

The crowning achievement of that gifted actress who sways the hearts of men with the same grace and ease she moves her feathered fan.



NORMA TALMADGE as Yeoland de Breux—fairest flower of France, now cold in pride, now rich in promises of love.

On a crippled child, her little invalid sister, her love was lavished.

And her hate on Rupert de Vreac, noble of France, and her hereditary enemy, now bound to her as a common slave.

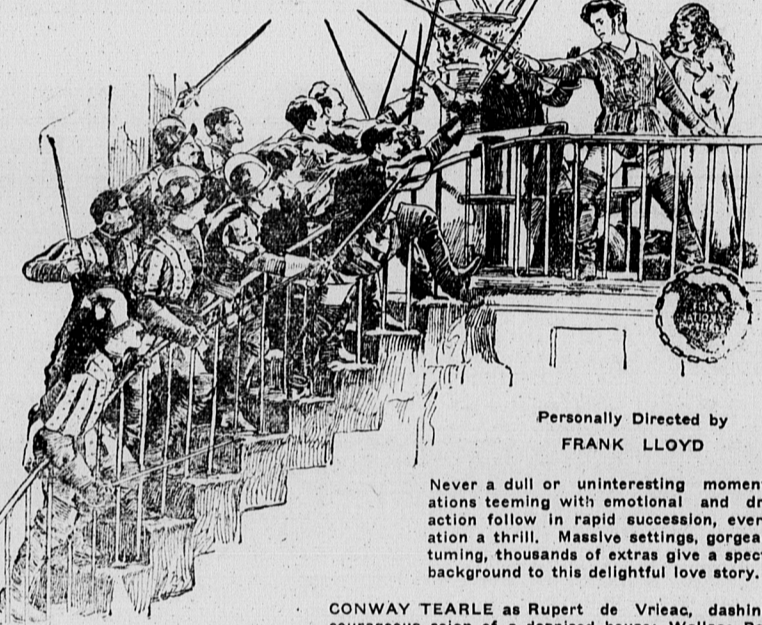
There is a romance—magnified, glorified and entrancing, set in a maelstrom of massacre and strife.

Joseph M. Schenck presents

NORMA TALMADGE

"Ashes of Vengeance"

By H. B. Somerville



Frank Lloyd

Never a dull or uninteresting moment—situations teeming with emotional and dramatic action follow in rapid succession, every situation a thrill. Massive settings, gorgeous costumes, thousands of extras give a spectacular background to this delightful love story.

CONWAY TEARLE as Rupert de Vreac, dashing and courageous scion of a despised house; Wallace Beery as the cowardly and despicable Duc de Tours; Courtenay Foote as de la Roche, brother of Yeoland and enemy of Rupert; Jeanne Carpenter as the little invalid sister; Josephine Crowell as the cruel and ambitious Catherine de Medici; Andre de Beranger as the weak-willed Charles IX, king of France; and twenty other distinguished players in principal roles give memorable portrayals and help make this not only the greatest of all Norma Talmadge pictures but a production distinctly in a class of its own.

PATHE REVIEW

PRINCE EDWARD Today 3.15, 7 and 8.45 Matinee, 26c and 16c. Night. 37c, 26c, 16c.

IN MEMORIAM

FRANCIS MICHAEL KILFOY

The death occurred in this City on February 14th of Francis Michael Kilfoy at the early age of twenty-two years.

Although Frank, or "Bushey" as he was familiarly known, had been in poor health for several months he was not confined to his bed and his death came as a shock to his relatives and friends.

Up to a few months before his death he had been employed at the Two Macs Drugstore where by his courteous and friendly manner he made many friends.

He leaves to mourn, besides his sorrowing father and mother, two sisters Mary and Dorothy both at home.

The funeral which was very largely attended, took place Monday morning from his late residence 56 Cumberland Street, a large body of the Knights of Columbus of which the deceased was a member, preceded the hearse, Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Maurice McDonald and services at the grave were conducted by Rev. P. Walsh. The pall-bearers were: Wilfred Parkman, Joseph Callaghan, Wallace Prunty, Earl McInnis, Frank Bradley and Ted Ranaghan.

Floral Offerings.

