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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Charles Dalton, President, J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher, D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1921

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE

The Maritime Board of Trade meets in Charlottetown today. An extensive programme has been prepared and the delegates will be kept busy during most of their stay here discussing questions of importance to the three provinces by the sea.

We extend to the delegates a hearty welcome to the Garden of the Gulf coupled with the hope that their visit will be a pleasant one and their deliberations beneficial to the provinces they represent.

THE THREE PLATFORMS.

The Tariff Plank of the National Liberal and Conservative party is as follows:

"A thorough revision of the tariff with a view to the adoption of such reasonable measures as are necessary—(A) to assist in providing adequate revenues; (B) to stabilize legitimate industries; (C) to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the economic development of the nation; (D) to develop to the fullest extent our natural resources; (E) to prevent the abuse of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer; (F) to safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing world struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

The Tariff Plank of the Liberal Party is as follows:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reduction of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance; (1) Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; (2) 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 principle articles of food, farm implements, and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery and repair parts thereof, rough and dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, etc., nets, net twines and fishermen's equipment and fertilizers should be free from customs duty, as well as the raw material entering into the same; that a revision downward should be made and substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries), as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same; that the British preference should be increased 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

"That the Liberal Party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provision of this resolution when returned to power." As to the Reciprocity Pact, which the people of Canada defeated in the general election of 1911, it is declared that "we, as Liberals, again place on record our appreciation of the object of the said agreement, and our faith in the principles of friendly international relations underlying it, and we express our earnest hope that there will

be a renewed manifestation by the two Governments of a desire to make some similar arrangement."

The Tariff Plank of the Farmers' Party, as promulgated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, calls for the amending of the tariff to make some similar arrangement."

(1) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

(2) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff and that further gradual uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada.

(3) That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

(4) That all foodstuffs not included in the Reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list.

(5) That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

(6) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

QUEBEC LIBERALS.

Le Devoir, of Montreal, makes the prediction that the bulk of the Quebec Liberal Party will be ready to join which ever of the other groups is predominant at Ottawa after the election. It says that if Mr. Crerar heads the leading English-speaking group, then Lapointe will be the chief Quebec leader, because he is willing to swallow Agrarianism to campaign against Mr. Meighen. But, if the Liberal Conservatives are the stronger, then the Gouin faction will be uppermost, and an alliance with fellow-protectionists against Agrarianism will follow.

The Tachereau Government is making a straight fight against Agrarianism in Quebec. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Caron is leading it. The Church is opposed to many of the educational and social ideas favored by extremists in the Prairie farmer group. Moreover, Quebec is decidedly protectionist, and would make a very wry face if asked to swallow the doctrines of M. W. Wood and associates. All that Quebec has against Premier Meighen is his participation in the carrying of the inscription through Parliament. In no other respect has the Premier done anything to offend the majority in that province. Assuredly the French-Canadians cannot escape the necessity of putting present problems foremost, and dropping those of the past that are obstacles to mending the present and future. In an election in which free trade is forced by the Prairie farmers as the issue, Quebec's natural place is with the protectionists, and to nurse wrath on account of conscription is folly.

THEY WANT TO KNOW.

We note, according to an interview given by Mr. B. W. LePage, M.L.A. and published in Tuesday's Patriot, that Premier Norris of Manitoba and other prominent Liberals in that province expressed themselves as "quite curious regarding the taxation measure introduced by the Bell government and now in operation in Prince Edward Island," to which the interviewed might have added truthfully that many here both in public and private life were also "quite curious" if not more so. The interview further informs us that "Mr. LePage gave them full particulars with respect to its being passed and how it works out."

Current Comment

The olive branch has come into considerable prominence of late. The Liberal, and in the same connection the Conservative press has recently accorded it a conspicuous place. Students of scripture are familiar with that interesting story that first gave it notoriety. When every habitation was buried beneath the deluge and the great waters covered the earth, Noah sent forth a dove from the Ark, which on its first mission returned empty handed, having found no resting place in its weary flight. And how it symbolized the first messenger, sent out by MacKenzie King after his party went under the double deluges of 1911 and 1917. His command to his party dove was "TO CONTEST EVERY BYE-ELECTION" as it is held, and after twelve such elections were conducted since his appointment as leader, the poor party dove returned exhausted and weak with the report that in not one of them could it find a resting place for its weary feet. When the thirteenth election was called on, he again sent out his messenger, and at last it returned with the olive branch in its mouth, the seat, IN A THREE CORNERED Contest, had been won. There was a transient happiness in this indication that to this extent the waters had subsided.

But since the days of Noah the olive branch has been crowned with another and somewhat different significance. It has been for a long time the token to emblematise the offer of peace between belligerents and it is in this character that it has been recently paraded in the Liberal press. MacKenzie King, so his supporting papers are telling us, has held out the olive branch to the United Farmers and asked them to become friends again. It rather looks like an open acknowledgment of defeat, for it is a most unusual thing for the victor in a conflict to ask for an armistice. These Farmers have entered the most of their especial fortresses and have captured the political forces in all their outside garrisons, and are now investing and preparing to capture their remaining and capital strongholds in the province of Quebec. This is entirely too much of a strain upon their broken down spirits, and so they are on their knees for mercy and sending their olive branches out posthaste to the invading and "embattling" Farmers, as suppliants for mercy. And with nothing but the wrecks of all their former greatness lying around on every hand and it is evident that there is nothing else to do but submit and pray for peace.

