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Central Guardian

JUST IN—Splendid assortment of sweater yarns in latest shades. Prowse Bros., Ltd.

A MEETING of members of Millview Egg Circle will be held in Millview hall on Monday night, Oct. 3 at 7.30 p. m.

MR. AND MRS. WM. E. JOHN STONE, of Long River, will be at home to their friends Tuesday, Oct. 4th, afternoon and evening.

DON'T FORGET Auction Sale of stock, crop, farm implements, and all household effects at William L. McKinnon's Bay Portage, Tuesday, Oct. 4th at ten o'clock.

Correct Corsetry
is the foundation of a woman's appearance

YOUR corset is the most important part of your wardrobe, for it may make or mar the most beautiful gown.

When you wear one of the beautifully fitting P.C. models you feel that whatever the outer garments may be, the foundation of your dress is correct.

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"P.C. Corsets"
RUST PROOF
GUARANTEED

WEDDING BELLS—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. MacLeod Kinross on Thursday evening occurred the marriage of their daughter, Mary Florence to Wilfred L. Furness of Vernon Bridge. The bride was given away by her father. A few immediate friends of the young couple were present. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the bride, Dr. McEwen. The bride is an accomplished, popular young lady, a teacher for a few years, and organist in her home church. The groom is a son of Mr. Thomas Furness, and is an enterprising young farmer of sterling character. A great variety of useful valuable presents were tendered the bride by her friends. The groom wore the conventional clothes. The bride was beautifully robed in a dress of blue serge with trimmings of black embroidery, hat to match. Her bouquet was maiden hair fern with carnations. After the supper which was bounteous, the happy couple in a show of rice, boarded an auto, for the city en route for places of interest they will be at home to their many friends in the comfortable Furness home at Vernon Bridge.

PERSONALS

Mr. Herbert Mitchell, of Bedford, is visiting in the city the guest of Mr. H. Vernon McLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos LeClair and son Arthur who have been attending the Exhibition here, returned to their home in Sydney this morning.

Mr. George Dykes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dykes of Montague was a visitor to the city Friday, the guest of Mrs. Swain, Hillsboro St., and left in the afternoon for King's College, Windsor, N. S., to take up his studies.

Stable Government
(Continued from Page One)

tariff for the sake of the revenue whatever revenue it would bring. But this platform of Wood and Creer denounces protection of every kind; and if protection of every kind is wrong, then, we must not have protection. It is all humbug to talk about getting rid of something that is wrong by easy stages.

"What is the sense of singling out great and vital, indeed fundamental industries of this country, and stripping them bare of every shred of protection and leaving them far less important, far less vital to the country, enjoying any measure of protection. Such a course of conduct is indefensible from any standpoint, whatever the industry may be in any country—and it cannot be a success in Canada.

"The case between the policy of the country for the last forty years and the Wood-Creer platform is a case between protection and no protection, and it is that case this country is going to decide when it votes at this election.

You can have protection or you can have no protection, whatever, and that is what England had for many years until just lately. These two alternatives you can choose from, but you certainly cannot have on one side a

discriminatory contented system that penalizes and probably destroys over half the vital industries of the country, and then pretend to leave the others untouched. What we have to decide is this: Are we going to continue the protective system of this country, or are we not? That is the question and that is the whole question, and the GREAT BIG NECESSARY THING is that every voter in this country from the Yukon to Halifax, knows that that is the question he or she is deciding when he or she votes in this great contest."

There never was a time when the people of Canada were more overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining a protective system for this country, than they were today.

If the people want any other proof of that, surely the speeches just delivered in Quebec by Mr. Leclercq, the speeches of Mr. Taschereau, the speeches of Dr. Beaudet, the speeches of practically every man who led the Liberals in framing that platform two years ago, would convince them of the truth of what I say.

"To start in at this date to reverse Canada's tariff policy and abandon the protective system, would be, to my mind, as obvious and arrant a folly as ever committed by an intelligent Nation."

