalf of the party.

The Prime Minister replied briefly and expressed the pleasure he had in making this, the second, visit to Prince Edward Island. He recognized that Prince Edward Island was one of the most important provinces in Canada, as her sons had risen to places of prominence and outstanding importance not only in the Dominion but in the United States as well.

Half an inch of snow is reported to have fallen Thursday evening of last week at Marquette, Man. A light snow also is reported from Reaburn. These are the first reports of snow in that province.

A sixteen foot open boat named the "Vet," believed by the police to be that in which two Halifax youths, Arthur Sprague and J. H. Eagle, started from that port on a cruise to Vancouver, B. C., was found half submerged near Sakonnet Light in Narragansett Bay on the 6th.

An airplane crashed on the 7th near the Manston airdrome, London, from a height of 200 feet, and a flying officer and four mechanics were killed. A strong wind was blowing at the time and the machine burst into flames.

Representatives of the old-time Conservative and Liberal parties met in Hamilton, Ont., on the 4th in the Royal Connaught Hotel and formed a National Liberal and Conservative party for Hamilton.

The meeting was a most successful one. The following statement was handed to the press: "That Arthur Meighen has made an impression on the thinking people of this city, was shown last night at a joint meeting of erstwhile Conservatives and Reformers."

Local and Other Items

The Prime Minister was then introduced by the Chairman, and received with rousing cheers by the audience. Premier Meighen delivered a most admirable, comprehensive and exhaustive address on public questions of the day.

At the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech, Senator McLean, was called for by the audience, and delivered a brief and eloquent address, which was warmly applauded.

The Premier and his party then motored to Charlottetown, where two monster meetings, assembled in the Strand and Prince Edward Theatres, were addressed in the evening. Tuesday forenoon the party proceeded to Summerside, where great meetings were held in the afternoon.

At the close of the Summerside meetings the Premier and his party crossed to Point du Chene on the "Margaret," and proceeded thence to Moncton, where meetings were held Tuesday evening.

Local and Other Items

ELECTION DAY.—Tuesday, Dec. 6th is officially announced as voting day for the general elections. Nominations will be made November 22. Parliament is being summoned to meet January 17th.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., first year in arts has about 200 students registered, a record number, and almost evenly divided between young men and women. Last year the total first year arts registration was 152.

The British Columbia Agent-General in London has secured for his province contracts for structural timber for naval dockyards. The Director of Naval Contracts gives assurance that preference will be accorded Dominion products in the awarding of any future contract.

The steamer Quest, having on board Sir Ernest Shackleton and his party on their way to the Antarctic on a trip of exploration expected to last for four years, has been placed in a difficult position by a heavy storm off Cape Da Rosa, west of Lisbon. She has asked that help be sent.

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Local and Other Items

London, Oct. 11.—Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, who resigned here yesterday from Geneva where he attended the second assembly of the League of Nations, was this morning sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. The ceremony took place at Buckingham Palace.

On the last day of the meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations it was agreed to alter the article relating to contributions from the different states toward the expenses of the league, the result being that the Canadian contribution will be substantially reduced next year. The question of repayment of part of this year's contribution to Canada and other nations which appear to have been over-assessed was also considered, and it was recommended that reimbursement be made when the league obtains a surplus.

The severest storm in many years swept Newfoundland on the 6th, causing great damage on land and destroying much property along the coast. A heavy toll among the fishing vessels on the seaboard and the Labrador coast was feared. One man was electrocuted at St. John's by falling on a live wire, and three other persons were seriously injured. The full force of the gale was felt along the east coast, and it may be that later reports will tell of disaster among the ships of the fishing fleet. Communication with the north has been badly disrupted.

DIED

McISAAC.—At St. Ann's, Hope River, on Oct. 4th, Edward A. McIsaac, R. I. P.

McRAE.—At Brookfield, Edward R. McRae, age 61 years.

MUTCH.—At Vancouver on Sept. 25th, 1921, Eva, beloved wife of Bert H. Mutch, and daughter of the late Henry MacGregor of Lot 18.

CATTLE

We would like to hear from anyone having Beef or Dairy Cattle to dispose of.

We also handle Hay, Straw, Fruits, Potatoes, Vegetables, Meats, Poultry, Butter and Eggs, and will be pleased to sell anything farmers may send us.