Crescent, Family; Wreath, Abegweit Club; Wreath, Business Dept., Charlottetown Guardian; Cross, Mrs. A. Praught and Mother; Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. McLeod; Spray, Wesley Robblee and Brenton Garnhum; Spray, J. A. Weir, Rumford, Me.

Mass Cards

Joseph Callaghan, Clarence E. Cameron, T. Harold Johnstone, W. Ban Gallant, Frank Bradley, Wilfred Parkman, Mrs. M. Parkman, and Belle, Eugene J. Wynne, Chas. B. Leigh, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Bennett McDonald, Capt. Emanuel Gallant, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dawson, Georgetown Mr. and

James and Charlie Myette, Concord, Mass; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Arsenault, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Smith and Mary; Frank J. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. John McKenna and Katie, Frank and Ray McDonald (2), Mr. and Mrs. James Fardey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carey Marguerites Basket Ball Team, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Steele, Mrs. John Coyle and family, Mrs. Anna Lappin and Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCarron and family, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonald and Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Lee, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McMahon and family, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Mullen and family (2), Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Hughes and family, the Griffith family, Miss Lena Gallant, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McQuaid and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Feavory, Fred Steele, Mrs. Frank Carragher, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Power, Miss Mildred T. Ranaghan, Miss Minnie Deegan, Wallace Prunty (2), Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kiggins, Miss Al. D. Smith, Mr. Thos. Hogan and family, Ernest Farley, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sherry and family, Miss Alice Prunty, Elliot and Marcus MacGilligan, Theodore and Alfred Monaghan, James P. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McDonald, Albert Halloran, Mr. and Mrs. John Power and family (2), Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flynn and family, Dorchester St., W. J. Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDonald, Misses Mary and Edna Howatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hennessy, Miss Kitty Coyle, Miss Nellie Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowling, Mrs. P. P. Hennessy (5) Dr. G. L. Smith, Martin Sinnott, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McAulay and Mary, Miss Reta E. Connelly, Mr. and Mrs. John Conway, King Tuttt Basket Ball Team Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Trainor, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Winnie Praught, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bradley.

Spiritual Offerings

Mr. and Mrs. F. Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Peter McLellan, Mr. and

THE CENTRAL GUARDIAN

SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Rev. D. M. Lamont will preach at Glasgow Road, Thursday, February 26th, at 7 p.m., Sabbath, March 1st, at Lot 48 at 10.30 a.m. People's Church, city, at 7 p.m.

GRATEFUL THANKS—Miss Helen McIsaac wishes to extend thanks to all those who helped her to sell the second highest number of tickets which entitled her to the second prize of \$25.00 in gold in the Popularity Contest. She wishes especially to thank all the Firemen for their valuable assistance which they were so willing to give to all the contestants which made it so easy to win out.

PERSONALS

Mr. William Cooper, Murray River, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Inman, Hampton, were visiting in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. R. Currie, North West-shire, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

Mr. Seymour Weatherbie, Village Green, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. William McDougall, Hunter River, is visiting for a few days in Charlottetown.

Mr. Herbert Mason, Mt. Herbert, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

Mr. M. T. Lambe, Emerald was in the city yesterday attending the Dairymen's Meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. John MacInnis, North Winsloe were visitors to the city on Tuesday.

Mr. A. N. MacLeod, New West-shire was a visitor to the city on business Tuesday.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

Notes on the Prince Edward Island Egg Laying Contest for the 16th week of the Contest, ended February 20, 1925.

The total production for the week was 811, an increase of 93 eggs over the production of the previous week. The total production to date was 6,961 eggs.

Mr. A. Wisner's pen of White Wyandottes led for the week with a production of 53 eggs. Mr. G. F. Connors' White Leghorns were second, with 51 eggs; Mr. Sam McPherson's White Leghorns were third, with 48 eggs; Mrs. F. McIntyre's White Leghorns tied with Mr. Edward Bullpitt, for fourth place, with 47 eggs each; Mr. Spurgeon Jenkins' Barred Rocks were fifth with 46 eggs; Mr. Edward Bullpitt's second pen of White Leghorns tied with Mr. Walter Buntain's pen of Barred Rocks for nineteenth place, with 45 eggs each; and the Barred Rock pens of Mr. Joseph Carmichael and Mr. D. F. McDonald tied for seventh place with 44 eggs each.