And yet it is a case of peace when there is no peace. Their opponents are on a mission bent, in the carrying out of which there is to be no relenting. It is hard

If Mr. LePage did this with adherence to facts without a smile we can quite understand why the distinguished westerners were "quite curious" and why "they asked him to please send them several copies of our Taxation Act."

Now we do not pretend to know why the Liberal premier of Manitoba wanted to know how our taxation act works out but if he is planning a "skin game" we would suggest that Mr. LePage send along with the copies of the taxation act a few copies of the Patriot taken at random from the issues sent out during the campaign that preceded the election of the Bell government.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louison.

BE SWIFT.

Be swift, dear heart, in loving For time is brief, And thou mayst soon along life's highway Keep step with grief.

Be swift, dear heart, in saying The kindly word; When ears are sealed, thy passionate pleading Will not be heard.

Be swift, dear heart, in doing The gracious deed, Lest soon they whom thou hold'st dearest Be past the need.

Be swift, dear heart, in giving The rare sweet flower, Nor wait to heap with blossoms the casket In some sad hour.

Dear heart, be swift in loving— Time speeds apace; And all thy chance of blessed service Will soon be gone.

—British Weewy.

Others' View Points

MODERN ENGLISH

(London Times) We are not precisians in language or habits. We are fairly ready to accept a good thing when we know of it, from a French phrase as an addition to the language to an American soda fountain as an addition to our drinks. Only cranks strive to preserve the pure Anglo-Saxon tongue or drink beer because it is English. The Englishman who knows French or Latin or German or American slang never gets very far in conversation or in writing without using it. Indeed, it may also be said that lack of education is the only preserver of the English language. Did not the practical education of the war endow us with "no bon," "na-poo," "strafe," "pukka," and a host of other useful words?

THREE HUNDRED GREAT YEARS.

(St. John Telegraph) A period of three hundred years—a span which is short enough in the history of any age in which we are not directly concerned—is all that separates us from the beginning of the colonial policy upon which the mighty British Empire was founded, but these three centuries have seen new worlds discovered, new nations arise and an advancement in civilization beyond the dreams of those who lived at their beginning. The impressive ceremonies at Annapolis Royal possess far greater interest and significance than would attach to a merely local observance, for the celebrated events which have had no small part in moulding the history of this continent, and their effects have been felt over an even greater part of the surface of the globe.

HOW SMALL SUMS ADD UP.

(Boston Herald) Four millions of dollars in paid admissions every twenty-four hours. Twenty millions of patrons every day. Eighteen thousand theatres in the United States. Such is said to be the magnitude of the moving picture business in this country, and these receipts are all in cash. The New York Herald makes some comparisons upon the basis of these statistics. If every year the people spend \$1,460,000,000 to watch the movies

to be told by old time comrades that we can never be friends again, and when such men as Crerar, Dr. Clark, Burnaby, Drury, Mahers, and countless others of former Liberal associates, tell them that they have washed their hands clear of them for ever and a day, the sting is sharp and the wound a deep one. In the language of Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, who is opposing Mr. King in the constituency of North York, "we are not going to get out until the people tell us" and then even more cruelly he says, "The only effect Mr King's running will have, will be to reduce our majority." Yes, olive branches are surely a needed commodity and in much demand both in FEDERAL AND LOCAL Liberalism. And so the prospect appears to be a most hopeless one. Every overture up to the present turned down and the army of invading farmers still stalking outwards their old time preserves and threatening to divest them of their rural seats in Quebec.

UNSUCCESSFUL METHOD

(Montpellier Argus) A somewhat agitated young man pulling on a cigarette dropped into the Evening Argus office one afternoon and wanted an episode in which he was interested kept out of the paper. When he was informed that any matter which got into Police court could not be suppressed, he rather intimated that it would not be to the interest of the paper to publish the item, thinking that newspapers can be deterred from doing their duty to their readers by threats. It is not that way.

Early Advance Arrival of Women's Autumn Suits



This is quite a notable occasion, for it brings the first peep at the New Tailored Woman for 1921-22. And she is a definitely different woman from the tailored lady of the past.

She is no longer stiff and formal. She has taken a delightful new graciousness that is wonderfully becoming. The old hard lines have disappeared, and instead there is a suppleness of effect that diffuses youthfulness and athletic vigor, without any loss of alluring femininity.

The new collection of Women's Suits is not at all extensive. Quite the contrary. Impossible that they should become common; for they are mostly one or two of a model—individual possessions for the next few weeks at least of those women who shall secure them within the next few days.

See them as soon as you can WOMEN'S COATS OF GENUINE WARMTH Thick, luxurious fabrics; rich silk or satin linings—many with warm interlinings. High, cozy collars, many of which roll down over the shoulders. Loose folds that overlap and treble the protection from wind and cold. Glorious, on the sharp, cold days, yet not having the heavy weight that makes a burden for the wearer. And such stunning styles! So graceful—so youthful—so artistic—and so many different styles to choose from.

Patons Limited

then the moving picture men are doing business on a scale that compares with the finances of the national government itself. For the total interest bearing debt of the United States in 1900 was \$1,024,000,000 the ordinary receipts of the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1917 were \$1,118,000,000 and in that year the first Liberty loan brought the Nation's treasury \$1,466,000,000. Moreover, the Federal Trade Commission declares that a single corporation provides the films shown in theatres, whose ticket offices collect two-thirds of that grand total, or \$975,000,000. The huge sum cares for the rent of the houses, the payment of the orchestras, the salaries of managers, and, probably much the greater share, goes to the treasury of the corporation itself. "Some business," as the Herald says, "and all developed within a few years. These figures became available when the charge of unfair competition was brought against the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.



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