The Paper That Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper Read by Everybody

All The News Worth Reading All The Ads Worth Printing

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Warm Welcome to Rt. Hon. Premier Meighen

The Market Hall and Prince Edward Theatre Crowded to Capacity Last Night to Hear Canada's Prime Minister.

Yesterday the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., paid his first visit to the province, and carried everything before him, wherever he had the opportunity of making his appearance.

He addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the Exhibition Building, Georgetown, and afterwards came by automobile to Charlottetown.

In the meantime, a large gathering of ladies, which nearly filled the Market Hall, was held, and was addressed by Right Hon. F. B McCurdy, who took the place of Right Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, who was unavoidably detained in St. John. This meeting was markedly enthusiastic and gave the most cordial reception to the National Liberal and Conservative candidates, Messrs. Donald McKinnon and John H. Myers, both of whom delivered eloquent addresses on the principal issues before the electors.

Subsequently a reception was held by Mrs. Meighen in the Board of Trade rooms, when hundreds of ladies and gentlemen took the opportunity of being presented to her by Dr. S. R. Jenkins and Dr. J. S. Jenkins.

The Prime Minister and party dined with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, whose guests the Prime Minister and Mrs. Meighen are during their stay.

PRIME MINISTER'S ARRIVAL.

At half past seven o'clock a torch light procession was formed, consisting of hundreds of people and headed by the League of the Cross Band, and marched to the Market Hall. This magnificent hall was already filled and the inflow from the procession packed it almost to suffocation. Every available nich was occupied, and in order to accommodate those who wished to hear the Prime Minister even the scenery had to be removed from the platform.

After a magnificent address which held the audience spellbound (a detailed report of which will be given in tomorrow's issue) the Prime Minister left for the Prince Edward Theatre, where there was another crowded audience waiting eagerly to hear his message. The Prime Minister spoke with great effect and carried the audience with him by the effective manner in which he dealt with the questions at issue. There can be no doubt that the Prime Minister has convinced everyone open to conviction, and that the policy he advocates is the one and the only one in the interests of Canada at the present time. The whole of yesterday's proceedings in connection with the Prime Minister's visit here was admirably carried out, and reflects the greatest credit on the organizers.

New Zealand Will Send Delegates to Washington

(Special to The Guardian.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand Oct. 10.—New Zealand will be represented at the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and far-eastern questions, Prime Minister W. F. Massey stated today. Although he announced this definite decision, he will be unable to go, he said.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE

Wherever thinking men congregate in these days, the concensus of opinion is that Mr. Meighen is a wonderful platform speaker and debater, and that he is putting up an excellent and brilliant fight. His speeches are models of clear explanation, logical reasoning, powerful unassailable argument and trenchant criticism. He does not attempt to orate in spread-eagle fashion, as so many public men do. He approaches his subjects in the most business-like fashion, and handles them with a skill which arouses the enthusiastic admiration of his friends. "A bonnie fechter" is he, and a consistent one, too. The message he delivers does not vary one jot or tittle no matter where he may be speaking. The sincerity of the man has also made a strong appeal to his auditors and the country. Truly, he is in deadly earnest. Fully seized of the tremendous difficulties facing the Country and the awful gravity of world's conditions, he is straining every nerve to ensure stability of Government and policy, which alone can pull us through. Determinedly and with fine native courage he has set his face sternly against class and group Government. He does not stoop to pander to his opponents. He recognizes the danger of class division and strikes out from the shoulder against it.

AND ON THIS

Reading the reports of Mackenzie King's speeches, one is struck with the poverty of constructive ideas and with the plentitude of political platitudes, which have done service on the hustings almost from time immemorial. He does not seem to be able to realize the gravity of the national situation, and the consequent necessity for public men, grappling with national problems in bold resolute fashion. He is apparently content to play the old-fashioned political game of picturing his opponents as political devils incarnate and himself and his friends as political angels. The people are sick and tired of that sort of flummery. They know that both parties being composed of human beings are a mixture of good and bad. The public—if we judge them aright — have reached the point where exaggerations, general denunciation and general charges cut no figure with them. They are looking for a way out of the national troubles; they are looking for real leading. They want to know where public men stand on the important questions of the day, and they resent being trifled with as they have been by Mr. King, whose real policy and convictions—if he has any—nobody in Canada can tell from his platform or other utterances.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

JNO. ALFRED MacDONALD, Land Surveyor, Hermanville.