More than any other country Canada needed a protective system. She was a young country mostly undeveloped. She lay alongside a great big country, tremendously developed. The United States had every advantage that Canada had and tremendous advantages besides. It surely followed to the mind of every reasonable man, that to abandon the protective system in Canada would be simply to invite the absorption of Canadian industry in the far greater industries of the United States. The principles of the protection of Canadian industry had been proclaimed by practically every statesman who had shouldered the responsibility of government in Canada. They were sound and they were right and the vast mass of the people of Canada knew that they were sound and right.

Canada would have to pay the balance if the Wood-Creer platform were used to tear down the tariff walls. This at a time when the United States was selling nearly eight hundred million dollars worth of goods to Canada every year, while at the same time buying from Canada just a little over half that amount.

Canada used to pay the balance when it was far less by borrowing money in London. Now, she actually had to buy the American dollars in New York and pay our balances over there. The result was that for two or three years a bushel on wheat and 20 percent back Canada had to pay 112 cents for every American dollar. This meant that Canada had to pay them in exchange between fifty and seventy millions a year and the more goods bought from them over and above what they bought from Canada, the more Canada would have to pay in exchange. In addition the United States had lately enacted the Fordney Emergency Tariff in order to stop importation of all farm products of which Canada was selling them \$168,000,000 worth a year.

The premier continued: "Mr. Wood and Mr. Creer say that the right thing for us to do is to drop down the low tariff that we have today and while our farmers cannot sell goods over there, to enable their farmers to sell goods in Canada against the products of Canadian farms."

"Oh, but you say maybe if we stop our tariff down, they would take their goods. My answer is this: ours was lower than theirs before they touched their tariff."

"My answer next is this: Even if they took the tariff down, they would likely put it up again just when they thought it would suit them best."

"In any event at the time that they are putting up the bars against this country, one would scarcely think that Canada would bow the knee and throw the gates wide open for surplus products of the United States. If we take that course it will be a sorry day for every town and city in this country and it will be a sorry day very shortly after for the great body of the farmers of this country."

"We were told by Mr. Fielding oh, if you had only adopted my reciprocity agreement in 1911, we should not have any Fordney Tariff." But, was there a single individual in Canada who had spent as much as ten minutes in

studying this question who thought the Fordney tariff was put up to punish Canada for rejecting reciprocity? The reasons given by Mr. Fordney, and by every speaker who supported the tariff, were precisely the opposite. They said the influx of Canadian farm products was injuring the American farmer. The influx of Canadian goods of every kind must be curtailed. That is why they asked the Fordney tariff to pass. Would any one suggest that if Reciprocity had passed and if, as a consequence our goods went over there faster than they have actually done, the reasons for the Fordney tariff would have been removed? The actual reasons behind the Fordney tariff would have been far stronger than they were, and would have sooner appeared."

Reviewing recent tariff history Mr. Meighen said the United States offered Canada free wheat and flour if Canada would admit American wheat and flour free. That was reciprocity on a very small scale. The offer was accepted. But what happened? About six months later, the United States put a duty of 35 cents on wheat and 20 percent on flour. Mr. Meighen was informed that sale of Canadian flour in the United States had practically stopped, and that very little wheat was going over.

"That," he added, "does not seem as if they would have both good much about us, even if we had passed their Reciprocity pact. I never did think such a treaty was in our advantage. I do not think that is the direction in which we should move, at all. They are our great competitors. We must manage our tariff intelligently and by arrangements with the United States. Any arrangements they make must necessarily be open to change at will and undoubtedly will be changed just when they believe it is in their interests to do so."

The same thing happened in regard to potatoes and fish. The facts were that, outside the extra expenditure due to war, it cost the cost of running the government of Canada today was very close to \$140,000,000 as compared with \$138,000,000, as long as ten years ago, an increase of less than 2 percent. Was there a single city or government in the country whose expenditure had not increased more than 20 percent in these ten years? Everything

SMOKE



ROYAL NAVY CUT PLUG

15¢ per packet - 1/2 lb tin 80¢

WONDERFUL QUALITY & VALUE

own barriers down, was spurning the lessons of two hundred years. "I pay no attention to the screaming of ambitious politicians who seek to paint me as believing in protection because of the influence of others and because of unworthy motives," said the Premier.

