



MR. W. CHESTER S. MCLURE

LARGE

(Continued from page 1)

vice and assistance in the development of the fruit industry, the Government is already fulfilling one plank of the platform. He then went into what shall be done in the matter of improving and extending the instruction in Prince of Wales College. He went on to deal with what is proposed to be done in regard to Public Works, Education and Public Health.

We come now to the most important plank in the platform, that is the attitude of the Government in the temperance situation in the Province. I want to say, said the speaker, that no body of men has a monopoly of the temperance sentiment of the Province (Applause). We do not so far as the interests of the people are concerned—move or otherwise take second place to any party. (Applause). No man has a right to cast aspersions as have been cast by persons in this Province. We are in earnest about this and it is not a matter of free rum. It is a matter of bringing about a greater respect for law and order in this province. We know where we stand and we are going to fight to a finish. He then commented upon the activities which were caused in certain circles when on the 15th of March last he announced his temperance policy. A surprising thing that all agitation—all meetings should have arisen immediately on the pronouncement on the 15th of March last.

Many years ago and for many years the Province was dotted with temperance organizations aided by the churches, all working in a moral way inculcated by moral suasion, the virtue of temperance.

In 1918 moral repression was replaced by legal repression. I feel that experience has proven that prohibition has not the force and weight of public opinion behind it. In crime in general the great weight of public sentiment was behind law and order, has it been so with prohibition? He then referred to the inability of the three Commissions to suppress the growing menace of intemperance. During the six years of legal repression the insidious system of moonshine has become most prevalent and if with violation of the customs law which grows greater year by year has caused a growing disrespect for law and order. Have these people which I have referred to, he said, done anything during these years to inculcate temperance in the Province? (Applause). How many meetings were held; how many left their pulpits and desks in the interests of reform? He then showed

would blind you to the policy. We are not asking any favors, but are leaving the matter for you to do your duty as citizens of this Province.

The Hon. Premier Stewart on taking his seat was applauded vigorously which was continued when Mr. W. Chester S. McLure was called upon by the chairman to address the meeting.

Mr. McLure spoke in part as follows.

The past four years will go down in history as the greatest from a Legislative and administrative point of view since Confederation. You will all recollect, and it is unnecessary for me to recall, the conditions prevailing in this province when we entered Confederation, four years after the other then existing provinces had joined together as the Dominion of Canada. The then Colony had been enjoying a fair measure of prosperity through industrial development and expansion in our trade relations with the Mother Country and the Republic to the South, but then, as now, we had not the means apart from taxation and Customs within ourselves of raising revenue to defray the cost of Government and to develop our latent resources in agriculture and fisheries, especially in so far as railway communication was concerned, and the consequence was that we as a Colony, were not making the progress we ought to have been making, and so not a few of our statesmen rather welcomed the opportunity of making what was considered satisfactory terms with the Dominion to permit the giving up of our independence and fiscal rights, and of our becoming part of what is now the great Confederation of Canada.

For the greater part of the period we have been within that Confederation, Liberal Governments have been in office in this Province, with the result that instead of benefiting as we should and had a right to expect from our membership in that Confederation our condition up till 1911 had been getting worse and worse until we had reached such a pass that the Liberal Government gave up the ghost almost without a tremor, and allowed the Conservatives under Mr. Mathieson, to assume the reins of office. You all know, as well as I do, what the immediate consequence was. The Mathieson Government went after our claims at Ottawa, and got, on account of one hundred thousand dollars, additional subsidies per annum, leaving all our claims still open for future endeavors at realization. The promise of continuous communication with the Mainland, Summer and Winter, made to us over fifty years ago, remained unfulfilled, until the Mathieson Government, under the Borden Government to implement the pact; and for the first time, in 1915, we had regular communication with the Mainland, Summer and Winter.