FOR SALE—Guitar. Apply to 3 Elm Ave.

ROOMS TO LET — APPLY AT 58 Queen Street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE — AT Finlay McKinnon's, Brookfield.

*TO LET— TWO ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, with sink in kitchen. Apply Guardian Office.

A BARGAIN—Overland Car, Model 90T in excellent condition. Apply Guardian.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Commercial Hotel, Kensington.

WANTED—Experienced maid for general housework. No washing. Apply 148 Pownal St.

FOR SALE— ONE RANGE WITH hot water tank, one heater and one base burner. Apply 89 Rochford St.

*TO LET FURNISHED HOUSE, good locality, orchard, stable and garage. Write Box 471, city

FOR SALE — SECOND HAND cart wheels and iron axle. Apply Proud and Moreside 223 Gt. George Street

*FOR SALE—8-room cottage. Garage and outhouse. Electric lights, baths. 88 Hillsborough

BOARDERS WANTED—CAN ACcommodate two gentlemen boarders. Apply 221 Queen Street.

FOUND SEPT. 28th ON EXHIBition grounds, lady's watch. Owner can have same by calling at 20 Upper Hillsboro St and paying for ad.

*HAVE YOUR FURS REMODELLED. The Montreal Fur Remodelling Company have opened a branch at Charlottetown. They are ready to receive orders for fur remodeling of all kinds, repairing, dying 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.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Crowds Flock to Hear Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. Rousing Meetings in Georgetown and in Charlottetown. He Accepts the Challenge of Mr. MacKenzie King and Leaves Him Not a Leg to Stand On. Great Ladies Meeting in Afternoon and Reception by Mrs. Meighen.

The Prime Minister Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, arrived from Pictou on the S.S. "Marguerite" late on Sunday night. Yesterday 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. These gentlemen, accompanied by others, were received on board the vessel by the Prime Minister, Hon. F. B. McCurdy and Rt. Hon. Andre Fauteux with whom were Mrs. Meighen and Mrs. McIntyre. A delegation from the Associated Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island, consisting of Mr. A.A. Pomeroy, Mr. J. A. MacDonald, Dr. Augustus MacDonald, of Souris and Senator McLean, were received, and discussed with the Prime Minister the widening of the gauge. They were assured by him that just as soon as it was practicable for the work to be undertaken it would be proceeded with to a finish.

At 12 o'clock the party landed, while the band from Charlottetown played "O Canada." The Mayor of Georgetown, Mr. 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 recognised 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. He recalled that some of his colleagues in the profession of the law in the West were distinguished Islanders referring by name to Judge Hyndman of Alberta who now occupied places in the judiciary. He hoped on some future occasion to make a more extended visit, this being a campaign which allowed no dallying on the way, especially as he had to cover all the provinces.

The drill hall was crowded to the doors and the audience was the most enthusiastic ever seen in Georgetown, without a doubt. The Prime Minister was cheered to the echo time and time again and the sympathy of the meeting was overwhelmingly with him.

Mr. McIsaac, M. P., first addressed the meeting in a brief but able speech and at the conclusion of Mr. Meighen's oration, Senator McLean spoke for a few minutes.