"I do not believe, and never have believed, in a high protective tariff. You know that the whole people of Canada know it. I do not believe such a tariff would be best for the Pacific Northwest population is not so great as it is in Eastern Canada. I do not believe that the whole country because I think the spur of outside competition, under fair conditions, is good."

But Canada today had anything but a high tariff. It averaged less than 15 percent on all goods imported; 21 percent on dutiable goods alone. On farm implements the customs duty averaged only 14.6 percent, the lowest of all schedules of the tariff. Under the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian tariff for 15 years averaged over 26 percent on dutiable goods; and it had been reduced to an average of 21 percent. That reduction had taken place at a time when the uncontrollable commitments of Canada required three times the revenue collected before 1911.

"Was there ever such a humbugging language of men who said they wanted a revenue tariff, who wanted to reduce the present tariff of 21 percent in order to get a revenue tariff, when the same old men maintained the tariff at 26 percent, when they needed only one third of the revenue needed years ago, an increase of less than 2 percent. Was there a single city or government in the country whose expenditure had not increased more than 20 percent in these ten years? Everything

rest more. But by reason of ruthless economy the Government has managed to keep the normal expenditure virtually at where it was ten years ago. Yet the whole people were asked to listen to appeals for economy from the mouths of those who all but wasted five hundred millions on transcontinental railways that were not needed, and should not have been built. He had not heard that Mr. Creer's conferees in the government of Ontario had started the world with their economy. Mr. Creer in his platform, was committed to buy on the Canadian Pacific Railway and all the mines of the country. It was not quite clear how Mr. Creer would follow out that policy, and at the same time reduce the public debt.

Never was opposition so best of a case or a complaint. They did not know which way to look for a case against the government. Canada had just gone through a tremendous war, millions and billions of money had been expended. And one remarkable fact stood out after all those critical years; the whole expenditure made for purposes of peace and reconstruction had been open to the inquiry of the public accounts committee, a joint committee of parliament composed of men of all shades of opinion and the committee could make those critical years together. For at least five years back every year the committee of any item of those vast expenditures. Some of the Opposition never even today."

"It always passes my comprehension," Mr. Meighen said, "how men can dare to use such language and solemnly to utter such rubbish in the presence of intelligent men."

There has lately been talk of that in any country that went through the war. Certainly there had been nothing comparable with the extra expenditure due to war, it cost the cost of running the government of Canada today was very close to \$140,000,000 as compared with \$138,000,000, as long as ten years ago, an increase of less than 2 percent. Was there a single city or government in the country whose expenditure had not increased more than 20 percent in these ten years? Everything

his group will be in power as one. I do not think you imagine that. What kind of a government, then, do you think you would vote for, if you vote against the present administration? Nobody knows. It would be a discordant representation of log rolling groups, in which each group would have to betray the electors who supported it, and out of which no policy could be evolved on any principle whatever. It would mean only a temporary triumph for chicaneery, a fleeting victory for infidelity and the prostitution of trust. I do not say that the sub-divided groups would unite, but I say that infidelity and dishonor will be bound to result if they do unite, because neither could follow a course consistent with its pledges or its trust.

"Again I ask, WHAT government are you voting into office if you cast your ballot against the government of today?"

"Think this matter over, and remember the responsibilities of suffrage. Remember that you pay the penalty yourself if, out of this contest, there comes CHAOS and INSTABILITY, failure of authority, the weakening of law and order, the loss of that sense of independent purpose and of National pride that is the very fibre of a Nation. Think these things over and keep thinking them over. Be true to yourself and to your country and do what you think is right."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT

MALE HELP WANTED

*SALESMAN WANTED—SALESMAN, a self-respecting salesman whose ambition is beyond his present occupation might find more congenial employment with us and at the same time double his income. We require a man of clean character, sound mind and body, of strong personality who would appreciate life position with a fast growing concern where industry would be rewarded with far above average earnings; married man preferred. Apply to Mr. P. E. Rosa, second floor, Riley Building, Queen Street, opposite Prowse Brothers.