Mr. Edward Bullpitt's pen of White Leghorns No. 4 leads the contest to date, with a total production of 536 eggs; Mr. G. F. Connors pen of White Leghorns is second, with a total production of 525 eggs; Mr. Sam McPherson's White Leghorns are third, with 504 eggs; Mr. Edward Bullpitt's pen of White Leghorns No. 3 is fourth, with 478 eggs; Mr. Walter Buntain's pen of Barred Rocks is fifth, with 438 eggs; Mr. A. Wisner's pen of White Wyandottes is sixth, with 406 eggs; and Mr. W. Mutch's pen of Barred Rocks is seventh, with 405 eggs to date.

Hen No. 5 in Mr. Edward Bullpitt's pen No. 4, and Hen No. 8 in Mr. Charles McKenna's pen have each laid 74 eggs to date; while Hen No. 2 in Mr. Edward Bullpitt's Pen No. 4 has laid 73 eggs to date.



Mr. J. Perry

Why Be Offensive With Bad Breath?

Mr. J. Perry of 792 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I awakened each morning with an unpleasant taste and was often reminded by my wife that my breath was disagreeable. I tried perfumed tablets, mouth washes and other camouflages which gave only temporary relief. After consulting my dentist and finding my teeth in good condition, I confided in a friend, who suggested that possibly my trouble was constipation—faulty intestinal elimination. After taking a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, my stomach and bowels were relieved, foul and impure gases eliminated. "I now enjoy a wholesome breath as well as improved health. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small, easy to take, move the bowels in a gentle manner—without discomfort and dis-

RED CROSS SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms on Thursday evening March 5th at 8 p. m. 6640

CARDIGAN VOTES AGAINST UNION.—The result of the Church Union vote at Cardigan was declared yesterday as follows: For Union, 23; against, 149. Majority against Union 126. Rev. D. MacVicar is the minister.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the Dunstaffnage Dairy Company will be held in the Factory on Thursday, Feb. 25th, at 1.30 p. m. for the purpose of making arrangements for the future. F. Hughes, President. 639-2-25-31

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

THE MINISTER

(Continued From Page 1)

well, and the department would be able to defend its work in this matter, if it devised some means to prevent it.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): I am almost a convert to my hon. friend's contention, for the simple reason that, there is no way of checking that up. Under the Customs Act pure bred animals, or animals used for breeding purposes are let in free. Under that section chicks that profess to be pure bred, although nobody can tell whether they are pure bred or not, are let in free. They are often scrub stuff and do no poultry business at all; and because of the impossibility of checking a chick and ascertaining whether it is what it pretends to be, I believe some minimum valuation should be put upon a chick before it is permitted to come in. I may say that, discussing this matter a few weeks ago with my deputy, we came to the conclusion that the best way to deal with it would be to make some such provision. Possibly we may take action before the session is over. I am informed by my deputy that the conclusion we have arrived at has already been forwarded to the proper quarters that the minimum value of a chick must be 40 cents before it will be admitted, and that will be some guarantee of its quality.

Mr. GARDNER (P): Would you apply the dumping Act there?

Mr. TOLMIE (C): There is precedent for the action the minister proposes to take. I remember round about the year 1900, or a little before, there was a great influx of what is known as the broncho horses from the western American ranges into this country. They were valued at \$10 a head; some were only valued at \$5. The government of that day put a valuation of \$50 a head on these bronchos, and compelled them to pay duty on that amount, and that had the effect of keeping out many cheap horses. The same thing might be done to stop the importation of chicks.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): Yes, I recall that incident.

Mr. STEVENS (C): This is most cheering, delightful and entertaining. Here we have my hon. friend from the great free trade party in Canada a Simon-pure free trader.

An hon. MEMBER: And in a Conservative seat.

Mr. STEVENS (C): Yes, he dare not utter such words from his own seat for fear he would contaminate the seat and would never be able to go back to it when he returned in a Conservative seat, and it compounds a doctrine of absolute and extreme protection for the Canadian "biddy" which we approve of and the minister says he is converted.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): And have been for some time.