It was the same Government that obtained for us, the fixture of our representation at Ottawa, for four, for all time, irrespective of our population. These were some of the big things accomplished when the Conservatives got into power. They went out of office in 1919, largely because they had pledged themselves to take advantage of the Dominion Government's offer to pursue an improved road policy. The Liberals, then in opposition, denounced that policy as iniquitous, ruinous and likely to send the farmers into bankruptcy. They were frightened and alarmed many of the electors of the country that they voted against the Conservative Government, and put in power the Hon. J. H. Bell and his colleagues. You all know what happened between 1919 and 1923. The first thing the Bell Government did was to adopt the road policy of Mr. Arsenault, which had been soundly condemned on the platform and in the Patriot, and pursued an extravagant policy which very nearly brought about the ruin of the Province which they had predicted the Arsenault Government practically accomplished. They did this Province in any shape or form. In the classic words of the Editor of the Patriot, Mr. Bell sat on the top of the treasury chest, and refused to budge to finance any scheme for the benefit of the people. They crowded money in every conceivable way, introduced Government O. O. S. bonds, utilized the proceeds for road work only knows what. At all events, when the Stewart Government came into power in 1923 they found not only an empty treasury and an overdrawn bank account, a depleted sinking fund and a quarter of a million unpaid bills, but a number of Government O. O. S. bonds were worth just about as much, indeed less, than the average I. O. U. you find in the pocket of a bankrupt tradesman. You may ask why was this? Why did the Bell Government allow things to go to rack and ruin without making an endeavor to properly finance the Government? Just for the very good reason that they lacked the initiative, they lacked the ability, they lacked the effectiveness of drafting a policy and pursuing a purpose which would have brought about the desired results. The Bell Government had the same claim at Ottawa that the Mathieson Government had, and which the Stewart Government had. If they had any administrative ability they could have gone after these claims, and been able to finance the Province without any trouble whatever, but they did not do this. Instead they resorted to a policy of high taxation, described in the memorable words of the Hon. J. J. Johnston, as a policy of taxing everything "tangible and intangible," and when the Conservative opposition opposed this policy and declared that the people would not stand for such taxation, they were told by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. M. Lea, that the people had got to take their medicine, and if they refused to take it willingly they would have to be treated like children and have their noses held, and be compelled to swallow it.

These are the sort of administrators, the Liberals are and always have been. They hold office not exclusively for the benefit of the

people, but largely for the benefit of themselves, the administrators. They do not consider first and foremost the interests of the people, but the interests of the Liberal politicians in high quarters, and their particular favorites.

It is unnecessary for me to compare the record of the Stewart Government with that of the Bell Government which preceded it. It is an open book and you are familiar with it. The Stewart Government went into office to face a depleted treasury, a road policy which had been stopped abruptly immediately after the election, leaving some parts of the public thoroughfares in an unfinished and dangerous condition. There was no money to carry on public affairs, and no prospect of any for the Bell Government had collected the taxes at the point of the revolver and left only uncollected the poll tax and such like of friends and favorites.

The first thing the Stewart Government did was to attempt to put in order the public affairs, and how well they succeeded you all know. Not only have they been the means of making ends meet, but they have been enabled to reduce taxes all round. When they entered office at the end of the first year, they abolished the onerous poll tax. At the end of the last year the office they have reduced the land tax, they have reduced the income tax, and they have reduced the registration fee on automobiles.

What greater proof can you, as tax payers, have of the efficiency and administrative ability of the Stewart Government, than the fact that in four years it has entirely relieved you of one objectionable tax, and reduced three other taxes? I need only say that should the Stewart Government be returned to power for another term of office, which I feel certain it will, there will be further relief of taxation especially for the working men with families. We can promise you that there will be a very considerable reduction in the income tax, so that the working man will be in a better position to make ends meet.

An ideal country to live in is one with the lowest taxation, for taxation not only fails to stimulate industry, but saps it at its foundation, and it should be the endeavor of every Government, worthy of the name, to make the conditions of life as easy as possible for the ordinary citizen and industrial members of the community.