Mr. Meighen said: I have come to this Island Province for the second time, my visit on this occasion being the first of a political character; and I trust I shall be able to discuss with you intimately, face to face, some things I have been anxious to talk to you about for many months, indeed, years. You may have been led to believe that some one of the aspect of a monster of iniquity was to appear before you, some one who has been guilty of all the acts of tyranny, and autocracy, and despotism, as well as numerous other crimes that you have been hearing about for some time. Well, you will have realised by this time that, after all, it is only a very ordinary citizen who seeks your attention, one differing not at all from any other man brought up here in this Dominion in humble surroundings and now vested with heavy responsibility. It is not long since I spent my school days in a much smaller town than this, and I assure you that the spirit that I feel within me today is just the same, in no whit altered by the experience of the years, just the same in my attitude towards my fellow-Canadians, and in my desire to do the best I can, as animated me when I was a very much younger man.

Now, I have some difficulty in deciding upon what topic it would be best for me to engage your attention first. This Island is, in some sense, the Pioneer landing point of our Dominion. Here, over 50 years ago, the man who, more than any other, founded Confederation, called together the Leaders from all the provinces to reason out the fundamental tenets upon which later on this wonderful structure of Canada was built. From your shores have gone forth into our Western land particularly, and to some degree into the great central provinces, the leaders of commerce and in education as well as in the professions; and throughout the Dominion, the Island is known and respected, and none but the most generous sentiments are entertained for it. You have the same interest in Confederation that we all have. Canada means just as much to you here on its eastern extremity as it means to the pivotal centres in the great west. Consequently whatever has the strongest appeal from the Canadian standpoint must enlist your interest; that is what you are most interested in and what I shall discuss. You have your local interests and local grievances; you would scarcely be mortal if you had not. I do not know a province of Confederation that has not its special interest and ambition and that has not, indeed, its own peculiar desires and grievances; and it has been the same ever since Confederation as it will doubtless always be. We have a great broad Dominion, 4,000 miles in width; we have something less than 9 millions of people; we are a northern country; our people are spread all over this immense area; and because we have not yet grown into that might and unity that come from bigness, we have everywhere local ambitions and local demands. In every part there is the same sincerity and the same strong show of reason; but it is our duty, and the duty of any government that seeks to meet, as best it can, the wishes of all, as fairly, squarely, and equitably endeavour to reach out and satisfy the demands of every part, but always to keep in mind the limitations of the whole. There must ever be borne in mind the great question as to what is possible; and any government that seeks the confidence of the people must be animated by a desire to be fair and just and honest, and must never traffic with any particular section of the country.

I have come chiefly to discuss with you the major issue, indeed the overwhelming issue, which, in the interests of Canada, this country should decide, and, I hope, finally decide in this contest of 1921. I refer to the tariff issue. The reason I want it decided, and I think the reason we all want it decided, is not because we think that it is for our good to decide it. At least, if that is all that there is in settling this issue, it is not very much and we do not deserve very much sympathy. But I think, for one, that it is for the good of all Canada to decide the question, and to decide it definitely and determinately. I will tell you why.

There have arisen, The Agrarian Movement, since 1911, a large and formidable organization in the country, with its strength chiefly in the West, demanding an overthrow of the whole protective system. That organization, financed and led by large mercantile institutions, has reached such a degree of strength and influence in Canada, and such a degree of menace in the objects that they keep to the front, as to seriously unsettle the minds of those who, throughout the country, are the leaders of industry, and the employers of labour, large and small. That organization, by a demonstration of its strength in electoral contests in Western Canada and in some places in the east, has shown that it must be grappled with, that it cannot be ignored; and as a consequence of the powers it has asserted, there is a very great doubt among those responsible for the progress of industry and the employment of labour, as to what our fiscal policy is going to be. They have reason to doubt, not only because of that organization, but they have further reason to be uncertain, unsettled and distrustful by reason of the attitude definitely assumed by the official MacKenzie-King Liberal opposition, the regular Liberal or whatever you may call it, part organization of the country. That party has also subscribed to certain tariff proposals which are of the most concrete, fixed and unalterable kind. This platform they tied themselves to in formal convention assembled in the city of Ottawa in August, 1919. They were influenced to do so by the progress made by the Wood-Crerar political movement which I have just described, and they made their proposals virtually in the same form, almost word for word, agreeing with the settled and published platform of Mr. Wood and Mr Crerar.

