SPORTING NEWS

BIG LEAGUES

(Canadian Press.)

HALIFAX, Sept. 20—Saturday's baseball results:

National League.

New York 2 11 4
Chicago 6 12 4
Scott and Snyder; Blake and Hartnett.
Brooklyn 3 9 7
St. Louis 15 17 1
Grimes, Elliott and Taylor; Sherdel and Warwick.
Boston 1 10 0
Pittsburgh 2 13 1
Barnes and O'Neill; Aldridge and Smith.
Philadelphia 2 11 1
Cincinnati 7 15 0
Ulrich, Pierce and Henline; Rixey and Hargrave.

American League.

St. Louis 9 13 1
New York 6 12 3
Gaston, Hargrave and Dixon; Jones, Johnson and Bengough, Schang.

(Second Game.)

St. Louis 4 12 1
New York 0
Wingard and Hargrave; Hoffecker Shawkey, Luebbe and Bengough.
Cleveland 2 8 1
Boston 3 11 2
Miller, Bischoff and Myatt; Ehmke, Wingfield and Stokes.

(Second Game.)

Cleveland 5 12 0
Boston 0 6 5
Buckeye and Myatt; Keiffer, Thuiser and Bischoff.
Chicago 2 10 1
Washington 3 10 2
Faber, Thurston and Schalk; Ruether and Severeid.

(Second Game.)

Chicago 17 24 1
Washington 0 1 4
Lyons, Schalk and Crouse; Zachary, Ballou, Russell, Ruel and Bate.
Detroit 9 14 1
Philadelphia 5 11 3
Dauss and Bassler; Gray, Harriss, Groves and Cochrane, Perkins.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20—Philadelphia closed its season at Redland Field today by winning the last game 3—0 against the Reds. The locals got only three hits off Carlson.

Philadelphia 3 9 0
Cincinnati 0 3 3
Carlson and Wilson; Luque and Hargrave.

NEW YORK, Sept 20—Joe Bush was at his best today and shut out the Yankees by score 5—0 allowing them four hits. St. Louis rocked Pennock out of the box in the eighth.

Chicago 5 9 1
Washington 6 12 2
Edwards, Connally, Blankenship and Crouse, Schalk; Johnson, Marberry, Zachary and Ruel.

Postponed game—National League—Only three games scheduled.

American League—Only two games scheduled.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20—The Cardinals entrenched themselves in fourth place by winning today, 8 to 4. Dusty Mails twirled the victory, which was easy. The cards were leading all the way.

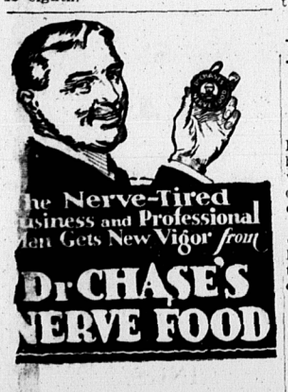
Brooklyn 4 8 3
St. Louis 8 13 0
Petty, Cantree, L. Brown, Osborne and Hargrave; Mails and Warwick.
St. Louis 5 17 0
New York 0 4 0
Bush and Dixon; Pennoch, Shawkey and Bengough.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—New York bade farewell to Chicago today after taking two games of the three games series, the final game by 6 to 2.

The batting of Meusel was a big factor in the giant victory. He cracked out four hits in five times up, one of them blows being a home run and another a two bagger which sent two runs home.

New York 6 10 1
Chicago 2 11 1
Fitzsimmons and Snyder; Bush Jones and Gonzales.

WASHINGTON, Sept 20—Washington captured the final game of the series with Chicago today 6 to 5 in 10 innings. A three run rally by the visitors in the eighth which knocked Walter Johnson from the box, tied the count at 5—5. Zachary who was trounced by the White Sox yesterday, pitched good ball for the two final innings and got credit for the victory.



The Nerve-Tired Business and Professional Men Gets New Vigor from DR CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

INSIDIOUS EYE STRAIN

We use this adjective advisedly.

Sufferers from Eyestrain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any eye defect.

The motive power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy.

Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eyestrain is present, a much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes, through their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy, may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body, and produce ill health.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

G. F. Hutcheson
Optometrist

Peterkin is Wanted By Flemming

FREDERICTON, Sept. 19.—Peterkin, 2.12¼, the sensational 4 year old pacer by Chestnut Peter which won his fifth straight race yesterday when he romped off with the stake for 2.24 pacers at the Fredericton 1925 Exhibition, is wanted by W. R. Fleming of Readville, Mass., for the stable he will campaign in 1926 on the Bay State Circuit and the Grand Circuit.

Regarding Peterkin as the most promising candidate in sight for the rich $10,000 Sage Park Stake for pacers and other similar pacing events, "Bill" Fleming has asked George W. Reed of Fort aFirfield, Maine, owner and driver of the chestnut pacer, to name his price.

Baseball Champions At Last Decided

The St. John team by defeating Bathurst on Saturday are now the baseball champions of New Brunswick and Springhill on Saturday defeated Westville and have earned the Nova Scotia championship.

The Charlottetown Abbies are champions of Prince Edward Island and now it only remains for the dates to be fixed for the playoff game for the Maritime Championship.

The Abbies have been ready for those games for the last few weeks and have been busy practicing so that they should be in pretty good condition to meet the teams from the Sister Provinces.

The Abbies have unfortunately lost one of their star performers since winning the Island championship in the person of Mr. Phil McQuaid, who has left the city for Detroit, Mich, where he has secured a good position, his many baseball pals and fans while regretting his departure wish him every success in his new field of labor.

Gertrude Ederle Given Welcome

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Miss Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swimming Association aquatic star, who is regarded as one of the foremost women swimmers of the world, will be tendered an elaborate welcome by the W. S. A. at the Hippodrome next Tuesday night. Miss Ederle now is on her way home after having failed in her attempt to swim the English Channel. President Murray Hulbert, of the Amateur Athletic Union, has consented to deliver an address of welcome.

The presentation of a handsome souvenir to Miss Ederle will be one of the features of the affair. Prominent athletes, including champions in many sports, and representatives of sports, society and business are expected to participate in the ceremonies.

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Hickey's Black Twist Tobacco
THE NICE BIG JUICY FIG
It is in a class of its own for flavor and quality
HICKEY & NICHOLSON
TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED.
Manufacturers Charlottetown

FREE-FOR-ALL TO JACK VOLO

FREDERICTON, Sept. 19.—The Fredericton harness race meet came to a close this afternoon after 11 heats had been raced in the third day's card. The 2.21 mixed class was the only event to go straight heats, Mac Aubrey capturing three in a row without much trouble. The Junior free-for-all was won by Jack Volo and the win of the Gagetown horse was popular. Togo Hall won the first heat but failed to do better han second after that. The 2.17 trot and pace also furnished an extra heat as Emotion less won the first but Bonnie Girl took the next three. Bonnie Girl was shifted to this event from the junior free-for-all. The 2.17 furnished the best time of the day, the first heat being 2.14¼.

The summary follows:

2.17 Trot and Pace, Purse $500

Bonnie Girl, ch.m. 2.13¼ by Harry Setzer, H. A. Nevers, Houlton, Me. (Nevers) 2 1 1 1
Emotionless blk.m 2.17¾ E.B. Avery, Woodstock N. B.,)Avery) 1 4 4 4
Long Set, b.s. 2.06¼, P. Conroy, Charlottetown, P. E. I. (Conroy) 3 2 2 3
Miss Abbie Brino, b.m. 2.18¼, I. D. Scott Saint John, N. B. (Rice) 4 3 5 2
Margaret MacGregor, ch. m 2.17½, A. D. Taylor, Minto, N. B. (McCoy) 5 3 3 ro
Time—2.14¼, 2.14½, 2.16¾.

Junior Free-for-all.

Jack Volo, b.g. 2.15¼, by Roy Volo, R. R. Reid Gagetown, N. B. (Conroy) 3 1 1 1
Togo Hall, b.g. 2.15 , J. W. Hall, Edmundston, N. B. (Brasseur) 1 3 3 4
Dr. Gano b.g. 2.10 , S. E. Rice, Saint John, N. B. (Rice) 2 3 2 2
Diamond Boy, ch.s 2.13¼ C. W. Starkey, Houlton Me. (Douse) 4 4 4 3
Time—2.16½ 2.16½, 2.17½.

