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# THREE ELOQUENT AND INSPIRING ADDRESSES BY CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES AND PREMIER AT STRAND THEATRE ON FRIDAY NIGHT

### Every Issue of the Election Campaign was Fully Discussed—Magnificent Record of the Conservatives With Regard to Securing the Just Rights of this Province, Compared to Inattention and Laxity of the Liberals—Conservative Federal Policy is Clearly and Comprehensively Defined.

At the big Conservative demonstration at the Strand Theatre on Friday night, Mr. W. A. Stewart, the chairman, opened the meeting with some preliminary remarks. He said the audience was going to hear the political affairs of Canada discussed as they ought to be, in a way that would convince everybody that it was the duty of the people of Canada to elect a Conservative Government on September 14th to elect a Government led by Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, and supported in this Province by Messrs. Myers and Messervey. Mr. Messervey, then called upon, was greeted with enthusiastic hand-clapping and cheering. He said it was a great pleasure for him to once more appear before the people of Charlottetown, and to thank them for the splendid vote they gave him at the last election. He was pleased to appear on the same platform with Mr. Bell, an honest man who would give his hearers the truth, and would tell them all about the Customs probe from first hand information. Mr. Bell had been returned in Hamilton last year by a majority of 11,000.

#### Maritime Rights

The speaker said he wished to speak for a few moments on Maritime Rights and also the Rights of Prince Edward Island. Some of the things he here knew quite well that there were. The Island members in the last house had very little power because they were divided. To gain what it wanted this Province needed more combined support. It bought a great deal from Ontario and Quebec, and almost all its money to these provinces. It was true that their manufacturers. Because of these interests Mr. Bell and his associates should help this Province and the Maritimes in every way possible. Halifax, one of the best natural ports in the world, was almost wholly neglected, and St. John's which had C. P. R. connection, was also given but very little of the country's exports in wheat. What was needed was reduced freight rates, so that the shippers might be induced to export from Maritime ports. Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island would benefit by the increased trade.

#### Fast Atlantic Line

A fast Atlantic line to Halifax was also desirable, for it would bring more immigrants into these parts. A great amount of dredging was necessary for the route to Montreal, and there were also many navigation dangers connected with it. The Halifax line would be a splendid connection, and it was going to be secured, the speaker believed, if fighting men were sent to Ottawa from Prince Edward Island and the rest of the Maritimes. The coal and iron industry of Cape Breton should be fostered by a coke industry in Upper Canada. Betterment of conditions there would mean more work for the longshoremen here. The longshoremen were honest and true men who worked night and day, rain or shine. The country should stand by them and help them in every way possible. Prince Edward Island also wanted assistance in getting a new car-ferry. The present boat might go out of commission at any time. All the Island members wanted it. The speaker had asked that it be put in the estimates at the last session, but the Liberals didn't do that. The Island also wanted a first class train service from Sackville. It didn't want to be humbugged by great loss of time in changing autos on and off the ferry or by the present inconvenience of making passengers climb on and off the boat. At Canso these things didn't exist. The people went right across without waits or changing, and the Island wanted the same thing. It was going to get it too.

#### South Shore Line

The electric line along the South Shore to Borden was another object that Mr. Myers and the speaker would work for. Many surveys had been made along the South Shore when elections were on, but the present Conservative candidates were determined they would have this line. The oyster industry here, continued Mr. Messervey, should also be under the control and supervision of the Dominion Government. The extensions now being made to the wharf, increasing its warehouse accommodation and accommodation for vessels, should pave the way to a British connection. The Island should insist on the British connection, and it wanted Mr. Bell's help in the matter. The West Indies treaty was a good thing, but proper steamers were necessary before the project could be successful. Freight would also

have to be adjusted, and the ships would be unloaded and loaded right at Island ports. Moncton, continued Mr. Messervey, had too much to say in the management of the railway. By and by they would be trying to close down the local shops altogether. The Island was not going to put up with that kind of thing. The gravel pit at Surrey was also a good thing. All that was needed was a small siding in there and the Island must get it. If it couldn't get it by itself, it would have the rest of the Maritimes to help it.