Now, with regard to one of the principal planks of our platform, namely, Temperance Reform: As most of you are aware, I am and always have been a supporter of the Temperance cause. Away back from my youthful days, up till now, I have always advocated and supported all measures calculated to improve the condition of our people, and one of the principal means of accomplishing this, in my opinion, is to reduce to a minimum, opportunities for the use of strong drink.

I have always supported the policy of Prohibition, because I felt herein was the means by which the abuse of strong drink could be prevented, and I still am a believer in the fact that the only way to prevent absolutely the use of alcohol is prohibition, and by that term I mean the prohibition of the manufacture and importation, as well as the use of liquor. In no other way is it possible to have prohibition enforced. Human nature is so constituted that there is always a large percentage of men who desire a drink, and if they do not get it in one form they will get it in another. If they cannot get it legally, they will obtain it illegally, if it is to be obtained at all.

For twenty-seven years we have tried to enforce Prohibition in this province, but what has been the result? You are all better aware of the facts probably than I am myself, for many of you are coming from the city with conditions prevailing both in city, towns and rural communities. If other evidences were wanting, we have that of the clergy themselves. What greater denunciation of the conditions prevailing under Prohibition, than even a priest under the regime of the Bell Government? After it was three years in power the Rev. George C. Taylor declared, "drunkenness and crime, always found together, have never been so rampant in my knowledge of Prince Edward Island as now." "I have lived here almost twenty years," he said, "and without any doubt there has never been such a condition of things along the line of drink, such looseness and such heinousness of crime." There you have the conditions portrayed by a clergyman as a Liberal in politics, existing under Prohibition as administered by a Liberal Government, after having been three years in office. Is it likely that another Liberal Government led by Mr. Saunders, would be any more effective in its administration? A year later, in 1923, the last year of the Bell administration, we had a similar, and even stronger, condemnation of the Liberals. Probably by this time you are all familiar with it, and I will not trouble you with reading the whole of the denunciation, but should just like to remind you that the Rev. Mr. Raymond, on the 12th of January, 1923, concluded his dramatic condemnation of the conditions prevailing here under the Bell administration in the following scathing words. He said: "The conditions of life in this city and Province in regard to the drink traffic are a blot on the landscape of the Dominion which I ask you, what prospect is there of its being superseded in administering Prohibition, when Mr. Bell, Mr. Higgs and Mr. Duffy made such a lamentable failure of it?"

The Conservative Party, including myself, have given this matter their very deepest and most careful consideration, and the present members of the Legislature have unanimously come to the conclusion that if conditions are not to get from bad to worse, a change of policy is necessary, and it is for this reason that we have adopted and decided to adhere to a policy of Improved Temperance under Government control. I shall not deal with the details of this policy, but the Premier is better able to handle it as head of the Government, than I am, but I would just

say this, that our determination is to attempt to give a more effective administration than has been possible in the past, in order to wipe the stigma, broadcast throughout the Dominion of Canada, that the conditions prevailing in Prince Edward Island, are a blot on its fair name. I believe, and feel certain that with the policy just outlined to you that there will be a great improvement in conditions in Prince Edward Island, and at the end of another four years, when we come to give an account of our stewardship, I feel certain that we will be able to meet you in the proud satisfaction of having accomplished for Temperance, what we have already accomplished for the finances and the prosperity of this Province, a high and reputable standing, second to none in the Dominion.