2.21 Trot and Pace, Purse $500

MacAubrey, b.g. 2.24¼, by Captain Aubrey, L. Dec McIntosh, Hartland, N.B. (Langille) 1 1 1
Joe Niles, bg. H.H. Carvell Chatham, N. B. (Jardine) 2 2 2
The Finisher bg, 2.20¼, I. W.J. Sullivan Saint John, N. B. (Sullivan) 3 3 8
Black Peter blk.s E.B. Avery, Woodstock, N.B. (Avery ..... 4 dr
Time—2.20, 2.18¼, 2.19½.

Record Drive By Pro. Golf Player

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Jack Redmond professional golf player and trick shot, broke the world's record for long distance drives yesterday when he sent ball 781 yards. However, his tee was the top of the Straus Building. The ball sailed over Michigan avenue and Illinois Central tracks and landed in Grant Park.

MITCHELL FIELD, New York, N. Y. Sept. 19.—A new unofficial world's speed record was established today when Lieut. Alford J. Williams, navy aviator flew at the rate of 302.3 miles an hour.

The Prime Minister

(Continued from Page 1)

gether with those who have been appointed since we have taken office, to stand with us in bringing about that reform which is so essential in the interests of the people in this country. Providence is working with us; one by one the old-time Tories are being taken to a happier home. I don't think it will be very long before we will have a majority in the Senate as well as in the Commons; and when that majority comes we will be able to effect the reform that we desire."

Another difficulty was in regard to finances. The Government came into power inheriting a debt of $2,400,000,000. $1,670,000,000 of that was added during the war period on account on war expenditure and demobilization alone. Not a dollar of that amount has yet been paid. The Governments in office from the time the war started until two years after carried on the whole work of the war and demobilization with borrowed money which they left to subsequent Governments to pay. "That is where our problem comes in. Before we can deal with any other question we have got to meet that debt.

"The interest on our public debt in Canada today is something like $140,000,000. That is more money than it took to run the whole Government of the country when Borden took office. In addition to that we have obligations arising out of the war; pensions payable to returned men, soldiers' civil re-establishment, soldiers' land settlement, etc., adding many more millions that we must meet, and rightly so, before we pay any of that debt." That is an obligation that we have sought to meet. While we made our promises to returned men in the last election, we can stand proudly before the returned men tonight and say that we have carried out our promises."

Speaking upon the railroad question, Mr. King asked, "Who was it brought over a bankrupt system and landed it on the backs of the people of this country but these very gentlemen who are talking about the great cost of the railway? When a company goes bankrupt, they put it in the hands of a liquidator; the Meighen Government did not do that. They took it over, lumped the whole lot and made the largest railroad system in the world, but also with the largest debt of any railway system in the world. We have to meet that debt, and we have had to add something in expenditures, but we have not spent as much in three years as Meighen spent in the preceding two on the railways. When it comes to the operation, while under his administration there were deficits, there have been surpluses each year since we have had charge.

"Despite these difficulties we have been able to reduce the public debt. During the two years Mr. Meighen was in office he added $174,000,000 to the public debt over and above these amounts I have spoken of due to the war. In the time that we have been in office we have reduced the public debt of this country by several millions of dollars, taking the three years together."

"In regard to railways it has always been customary on great government utilities to keep those accounts entirely separate from the ordinary business of the Government. When we came into office the same men who made up the books for them made them up for us; so it is no use trying to tell the people that we are taking no account of railway expenditure when we are talking about the debt. While we don't include these great sums on the railway in our public debt account they are part of the obligation of the country. They will have to be met some time, and what we feel is this, that we cannot go on with a system of national railways capitalized the way this system is without taking the whole problem in hand in a manner that will serve the interests of the railway and the public alike. You have the Canadian National and the C. P. R. competing side by side; which means large expenditures that might be saved in part. We think the time has come in Canada when these two railway systems should be subject to some form of joint control at the instance of the State which will help to avoid waste . . . That is one of the first questions that we intend to take up when we are returned to office.