#### Frost Proof Warehouses

Frost proof warehouses, said Mr. Messervey, should be installed in many places on Prince Edward Island. If the farmers shipped by refrigerator or protected cars all the year round they could command far better prices for their produce. The Murray Harbor line must also be standardized. The West, led by the Progressives got anything they wanted. Prince Edward Island was going to do the same. The speaker said he was in favor of soldiers' revaluation. He had never voted against anything the returned soldier wanted. He would rather resign than do anything against the returned men. He didn't like taxes, but the country could not be run without money.

#### Fishing Industry

In Nova Scotia the fishermen used about three hundred sail boats in their industry. That could be done here too, and fishing villages could be built up. There was lots of fish around the Island shores, for that was where many Nova Scotians came now, and the Grand Banks were always available. The fish could be shipped to different parts of the world quite easily. This would bring about the need of a small drydock or slip here. Charlottetown, the capital of the Province, was entitled to that, Halifax, St. John's, and other places had dry-docks, slips, wharves, wharves, wharves. The American duty against fish pelts the speaker called mean and contemptible. It was 117,000,000 people placing their heel on 88,000. The Americans were trying to kill the local industry. They were wasting all the fish they could get. They were also trying to deplete this country, the richest in the world. They were trying to take our life blood from us, but they wouldn't do it long. In conclusion Mr. Messervey said that he and his colleagues would do all that they could for Prince Edward Island, and anything that they said could be relied on.

#### Hon. J. H. Myers

Mr. Myers, who arose to speak amid loud cheers, assured the audience that it gave him great pleasure to address the intelligent electors of the capital city of the finest Province in Canada. They were now drawing near the close of one of the most important campaigns since Confederation. He thanked all who had worked in the interests of his country, and he was glad that they could all be benefited by the very best efforts of which those workers were capable. All that was needed now to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion was a good hard day's work on Tuesday. He thanked those who had taken part in the ball and platform. A campaign had charge of the decorations of the hall and platform. A campaign had its bright spots as well as dark, and goodness knows it had its dark spots. It was well to know that the ladies as well as the gentlemen were taking an interest as they went along.

The Political Situation To understand just why the candidates were here it was necessary to review the political situation in the Dominion of Canada for the last five years. In 1917 Mr. Meighen had appealed for a renewal of his lease of office, and like every other government that appealed to the people after the war, he went down to defeat. The Liberal Government came into power with a scant majority of one over all other parties. The Progressives became at this time a new element in government. With all respect for the Progressive party the speaker said he maintained that Canada, or any other nation, could better be governed by two parties than by the group system. King in asking for dissolution in 1920 had said from this very platform that though he had still one and a half years to run, there were questions before the country of such importance that he wished to have a stronger majority in the House to cope with them. His four issues then were the fiscal, railway and immigration policies, and the reform of the duty against the Canadian farmer

who sent into the United States

opened, the history of that campaign was written and read. In stead of getting what he wanted Mr. King had got a whole lot less. He had been defeated in seven provinces out of nine, nine of his cabinet, including himself, had lost their seats, and Quebec, the strong hold of the Liberals, had given Mr. Meighen a vote of 100,000. As Mr. Meighen had commanded the largest following everyone naturally expected he would be called upon to form a government, and when that did not turn out to be the case there had been no constitutional question raised on that occasion. The Conservatives respected the decision of the Governor General and they still respected it today. When Mr. King prepared his speech from the Throne he fore shadowed the legislation that was to follow, but none of his four election promises was to be found there. These had been relegated to the background and instead legislation to buy the support of the Progressives had been put there. The members from the West did support Mr. King, until something happened, and the Customs probe came up. The speaker had dealt with the Customs issue on every platform in the County, but tonight the audience would hear a man who had himself sat on the investigation committee, who had the knowledge at first hand, and who would be able to give it as he had heard it.