The Hon. Dr. MacMillan, the next speaker in his opening remarks wondered if he has sufficient power necessary to induce the editor of the Patriot to turn on the magic lantern at the back of the house, so as to represent the "rumblers," "old soaks," "party leaders" and candidates for office according to the editorial column of that paper, said the Doctor, they all should be there last night. He thanked the splendid convention unanimously nominating Mr. McLure and himself, candidates in the forthcoming election, and also thanked the electors for selecting him as representative four years ago. He then reviewed his activities in the interests of the Conservative Party and all his endeavoring to carry the honour of victory in this Province, and preaching the doctrine of Liberal Conservatism in the interests of the party. I am now ready, willing and anxious to give an account of my stewardship. When a candidate stands before the electors he makes promises on his platform. Four years ago we subscribed to a platform said the speaker, there it is, take it and see if any one has not been fulfilled. Yes, I admit there is one plank, that in regard to muscle mad which the changing condition of farming made unnecessary of fulfillment.

He alluded to a platform and said that every promise has been fulfilled. The record of fulfillments is the first thing by which a candidate should be judged by the electors. We have tried to live up religiously to our promises, our record for the past four years is the record by which we are judged, and next four years if elected, if we stand four years hence as representatives, we can say the same of that platform as we say about this one. (Applause.) We don't believe politics is a game, but a duty. No government can be successful unless there be unity of purpose among its members. We can say the members of the Stewart Government are on speaking terms with each other (Applause). There is not a member in the Stewart Government that would throw Premier Stewart over tonight. Our object has been to put into effect legislation that would benefit the Province—to carry out our promises, to do something that would be a lasting benefit to Prince Edward Island. The last four years have not been easy years by any means; we were not in power long before the province was visited by a severe storm, one of the greatest in its history, which cost the province over \$50,000. We were fortunate in having in power at that time a man of such foresight as the now Chief Justice Mathieson, who inaugurated the building of steel bridges. The storm of 1923 did not cost the Province nearly \$200,000 were it not for those permanent structures, the only ones which stood the violence of that terrific hurricane.

In comparing the Bell Government with the present administration, the members of both being practically the same as those contesting the forthcoming election, Hon. Dr. MacMillan said, do you suppose the Bell party in power at that time would do any better than they did before if they were elected? Would they keep their pledge of word? If the truth were known how great a majority of them believe in at least one plank of the Premier Stewart laid down tonight. That plank is that the prohibition law should have a substitution.

In discussing this law Doctor MacMillan forcefully showed how it led to the disregard of morals, law and law enforcement. If the people of this Province had seen what I have seen in regard to the Prohibition Act they would see that the Stewart Government has as much consideration as any in regard to women and children. (Applause.) He maintained that the Prohibition Act was "not a success, but a failure," and that a success can prove that it has been a success. The doctors never wanted the control of prescriptions nor asked for it.

Speaking of pills, a great many of which are operating at present in the Province, it is not the duty of the Provincial Government to take after these pills, but the duty of the Dominion Government, and Mr. Saunders in his statement to the public, even with the famous loophole clause in his second announcement made the Prohibition Act more workable, if the leader of the Liberal Party runs true to form, there will be another statement. Never, as long as I have been a member, I have ever heard him make the same statement twice. He then spoke of why the Stewart Government had done in aiding such charitable institutions as Hospitals, Orphanages, Red Cross Society, Anti-Tuberculosis Association; of the great work that these institutions are performing in the interests of public health, of the necessity of aiding these institutions and of the utter disregard which the Bell Government had for public service.

He then answered the charges of extravagance aimed against the government. He severely and logically criticized a letter which appeared in the Patriot on May 3rd last over the name of Walter M. Lea. In concluding he asked the meeting to be again so kind to come out on election day and to give that hearty support to Mr. McLure and

BAD FIRE THIS MORNING

About 2.30 this morning the firemen were called out to a bad blaze at 259 and 261 Dorchester St. When the firemen arrived on the scene clouds of smoke were issuing from the building and that part of the house was all ablaze.

The smoke which enveloped almost the entire block hampered the work of the firemen, and made quick work difficult.

The alarm was given in by Mr. Perry Prowse who was awakened by the crackling of burning wood. He at once took his wife and children to safety and phoned in the alarm. The house is owned by Miss Mary Connolly of Boston. At the time of writing it seemed probable that the structure would be almost a total loss.