"The question put before you by Mr. Meighen as the chief and only question in this election is the tariff issue. We don't say it is the chief question; we say there are a lot of problems for the people to consider. But taking Meighen at his own word with reference to the present election he says 'what you are called upon to judge is whether or not you stand for a policy of higher protection.' That may sound pretty well in some parts of Ontario and Quebec, but I don't think it will go down in this part of the Dominion at least.

"Our policy with reference to the tariff is to use the tariff as a means of getting revenue for the country. We can only expect to raise a small part of that revenue by direct taxation. We will for many years to come have to raise revenue through a tariff. We believe that that tariff can be arranged so that it will bring in the revenue needed and at the same time give all that is necessary in the way of aid to industries in this country which have an established business and a right to such assistance. We believe that the tariff should be studied carefully by men of expert opinion, and that there should be on the Tariff Board some woman of experience in the affairs of the home, who can speak from the women's viewpoint. We purpose to have an advisory board which will have on it representatives of business, manufacturies, agriculture labor and of the women of the country to advise the Government with respect to tariff changes, the Government taking the responsibility of bringing into the House such changes as they think essential."

Mr. King then reviewed historically the tariff question. He defined the tariff as a tax by whatever name it is called. Fielding, under the Laurier Government, reduced the tariff and introduced the British preference, thus giving greater prosperity to Canada, and increasing trade within the Empire. England has never put up a tariff against us, but Mr. Meighen says "If I have my way I will not allow England this preference in our markets unless she puts up a tariff wall against other countries." That is the Tory point of view—to create more walls. We claim it is for England to say whether they shall tax their own people in this way or not. We do not believe the British Empire can be brought together by one part dictating to another; nor do we believe it can be kept together by setting up walls against each other. Fielding's policy helped to stimulate trade, and the parts it helped most were the Maritime Provinces.

"I want to emphasize the question of Maritime rights. What are these rights? That is what I want to know. I know of some rights One is that the people of the Maritime Provinces should have the right to as wide a market as they can get. Another Maritime right is that they should have as much trade through their own ports as it is possible to get. But the whole Liberal policy, as I see it, is a policy which aims to give to the people of the different parts of the country the rights to which they are entitled.

"The Maritime Provinces also have the right to be taxed just as little as they need to be taxed. That is why I don't believe in high protection. High protection is high taxation."

A third benefit introduced by the Laurier Government, Mr. King claimed, was in relation to wider markets. The nearest markets we have are the United States. Sir Wilfrid went to the country on that issue when he advocated Reciprocity. That was turned down, but would we not be better off today if we in the Maritime Provinces had the American market for our fish and potatoes? We couldn't get it for the very reason which Mr. Meighen is advocating today, because against the cry of Reciprocity was put up the cry of higher protection. "There is as much danger in high protection for Canada today as there was then and we ask you to consider your own interests in the light of your experience during the last few years."

Canada was in a different position when the National Policy was instituted by Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. King continued. The different colonies came together trying to feel their way to national unity, and Sir John said: 'Till we get some factories started we will draw a tariff wall around this country and try to develop a home market.' Looking back on those days one can see that in starting to build up a country that policy might serve a useful purpose. England, as Senator Robertson has argued, started with protection in the same way. But she had enough sense to quit when she began to produce more than England herself could consume.

"We are not back in 1879; we are today in 1925, though Mr. Meighen does not seem to know it. What this country needs is not home markets. How much of your produce would be left over if you had only the home markets to supply? You can only stuff so much grain or so much potatoes or so much fish into a man or woman in the course of a year. You would have used up 100,000,000 bushels of grain in that way this year and you would have left over 275,000,000 bushels which the home market cannot consume. We can compete with the world in certain things, but if we are to do so we must trade with the world.

"How many of our factories are producing only for home markets? They are shipping to Australia, New Zealand, Africa, France, Germany, etc. It is these markets that we need today. That is the national policy of today, the only policy entitled to be called the national policy.

"If you take taxation off the implements of production; if you reduce the cost of the implements needed by the farmer and fishermen, they can produce at less cost without the loss of a dollar in wages or profit. The implements they use, their tools and their machinery, is their capital. If the farmer's capital is taxed the cost of production is necessarily increased. In the case of the home market the people pay this increased tax in the commodities they buy."