#### King's Defeat

The people had been told that King had never been defeated on the floor of the House, but they knew differently. If Mr. King had never been defeated, and if he did not desire another election, as he said, why were the people and the candidates here tonight? King through out maintained the confidence of the House and the confidence of the electors of Canada. The people were also told by Liberals that the tariff was an issue in this campaign. That had always been and always would be an issue with any nation whose well-being was bound up in its tariff. The speaker said that the Conservatives were afraid to debate the question on certain occasions, but the speaker for one had never yet met the opponent whom he was afraid to meet on the platform. The President of the Conservative Association had asked the President of the Liberal Association if he would consent to a joint meeting in Charlottetown, and the answer had been no. The Liberals called the policy of the Conservatives a policy of high protection, and laid emphasis on the high. They sometimes called themselves free traders, and the Progressives loved that word. King had said in a Western town in Manitoba that he would, if he could, put free trade in force in Canada. Everybody knew that so far as industry and agriculture were concerned that free trade meant the doom of Canada. Free trade against the outside world was an absolute necessity because the standard of living here was higher than in competing countries. No one wanted to put the workmen there on the same level with those of Japan, Germany, or for that matter, England. Canada wanted a proper fiscal policy, and that was what the Conservatives meant revenue lost to the Exchequer, and would have to be made up by direct taxation. The speaker was at least one who hoped he would never live to see the day of free trade in Canada, Canadian industries, Canadian workers, reasonable dividends, were made possible by reasonable protection. Canada could not be a nation of farmers alone or manufacturers alone. The two went hand in hand. The manufacturer supplied machinery intended to build up industry not food to the manufacturer. Any politician intended to build up industry not only helped the workmen, but it helped the farmers as well, and Canada stood in the forefront in this regard. Notwithstanding what the Liberals said, tariff revision in the future would be downward instead of upward by reason of the tremendous amount of water power that still remained to be developed in this country. Only one eighth of its forty one million horse power of hydraulic energy was now put to use. This vast resource of cheap power stood for more workmen and better work.

#### Premier Stewart

Premier Stewart, whose address followed Mr. C. W. Bell's eloquent and enlightening speech on the Customs issue, said that the audience had listened first to candidates whom everyone felt confident would appear after Tuesday, he the next representative in the House. They had also listened to one of the ablest addresses ever delivered within the walls of this hall. The Premier said he would speak only of one phase of the campaign, one that touched the people very closely as citizens of Prince Edward Island, and himself as Premier of the Province. That was the status of this Province in the Canadian Confederation. He would content himself with making a few statements. As everybody knew, when the Province entered Confederation there were two subjects that were vital to the very life of the Island. One was the continuous steamship connection, and the other, though not expressly set forth, was agreed to verbally. It was that the Province should receive from the Federal Government such grants and subsidies as would prevent the necessity of the Province resorting to direct taxation. There had been failure in the performance of both these terms. Earlier than any other

#### Work for Laborers

Mr. Myers said he was interested in the laborer of Charlottetown and the whole Province. For the last few weeks he had been in many of their homes, and he had found a great deal of unemployment. He felt very sorry for the children of these people, and if here was anything he could do that would bring more work for them, he might be depended on to fight for it to a finish when he got to Ottawa. Their opponents said there was just as much work in the railway shops here today, as ever there was, but he had got different information from the railway men himself. And even if that had been the case, they shouldn't be satisfied with that. There was at least fifty percent more rolling stock today than there had been ten or fifteen years ago. If they were to get just fifty percent more work, they would be working for nothing. In conclusion Mr. Myers said the electors of Canada were face to face with a very important election. What were the people of Canada going to do? Would they put their faith in and endorse a Government that had been proven guilty? Would they put their faith in a man who had been proven guilty? The speaker said he believed the King Government would be relegated to the pages of ancient history. The people should poll their votes for Mr. Meighen and clean stable government. What had the Conservatives to offer in comparison with the Liberals? The Conservatives had 235 candidates in line against 199 Liberals and a hybrid mixture. The best that could be hoped for, should a Liberal Government be elected was another Progressive alliance.

#### Justice for Farmers

The farmers of Prince Edward Island, continued Mr. Myers, were entitled to their own place in the sun. They should be protected by the tariff in countries with which they traded. It was not fair for the American farmer to send products into Canada at less than half the duty against the Canadian farmer who sent into the United States

Their opponents said that a higher tariff on butter, for instance, would make no difference in the trade, but the reason for that was obvious. Because of its high protection the United States was able to find a market for all its butter within its own limits. The way they did business in America should be the way they do business in Canada. It was necessary to look after the consumer as well as the producer, but who knew just what that meant. For the last one hundred years political economists had been unable to decide the relationship between tariff and prices. But they did know that a protective policy increased population, and that increased population meant bigger and better markets for the farmer. The people were not that the Conservatives, by their protective policy, were going to ruin the seed potato industry of this Province. There was never a greater fallacy. There was no comparison between seed potatoes and butter. The Americans couldn't grow their own seed potatoes and would always have to come here for them. The speaker was in close touch with the Potato Growers Association, and with the buyers from the South. The latter were now moving to have Congress over and the duty instead of raising it. And the next Congress could be looked to do it.