Mr. King's Tactics.

They did so, as anyone could see, in order to get the benefit of the Crerar movement, to link with it if possible; and ever since the Liberal party's leader has been trying to link arms with that Western organization with the object, if possible, of getting into power. I do not suppose he expounded that platform much here, because that organization has not very great strength in Eastern Canada, and the other side of the argument is very powerful, as Mr. King is aware. But in Western Canada and in some places of rural Ontario, his whole appeal is based on that platform. His cry is this: "Come, you political farmers' organization; take my hand; here is my platform which we adopted in August, 1919, and there is yours, which you adopted a few months before. Can you see any difference? I will read to you the one and then the other and you will see but a very slight difference." That is his cry. Now, ladies and gentlemen, by reason of the challenge to the tariff policy of this country contained in the final commitments of these two organizations,-the MacKenzie-King group and the Wood-Crerar group because of that there is every reason why employers of labour in this country and the great producers in the industrial centres, large and small, should have some question as to whether or not they are safe in going on; and it is only natural that everyone else, as well as the employers of labour should desire that, whatever the parties that seek the people's suffrage intend to do, they should do it quickly. Otherwise conditions of employment, which are bad enough already, will become worse.

The Unemployment Situation.

What I am now about to say may not have much local interest, but, nevertheless, it is of considerable importance: Employers of labour have been laying off men steadily, so that today there is an appalling situation, and the main reason why these employers are dismissing men is the doubt they entertain as to what is going to happen in Canada. And, is it any wonder that these people have doubt? I can give you the names of men who, if the tariff question is settled and they know that the fiscal policy of protection, which we have had for 42 years, is to continue, are ready to multiply their output and increase the number of their employees gradually though rapidly. If the tariff issue is settled in that fashion men will be able to go ahead definitely and with assurance because they will know upon what policy they may depend. Therefore, let me repeat, it is for the good of all Canada that this question be settled, and it is my judgment that if we settle it resoundingly and with no degree of uncertainty, so that everyone will know what the will of the country is on the fiscal policy of this Dominion, then we shall not hear again, for many years to come, any dispute about the tariff; and we shall have a cycle of real progress and advance in Canada instead of a cycle of agitation, distrust, class appeal, prejudice and all the rest of it.

Canada's Reserve Strength.

This country will recover from the reaction of the war the first of any nation in the world if only we turn our faces in the right direction and make up our minds without equivocation upon the tremendous question as to what our great trade policy is to be—for that is at the root of our prosperity as a nation. If we make up our minds definitely and wisely upon that question, then we are on the march. **Consequently the Tariff is the ONE GREAT ISSUE;** and it is in the vital interests of this young and growing nation that that issue shall be fairly decided once for all.

Mr. King's Red Herring.

You were told here, in Georgetown, that there are many other issues besides that. Well, if our opponents prefer some other question to be the issue, personally I should be satisfied just as well; but I do not conceive that the country is very much interested in anything else which they have so far brought up. I do not know that the great taxpaying electorate of this wide Dominion are overwhelmingly concerned, just at the present moment, with the dozen and one little things, which our friends introduce and which one can hardly chase down fast enough. But what I tell you is that, up to the first of September, when that challenge was taken up which they had been throwing out for years in the House of Commons, in the shape of one resolution and another, as your Members and Senators know, and which they implemented in final form in Aug., 1919,-up to that time, neither the Wood-Crerar group which exists to destroy our tariff policy nor the other group led by Mr. King, had thought of these other issues which the Liberal Leader now talks about. All these years they had been relating on nothing but the tariff; but so soon as their challenge was taken up, there were raised questions of economy and so on such as you had never heard before. Our opponents will speak about, and introduce, anything at all in the world to get away from the great tariff issue, which they themselves have raised.

The Opposition Duplicity.