Mr. Meighen had stated that about 2,000 factories have been closed in Canada, but this Mr. King declared was merely a quotation from Dunn's Record, which includes every little concern that employs six persons. Every failure, no matter from what cause, is there recorded. Only one or two per cent. of these failures was due to competition, and that might mean home competition, not foreign competition at all.

Mr. Meighen's "blue ruin talk", the Prime Minister said, had done more injury to Canada in causing people to lose heart in their own country than all other forces put together. "Of course, we have had hard times. Everybody knows that. How could we escape it? After the war there was a boom for a time in the States, and as everybody knows, ever since there was a Boundary Line some of our people have gone down there and have come back again. Today instead of Canadians going to the States they are coming back to Canada by the hundreds and thousands, according to the statistics."

The figures quoted by Mr. Meighen about emigration, Mr. King declared, were taken from American sources. If a person wanting to get into the States says he is an emigrant from Canada, he is admitted. He could not do that coming from Europe, Mexico, or elsewhere. The result has been that people looking for employment for just a short time have gone over there and in order to get in declared themselves to be emigrants from Canada. They did not say they were going there for only a short time or they would be turned back. The Canadian Government has kept no record of this, and as a result the American figures were shown to be very high on one side, and the people have been told ever since that we have been losing our population by the thousands; whereas, according to the exact figures the emigration has been nothing more than what has happened in other periods of our history. It certainly did not start when this Government came into office. The migration to the States was going on during the Meighen administration; the Liberal Government has been checking it.

Industrial depression is worse in the States today than it is in Canada, according to departmental statistics from Maine, Connecticut, and New York, Mr. King declared. Woollen mills and other plants have fewer employees than we have in comparison with the number employed generally, and there is a greater proportion of factories closed.

"Talking all the time about the advantages of some other country over our own does not help. We don't want men who are walking with their backs to the sun and looking at their own gloom. Mr. Meighen is walking backwards instead of forwards; he sees his shadow and thinks it is the shadow of the sun. He is like the man on the back of a train who thinks that everything is vanishing before him. He should be out ahead on the engine."

The recently completed trade agreement with the West Indies, by which cheaper rates on West Indies products coming through Maritime ports have been secured, will be of great benefit to this part of Canada. This, Mr. King said, was another concession to Maritime rights. It is now up to the Maritime Provinces to elect men who will stand four-square for that treaty and see that it is put into effect. "You lost United States as a market through turning down Reciprocity; we have found another market for you. United States is selling to the West Indies, but under this arrangement they will have to pay a duty which in our case has been reduced from 50 to 66 per cent. You will be that much ahead of them in competition to start. Do you want that preferential rate?"

Two years ago, in order to give England an additional preference, the Government agreed to a still further reduction of 10 per cent. if England would ship through Canadian ports. As a result, over 99 per cent. of the whole trade comes by Maritime ports. That was another right secured for the Maritime Provinces.

"Mr. Meighen says he is appealing on the same platform as in 1921. He did not then get a single follower in six of the provinces. Can he expect to win this election on that cry? The Government even without the sixty-five Quebec seats have still a larger following in the House than Mr. Meighen. Has Mr. Meighen, then, the ghost of a chance to get back?

Voice from the audience: Sure!

Mr. King replied that Mr. Meighen had been left with only thirty-five of his followers to vote with him on one occasion.

"Every time a Tory Government has been in we have had a third party in the field, but after a Liberal administration the third party has disappeared.

A voice: "It is still living."

"From the day I was chosen Leader," Mr. King replied, "I said there was no need of a Progressive party, that the Liberal party should make its platform wide enough that any reasonable Progressive will find his home in its ranks. Today you will find that men who were formerly of the Progressive party do not feel that there is need of a separate political party. They see that the Liberal party has taken a wider view. In the same way all the forces that are wanting high protection are joined in this country. Meighen's policy is suitable only to certain sections and groups. It is not big enough or broad enough to appeal to the country as a whole. Quebec will not stand for a policy of free trade; neither will the Prairie Provinces nor the Maritimes stand for a policy of higher protection.