Central Guardian

THE ARLIE MARKS PLAYERS.

Another large audience enthusiastically received the Arlie Marks Players in the "Parish Priest" at the Prince Edward last evening. This play with a touch of old Ireland had an appeal all its own and was cleverly handled by each and every member of the cast. The specialties were bright and entertaining and on the whole the presentation provided a most enjoyable evening. This afternoon "Slick Crooks" will be staged and tonight one of the strongest plays ever written, "Youths Temptation" will be offered and has every indication of packing the house.

Western Guardian

—WHOLESALE WHOLE wheat cereal is 100 percent whole wheat. Central Bedouque Flour Mills. 5247-5,3.31

—ROBIN HOOD FLOUR — All sizes wholesale and retail. Holman's, Summerside. 4-21-dft.

—WHOLESALE WHOLE wheat cereal is ground in a manner that it can be used for baking bread, biscuit, muffins, etc. Central Bedouque Flour Mills. 5247-5,3.31

—POWER SPRAMOTOR for sale Harold Lefurgey, Summerside. 5233-5-2-31

—RESERVE MAY 10th for "The Villain Felled" by the Margate Dramatic Club, in Strand Theatre, Kensington. 6286

—WANTED five cars blue potatoes, also five cars reds, Government inspected Canada "A" stock. (Sgd.) A. H. Affleck, Albany. 5296-5-4-31

—FOR SALE: In perfect condition and at a reasonable price, a Chevrolet roadster, 1925 Model. Communicate with P. O. Box 216, Summerside. 5276-5-4-31

—WILMOT VALLEY.—Come to the Wilmot Valley hall on Friday the sixth instant and see the Wilmot Valley Recreation Club stage the four act comedy drama entitled, "Josiah's Courtship," music by the orchestra and other numbers between acts. Come early, 8 o'clock is the hour. 5292-5-4-21

—ENTERTAINED.—Mrs. C. H. Foster, Proprietress of the Rose and Gray and Mr. Ben Wagner, leader of Wagner's Orchestra, entertained the Arlie Marks Co., at the conclusion of Saturday night's show, at the Rose and Gray. An enjoyable evening of dancing was indulged in by the Company and a large number of friends. Music was furnished by Wagner's Dance Orchestra while dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Foster and her competent staff.

Eastern Guardian

—FOR SALE—Cream Separator De Laval good as new. Bargain. V. R. Ross, Montague. 5231-5-4-31

—AN Oil that is Famous: Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

Stars Hold Meeting

Last night in the League of the Cross rooms the Star Baseball Club held a meeting of the members and boosters.

Everything is in tip top shape and the boys report that the coming season is going to be the best yet. The club are holding a variety concert in the Strand Theatre on Tuesday May 10th for the purpose of raising funds to furnish baseball material for the team during the season. The tickets are already out and reports show that they are selling fast.

Last season the Star held a most successful concert and this year they promise an even better one. This is the time to show the boys you are right behind them by attending their concert, this is the first step in the game, successful this means success on the diamond. The committee and players have tickets, get one, enjoy yourself and help the game.

himself which they had given them four years ago on the condition that you think "we have done our duty." The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Teachers OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSEMBLING IN CONVENTION You are invited to visit this store on the occasion of this Convention. With all its interesting changes and improvements you will find it the finest and most attractive shopping place in Charlottetown. Everything wearable for Ladies' and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls—except shoes. MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

Sergeant Allan McCa be Wins Place On The Bisley Team

TELEGRAM RECEIVED YESTERDAY APPRAISING HIM OF THE FACT

The following telegram was received today by Mr. Allan J. McCa be, Prowse Bros: Ottawa, Ont., May 3rd, 1927. A. J. McCa be, Charlottetown, C. of L.-Cl. Chas. Leigh, Charlottetown.