In Western Canada they are not talking about economy and retrenchment, which is the programme they are elaborating in the East. No; they are talking in the West and all talking alike—about the tariff; and the unanimous cry is: "Pull down the tariff wall as fast as possible"; and Mr. King, when he does venture to talk there, talks the same as Mr. Crerar and Mr. Crerar the same as Mr. King, and Mr. Wood worse than both. And that is their whole programme in the West. But if, they desire to discuss questions of economy, why, we are ready to take up the gauntlet.

The Government's Policy Unassailable.

They say that this is an extravagant government. Did you ever in your lives know an Opposition that did not say the government in power was extravagant, and so talk economy? I never did. Probably I shall be in Opposition some time and I will talk that way too. But if I do, I will guarantee I shall have some cause for advocating economy. **If ever there was a government that cannot be attacked on the charge of extravagance it is this government!** If we have erred, we have erred, perhaps, in spending too sparingly, on the whole, and in this respect I appeal to Mr. McIsaac. I am confident that if we lose votes in this County it will not be because we have spent too much, but because we have spent, perhaps, less than we should have liked to, had the general exigencies of the County as a whole not been so imperatively forbidding. Is not that a fact? And are not the very men who are preaching economy telling you of all the money that they are going to spend when they get into power? Yes, ladies and gentlemen, taxes are high, and the debt is high, but neither the debt nor the taxes are as high as in any other county that went through the war, that is to say in proportion to population. The taxes on the very wealthy—on the large incomes—are, however, higher in Canada than in England. Did you know that before? And those heavy taxes were imposed by this government, which is described by its opponents as being in league with the "big men."

Large Incomes Heavily Taxed.

We have put upon the large incomes in this country a higher tax than they have done in England, whose debt is four times as great as our own in proportion to population. Our larger incomes are taxed twice as heavily as incomes of the same amounts are taxed in the United States, and we have to compete with them in the matter of capital and trade, besides having an incomparably smaller population. I repeat, our debt is large and our taxes are high; and, what is more, they are going to be. You cannot avoid it. It would be absurd to think that a country could go through 4 years and a half of war, with five hundred thousand of its sons over there in France, supplied with mu-

(Continued on page three)

May Remove Embargo On Canadian Cattle

But Will Impose Duty on Live Cattle from Foreign Countries is Rumored Attitude on British Embargo.

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Yorkshire Post, which is prominently identified with the most important agricultural interests of England and Scotland, in its news pages features a statement of a correspondent that it has been decided definitely to lift the embargo on Canadian cattle, but to continue the prohibition on live cattle of other countries. The rumor, adds the Post, says that the Cabinet is not unanimous on the subject, but the majority strongly support the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. Major General Moore, a noted authority on veterinary matters, says that the bogy of the importation of contagious disease from Canada lies more in the imagination than in the reality.

Hearst Offers Cabinet Free Trip to Canada

(Special to The Guardian.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—William Randolph Hearst has offered to take every member of the United States Congress through Canada on a junket at his expense. Hearst has been advancing the adoption of the sales tax in the United States, and in today's issue of the New York American in a long editorial says the tax has proved a boon to Canada, and [illegible] members of Congress [illegible] Dominion.

1,200 Fatal Accidents In Week End Mishaps

(Special to The Guardian.)

NEW YORK Oct. 10 More than 1200 persons were so seriously injured they probably will die and at least 21 were killed outright in week-end accidents in the United States. In Chicago, where a drive is on to prevent automobile accidents, four were killed and six injured.

New Brunswick Votes On Prohibition Question

(Special to The Guardian.)

ST. JOHN, Oct. 10.—The province of New Brunswick votes today on the question whether the legal importation of liquor for personal use shall continue. The present provincial prohibitory act was adopted as a war measure, but was confirmed by popular vote on July 10, 1920. It is generally expected that the vote today will be in favor of a bone dry province.

Shackleton Again Ready for South

(Special to The Guardian.)