HELP WANTED MALE WANTED at once—two hundred men—Auto Gas Tractor Mechanics—Tire Vulcanizers—Battery Repairing—Oxy Acetylene Welding. Mechanics earn \$5-\$15 per day. Train for these at our big modern school—largest and best equipped in Canada. Big new equipment of all kinds including aero engines. Actual practical systematic training very best instruction; only few weeks required. We train you day and evening classes without extra charge. Board and room \$7 up. Call or write for beautiful free catalogue. Seventeen years experience, schools from coast to coast. Hemphills Big Auto Gas Tractor School, 163 King St. West, Toronto.

TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED HOUSE good locality, with lawn and Orchard, stable and garage. Write Box 471, City.

WILL LOCATE MILLION FAMILIES ON FARMS IN AUSTRALIAN LANDS

SYDNEY, Sept. 30.—A body known as "The Million Farms Committee" has been formed in Sydney for the purpose of furthering Sir James MacCallum's scheme to set 1,000,000 from Great Britain on available fertile lands in Australia.

Sir Joseph is at present stumping the country in behalf of a fund of \$150,000,000 to carry out the plan. Contributions for several thousands of dollars have already been obtained in Sydney, while men of affairs have undertaken to provide the land, homes and stock for given numbers of families as soon as they reach Australia.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR MORE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—Four men were reported killed today in an explosion at the Excelsior Powder Manufacturing Company's plant, three miles southeast of Dodson, a suburb south of here. Houses within a wide radius were rocked.

The blast shook Dodson and Kansas City and buildings in independence, HMO., about ten miles east of here also, were shaken.

KALES

Do not suffer another day with itching, protruding piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. See a box at dealers, or Ed. Matheson, Hayes & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 25 cent stamp.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAXI SERVICE—K. W. FINLAY, 40n, 195, Hillsboro St. Phone 437-L.

JNO. ALFRED MACDONALD, Land Surveyor, Hermanville.

HAVE YOUR FURS REMODELLED. The Montreal Fur Remodelling Company have opened branch at Charlottetown. They are ready to receive orders for fur remodelling of all kinds, repairing, dyeing and cleaning of furs, also made to order coats for men and ladies. Good satisfaction quick work, twenty-six years experience in the business. The Montreal Fur Remodelling Co., Riley Building, Queen St., opposite Prowse Bros., Ltd., Charlottetown. Open evenings.

WANTED

WANTED—Young lady book keeper and stenographer in office of the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders Association. Apply E. H. Monkley, Summerside.

WORK WANTED—Woman willing to work by day. Best of references. Apply B.E.M., c/o Guardian.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED for Dunblane School. Number of pupils in district, 25. No advanced pupils. Good boarding house, convenient to school. Supplement, \$125. Wm. A. Gilchrist, Sec., Glenwood, Lot 8, O'Leary R. R.

HALIFAX, Sept. 30.—The Nova Scotia steamer Balcon struck Cape Hogg near Sand Point, Canso Strait, in a fog early this morning and at latest word was being abandoned by her crew.

CHALLENGE TEA

in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. packages.

MUTT AND JEFF



HEP! HERE, MY MAN! YOU MUSTN'T LOAF LIKE THIS OR YOU'LL NEVER GET THIS FIELD HARROWED TODAY!

I'M RESTING THE HORSE, BOSS! IF HE DOESN'T GET AN OCCASIONAL REST I'M AFRAID HE'LL DROP DEAD!

NOW I GOTTA MILK TEN COWS, FEED THE LIVE STOCK, GATHER THE EGGS AND THEN I'M THROUGH FOR THE DAY!

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY WAKING ME UP AT THIS HOUR OF THE NIGHT?

MY MONTH'S UP, BOSS, AND I THINK I'LL QUIT!

QUIT!! WHAT'S THE IDEA?

WELL, WHEN I'EM HERE YOU PROMISED ME A STEADY JOB OF WORK—

AND THERE ARE TWO OR THREE HOURS EVERY NIGHT I DON'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO AND I GOTTA FOOL MY TIME AWAY SLEEPING!