You have been selected on Bisley Team. Please wire if you can accept. Urgent. R. J. Birdwhistle. As will be seen by the above, Sergeant McCa be, who is the crack rifle shot of this province, has won a much coveted place on the Bisley Team, the matches being shot annually at Surrey, England. This honor is "won" by sheer merit and is not the gift to a favorite. The Bisley team is always selected from the king pins of the Dominion shoot which is held annually at Ottawa.

This is the second time Sergeant McCa be has won the honor. He won a place on the Bisley team in 1920 and through the good offices of his firm, Prowse Bros, and a number of interested citizens, he was enabled to attend. In 1920 the Lee-Enfield rifle which was issued in 1914 was used for the first time in competition by all competitors in the British Empire. Although the rifle was new and strange to all, Sergeant McCa be won his place. This is the first year since 1920 that any one from the Maritimes, with this rifle made the team, and it is understood there are two in Saint John this year also won a place.

Three men from the Maritimes on the Bisley Team, is something unusual and something to be proud of. When it is understood that finances play an important part in making this trip it can readily be seen that the ordinary working man with a family necessarily finds it hard to "make the grade" without the assistance of his friends.

It is understood his firm is most anxious for Mr. McCa be to uphold the honor of his native province and they will no doubt arrange for his salary while absent. But there are many incidentals such as tips, fees for practice shots on the ranges, etc., that must be paid, and no man, no matter how good a shot he may be, would wish to be a "dud" on the team. Our citizens have never been backward in sending abroad teams and individuals to take part in athletic events and it is to be hoped some one will interest himself enough to see that his hometown list is sent around to enable Prince Edward Island to be represented at the Bisley shoot of 1927.

Livestock Report Sec'y Kellogg Denies Report

(Canadian Press) MONTREAL, May 3.—There were 74 cattle, 29 sheep and lambs, 618 hogs and 2,315 calves for sale on the two markets this morning. There were no good cattle. Cows of common to fair quality were sold for \$6.00 and fairly good ones brought \$6.00, and another lot of \$7.50. According to quality and spring lambs were slow sellers at from \$6.00 to \$9.00 each. Calves Common kinds sold for \$6.00 to \$8.50 and straight car lots of just ordinary quality brought \$6.50 to \$7.00. One lot of good veal brought \$7.25 and another lot of better quality brought \$7.75. The bulk of the hogs were sold for \$10.75 with about fifty at \$11.25. One lot of poor quality hogs were sold for \$10.50 and a straight car lot were sold for \$10.60. All sales on a flat basis.

Plan Regatta

OTTAWA, May 3.—Arrangements are well under way for a jubilee regatta, to be held in Ottawa under the auspices of the Eastern Rowing Association on July 2nd. Crews from Lachar, McGill, Toronto, Argonauts, University of Toronto, Brockville, and Ottawa are expected to take part and it is hoped some from the United States.

Makes Big Run

LONDON, May 3.—In his billiards match with Arthur Peall at Thurston's today, Tommy Reece, using his pendulum stroke, made a break of 2,265, unfinished. On April 30th Reece made a new world's record break of 3,964 points with his pendulum stroke.

IT PAYS TO GET THE FACTS A large proportion of all the nerve energy generated in a normal body is expended in the act of seeing. Eyes are often found to be defective so that although vision is still good, they are consuming twice or three times their allotted portion of nerve force, thus robbing other vital organs of their motive power. The result is serious physical disorders—often in remote parts of the body. Two out of every ten people are in this fix, yet the real cause of their trouble is often not even suspected until a thorough examination discloses the facts. If there is any reason whatever to suspect eye strain, the common sense thing to do is to have a thorough examination and GET THE FACTS ABOUT YOUR EYES. H. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST, Montague, P. E. I.

COME ON! \$7,000 Needed for the Y The Boys count on a generous gift from you tomorrow. Space Given by Jenkins & Son, Ltd.



HON. DR. W. J. P. MACMILLAN

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