LISBON, Oct. 10.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is leading a party of explorers into the antarctic and was forced to put into this port when a heavy storm damaged his little ship, the "Quest," announced this morning he would resume his voyage today, repairs to the vessel having been completed.

Bell Telephone Case Further Adjourned

(Special to The Guardian.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—In view of the fact that assistant chief commissioner H. J. Molan and commissioner J. G. Rutherford, of the Railway Board leaving tomorrow evening to deal with the western cases, it is believed here that the hearing in the application of the Bell Telephone Company for an increase in rates will be further adjourned for a month. This case is slated for hearing tomorrow morning.

Two Seriously Injured When a Car Hits Wagon

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 9.—In a collision between a carriage and an automobile near Newcastle this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester White were seriously injured, the carriage completely demolished and their horse badly hurt. The accident occurred on the bridge near Burchill Hill. An automobile, owned by Isaac Mitchell and driven by one of his sons, was coming across the bridge going towards Newcastle and Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester White were driving towards Nelson.

The two conveyances crashed on the bridge and the carriage and the people in it were thrown over the structure. Mr. and Mrs. White were rescued promptly and taken to the hospital. They were seriously injured but owing to the effects of the shock the full extent of their injuries could not be learned tonight. The automobile was badly damaged but did not leave the bridge.

Mr. Meighen Replies To Charges

The Prime Minister in his address last night referred to the matter of a telegram supposed to have been signed by him, which he had been challenged through the local Liberal press to answer. The question, he said had been settled long ago and it had never been dug up since until he arrived in Charlottetown. He did [illegible] how many people in C[illegible] read the Patriot and the [illegible] was hardly worth [illegible] body could bring be[illegible] thing that he was afraid [illegible] nowhere. This telegram [illegible] to have been signed b[illegible] tioned the Prime Minister [illegible] body who knows the law a[illegible] time of the last election, will [illegible] that that telegram was all [illegible] At the last election, which [illegible] held under circumstances such [illegible] no election in this or any country was ever held before, there were certain soldiers at the front who, before they enlisted, had never resided long enough in any place to enable them to vote. Among them were some Americans. They were certainly entitled to a vote. The Government debated with the Opposition, to place them as what was known as voters at large. It was the right of the government to advise them as to where they should vote, but they were at liberty to choose their own voting places. There were about 12,000 of these voters at large. The telegram referred to in the Patriot purported to give information by him signed as to where the government believed these votes could best be cast. Was there anything wrong about that?"

The Prime Minister then stated that when Mr. D. D. McKenzie read the telegram in the House he had asked to see it. This was refused. "I happened to be sitting later at the back of the House," he continued, "out of my regular seat. Mr. McKeznie then waved the telegram in his hands and I sprang to my feet and again asked to see it. Looking at it, I found that not one word of it was in my writing, nor was it addressed to Sir Robert Borden, nor was it sent. I neither wrote it nor know who wrote it. Some who were followers of the Liberal party in other regards were so displeased with this that they left the House and refused to vote.

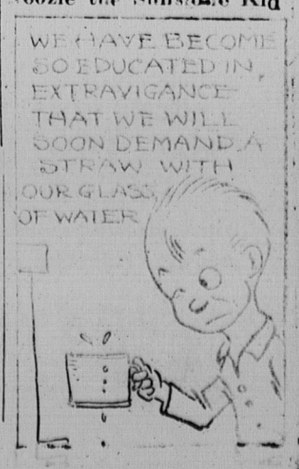
BREAK UP SHIPS TO PROVIDE MORE EMPLOYMENT

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Admiralty announced yesterday that in view of the unemployment situation it was prepared to sell a number of surplus obsolete warships at moderate prices for breaking up by firms which agreed to commence work immediately the sale was completed so as to provide increased employment.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Strong winds and unsettled.

High tide this evening at 7.14 and tomorrow morning at 6.37.

Sun sets this afternoon at 5.21 and rises tomorrow morning at 6.12.

Noozie the Sunshine Kid