"What we need today is a tariff that will help to unite the country from East to West; keep down taxation and give us what we need in the way of revenue. This may not suit every part, but I believe it will be better for the general good of Canada as a whole than any other policy."

Despite racial and religious differences, concluded the Prime Minister we have in common the fact that we belong to Canada and to the British Empire, and to achieve increased prosperity all that is needed is unity, progress and faith.

Senator Beland, who followed Mr. King, made a few remarks in French at the conclusion of his address, which was in a genial and humorous vein.

Hon. Dr. Beland, Minister of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, spoke first in the Prince Edward Theatre, and was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. D. J. Riley, Vice-President of Queen's County Liberal Association.

Dr. Beland said he came as a member of the government, faced with the duty of placing before the people in as impartial a spirit as possible the problems that confront Canada. Four years ago there had been two political parties in Canada. Three if you liked, but personally the speaker thought it was a big enough job to speak of two. The government had been headed by that distinguished Canadian, Mr. Meighen, a man of ability. There had also come before the people another man, comparatively new in politics, Mr. King, who had said that if returned to power he would undertake to do certain things, among others to reduce the public debt, expenditures and taxes; also to adjust the tariff in such a manner as to help the agricultural classes. The speaker endeavored to show by statistics that, in some measure at least, these pledges had been carried out; that the King government had reduced the debt by $46,000,000; that it had reduced the sales tax, if not directly, by adjusting its imposition so that it was levied at the one time; it had lowered the tariff on agricultural and fishing implements. In this regard at least they had fulfilled the pledge to the Canadian people.

Answering the question of what they had done for the farmers the speaker said that it must be remembered that there was only a very small majority for the Liberals in the House of Commons. If John Sinclair wasn't there, there would be none at all. And on some very important votes it required a microscope to see it. The only course left to the government had been a middle one. As an instance of the fact that even the manufacturers did not condemn a non-protection policy, the appointment to the government of Mr. Massey of the Massey Harris Company.

Another instance of the accomplishments of the recent administration given by the speaker was the removal of the British embargo on cattle. Of course, he said the ranchers and stock raisers could not profit from it as the steamship companies had raised their rates exorbitantly. Negotiations were being entered on by Mr King's government to get the markets of European countries and the West Indies. The policy of the Conservatives was to raise a Chinese wall about Canada.

It was boasted by the Conservative party that the United States was very prosperous, but this was not the case at this time. Dr. Beland gave figures to show that though the employment situation had a few years ago been worse here than over the border, it had gradually equalized, and there was now acually a small percentage in the Dominion's favor.

To the cry of the Conservative party that times were not prosperous, the speaker said that in his own riding in Quebec the farmers said that prices they got for their produce were all right, and that trade was increasing by leaps and bounds. He further stated that the export trade was increasing by $60,000,000 a month.

In conclusion the speaker stated that so far as the returned soldier was concerned the Liberal government had done every thing in its power for him, and under their regime the pension list had increased from $32,000,000 to $35,000,000. It had been the Premiers special mandate that though it was necessary to retrench and economise, when it came to a question of the soldiers everything compatible with the resources of the country should be done.

Addresses were also made at the Prince Edward meeting by Hon. John Sinclair and Mr. R. H. Jenkins, the Liberal candidates for Queen's.

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Matinee—16c, 11c.
Night—26c, 21c, 11c.

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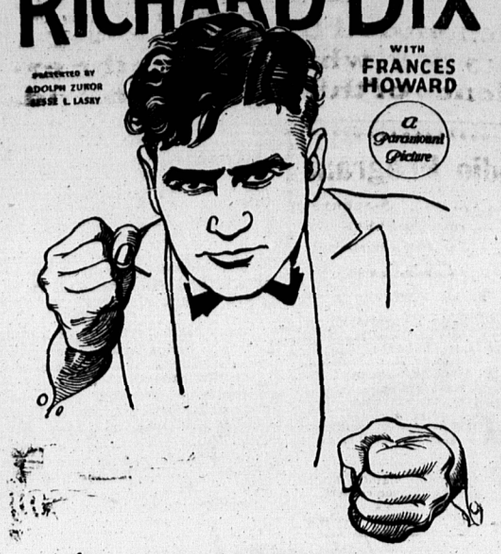

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