THE FARM SUPPLY CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants. Box 290. Phone S 544. Cor. Bell and Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. Sept. 28, 1921—31

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island. Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be nominated. The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and two other newspapers in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly

Canadian National Railways. The National Way. Across Canada. The Continental Limited. Dep. Montreal, Bonaventure St. 9:00 P.M. Daily. Fastest Time. Short Line Superior Road Bed. All Steel Equipment. Through Compartment-Observation-Library Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Dining and Colonist Cars and Coaches. For Fares, Reservations, &c., apply to W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent. W. M. FLYNN, Station Ticket Agent. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent. September 21, 1921—51

Look. Read. Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man.

We know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00. Suits, Ready-to-Wear... \$15.00 to \$36.00.

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to success.

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price... \$1.00 to \$4.00.

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50.

MacLELLAN BROS.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE. EXCISE TAX LICENSES.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association OF CANADA

An Exclusively Catholic and Canadian Fraternal Insurance Company for Men and Women. Incorporated by Act of Dominion Parliament. Adequate Rates, Whole Life and Twenty and Thirty Years Assessment Policies.

Over Eight Million Dollars Paid to the Families of Deceased Members.

For further information address J. E. H. HOWISON, Grand Secretary, 59 St. Denis St., Montreal, P. Q. April 14, 1920—1y

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. F. J. CASEY, Collector of Inland Revenue for Charlottetown.

W. E. Bentley, K. G. & F. A. Bentley. McLEOD & BENTLEY. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. J. D. STEWART. Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. NEWSBY BLOOM. Branch Office, Georgetown. FIRE INSURANCE. Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW. CALL UP. DEBLOIS BROS. Water Street, Phone 211. C. LYONS & Co.

Now the Prices you've been waiting for are here



The old year took away, for ever, we hope, the old burden of war prices. For months conditions have been working toward the great climax that brought the remarkable merchandise that is here assembled for this our greatest January Carnival of Economy.

The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in January buying in our store.

2nd. We have combed the markets—taking utmost advantage of the opportunities created by far sighted manufacturers who were ready to co-operate with us in presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be possible, for the next six months, at least.

We can just see the delight of our Customers when they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every department of our store, and then realize that prices are away down to the bottom, where it is a pleasure to buy things.

Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES.

We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new goods and accept large losses on our own mark down to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Management and

THE MOST STIRRING PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN.

No matter what you need or desire, now is the best time for months to come to buy it. Some of the reasons are told on this page; but scores of others are here that can get no mention today, even in this broad space.

Patons, Ltd

January 5, 1921—4f

Furs. Furs.

—SHIP TO US DIRECT—

THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID AND EQUITABLE GRADING MADE

—NO DELAYS AT ANY POINT—

We are registered with and recognized by the United States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors for Customs under licence P. B. F. 30 and you can send your furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit to marked "Furs of Canadian Origin," and your furs will come right through.

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit us sending out altering price lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising fur company, as we cut out all middleman's profit in dealing direct with you.

St. Louis Fur Exchange

5th & Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Queen Of The Seasons

All is divine Which the Highest has made Through the days that He wrought...

The Ring That Wandered

(Continued) I had my kid hopes—but the ring was never used. Wasn't it Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm...

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—its outward application. Take it. she lick him so much he can't stand up before her feet.

For DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.



GIVES INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF

It has been a household remedy for the past 70 years. You can always rely on it in time of need to do just what we claim for it.

CATTLE

We would like to hear from anyone having Beef or Dairy Cattle to dispose of.

Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island Rules Relating to Private Bills. 36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session...

BUY YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR .. NOW ..

Big Stocks Now Ready at Lowest Prices

.. GET OUR .. NEW RUBBER PRICES I LOWEST YET

ALLEY & CO. Ltd FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

Agents for the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Ltd. of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited.

Live Stock Breeders

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various breeders and their stock.

CARTERS Feed, Flour & Seed Store

WE SELL FLOUR WE BUY OATS The Best Brands are: Robin Hood, Victory, Beaver, Gold Medal, Queen City.

Garter & Co. Ltd.

Try Eureka Tea

Fleischman's Yeast

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.

Advertise in The Herald.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd The Men's Store

School Opens Tuesday, September 6th



The Boys Need New Outfits! They Are Here

After a summer of baseball, tennis, tree-climbing, haymaking, boating, roughing it generally, they'll need new clothes for next week.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. McKinnon & McLean

Physician and Surgeon BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 16th September 1921.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 9th September, 1921.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th September 1921.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th September 1921.

Acting District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John, N.B., August 10, 1921.