The needs of Prince Edward Island, said the speaker, had been well covered by Mr. Messervey. Mr. Myers said he himself spoke more as a farmer than a business man, or he felt he knew the needs of the farmers of Prince Edward Island as well as any one. The Province today was a different country than it had been some years ago. Its farmers were now moving bulky produce, fertilizer and spray material, by the hundreds of tons, and potatoes by the millions of bushels. Transportation facilities were now very inadequate. A farmer who was twelve miles from a railway station was off the map, for that was too far to haul by horse or truck. All that was needed was to send men to Ottawa who had brains enough to know what the Province wanted, and backbone enough to fight for it. When the acts were placed fairly and fully before the members of Parliament surely they would be big enough and fair enough to vote the few million dollars that would make life here more easy to live. A second car ferry was needed, simply because transportation was increasing. It had increased here, so all way authorities said more in proportion than in any other section in the country. The Conservative Government had got the first one, and the speaker thought the electors had better take a chance on having the Conservatives get them the second one.

#### Liberal Assistance?

The war made it impossible for the further applications to be made, when the existence of the nation and the whole Empire hung in the balance. After the war another opportunity of renewing the demands, and making proper representation of the just claims of this Province. But there wasn't even an attempt made to prevent or press those claims. That condition existed until 1921, and absolutely nothing was ever attempted. The speaker never heard of such a thing during that time as Maritime Rights. Never a voice was raised by anyone in their support. When the change came in 1925 the Maritime Province showed their spirit and returned a solid body to Ottawa. These representatives were heard so frequently that Mr. King, though so deaf to and ignorant of Maritime Rights, was compelled to take some action. He appointed a Royal Commission. The leader of that Commission was an able man, and the speaker felt that so far as the case of this Province was concerned, he had been shown what Maritime Rights were, and that he would put the report of his committee so strongly that this Province would receive all or most of the things it had asked for. But all the Commission itself could do was make recommendations. After all the question of whether or not this Province was to receive its rights, rested on the government of Canada. It was important that they should have a government that was favorable to their requests, and sympathetic to the Maritimes generally.

What was the record of the two parties? Everything that had been received that, was of value had been secured from a Conservative Government. The car ferry, the wild gauge, subsidies, increased representation in the Federal House, these had all been given by the Conservatives. Mr. Meighen had shown that he understood and was sympathetic toward the people of the Maritimes, and prepared to give them what they asked for. On the other hand Mr. King had stated in plain terms his ignorance

of what Maritime Rights were, been obliged to resort to direct taxation. The Liberals boasted openly in regard to the subsidy recently granted, the Premier said that all that had been left for Liberals to do was pass an act in Council, and they had done it. Were the people of Prince Edward Island to go on asking their public services, giving attention to public health, starting their educational system, and giving themselves proportionately a greater extent than any other province? Or did they wish secure additions to their revenue and carry on in the way of should? They could not only that, but be given some relief from the burden of taxation here, the people of this Province, if supported the party of Mr. Meighen and sent his representatives in this Province to Ottawa, if they wanted to struggle on as they in the past, they should support Mr. King.

Charlottetown Exhibition Race Inadvertently the name of horse entered in the 2.40 Three Minute Class for the Charlottetown Exhibition race was omitted. Add to race No. 2.40 Three Minute Class as follows: No. 15—Shawnee Rose, dark mare by Colorado L. and Belle nominated by G. R. Bell, Charlottetown. P. E. I. entered owned by Michael McKenna, Vancouver, P. E. I. Add to race No. 4—Three Minute Class as No. 21 the same horse.

Two Schooners to Race GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12. Preliminary arrangements for a race between the fishing schooners Columbia and Henry Ford, here completed. It was announced here today. The races will be Oct. 2, 4, and 5. Protect your Foxes with "Pat Brand Fox Netting." "Dead galvanized before and after. Specially made for us. We have years to the largest Dealers in and are the largest Dealers in the West. Write for Prices. THE ROGERS HARDWARE CO. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

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