Mr. STEVENS (C): We have the splendid endorsement of just what we have been advocating in this House right along, not only for the Canadian "biddy" but for Canadian workmen and manufacturers for Canadian people and Canadian industries generally. The same principle exactly applies to the great manufacturing industries of Canada, my hon. friends go to export in Canada giving information, and scientific training to breeders and farmers to improve the standard of our poultry, bringing them from what is commonly known in the calling as breeders' just what with reference to a thing like this, there is no non-profitable standard to a profitable standard, unless we protect them from outside competition? He is going to do this by protecting the Canadian products from competition, from the overproduction of from the massed production south of the line, exactly the same principle as we apply and seek to apply in this House for our Canadian industries based upon other natural resources, and it is certainly refreshing to have that minister declare publicly his conversion to it and to have the member to my left advocating it. I wonder if the leader of the party to my left will give his views.

Mr. FORKE (P): Yes.

Mr. STEVENS (C): I rather apprehend after we have disclosed the enormity of the subject we have been talking about we will see a little pussyfooting, and an effort to walk around gently, and view with Scottish care the departure of one of his Houtenmans. But seriously I want to commend my hon. friend for the stand he has taken. It is the proper stand. Let us use the words we mean and not evade the thing and cover it over with specious talk about charging 40 cents for a young hen. Let us understand that I am willing to protect the Canadian poultry and put it on a high standard by the process of protection.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): The hon. member is not going to get

The Strong White Flour



In its hard, strong Western wheat, Canada has contributed to the world the most nourishing of all foodstuffs. The world demands this wheat and pays a premium for it. Purity Flour is made exclusively from the finest of this Western wheat. Canadians prefer Purity because its concentrated strength makes all baking better and reduces costs.

The Purity Flour Cook Book will be mailed postage paid to you for thirty cents—it's worth more. Write for one to-day to Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg.

PURITY FLOUR

More bread and better bread

There is no comparison between the chick and the manufactured article. No living man can tell what a chick is, except that it is a chick and it comes in under the section of the Customs Act as pure bred stock, but it is not known whether it is pure bred or not.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): That would not apply to the old horses my hon. friend spoke about.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): I am not responsible for that.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): The minister applauded the statement.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): No, not necessarily.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): Oh yes.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): I did not dispute it.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): I saw the minister applaud. My heart was cheered.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): There is something to be said on behalf of the old chicks, but it is not so apparent with regard to the low-grade horses, because you can see them. You can see a chick but you do not know what kind of a rooster or hen it is going to develop into. No living man can tell. Therefore it is not on all fours with a developed animal of that kind.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): No, it is not on all fours at all—no question about that.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): I knew my hon. friend would find consolation there. I do not object to it. My hon. friends can apply whatever term they like. There is one thing sure; there is an abuse upon the pretense that the old chicks are pure bred when they are not. They should come in under the regulation in the Customs Act regarding non-pure bred animals.

Mr. LADNER (C): Would the principle which warrants the minister in protecting the chick that has developed into the rooster or hen apply equally to the protection of eggs?

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): No, not quite.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): We will get the minister into a protectionist on arguments, and that is reasonable progress for one night. There has been looking anxiously around to see where the hon. member for Saskatchewan (Mr. Evans) had gone. I can just picture the tears dropping from his eyes as he hears these backsliders in his party talking.

Where is he going now? There is not a thing this minister said as to chicks or horses that does not apply to every importation that competes with home production, and if he moves on step by step—and I am told he has that name out west—I believe he may live long enough yet to become a real Canadian, a man who believes in Canadian industry and protection.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): We are not there yet. We have only made the recommendation.

Mr. FORKE (P): As the hon. member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens) mentioned my name in connection with this matter, I may say a few words. I could see from the very commencement that the hon. member for East Peterborough (Mr. Brethen) was treading on rather dangerous ground. At the same time I think I can draw a distinction between protection, as advocated by my hon. friends to the right, and the protection that the hon. member for East Peterborough is advocating in this regard.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): What about the protection that my hon. friend advocated at Montreal the other day?

Mr. FORKE (P): I am unaware that I ever advocated, at Montreal, any protection that I would not advocate in this House.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): That speech is a pretty good protectionist speech.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): I have never seen a correct report of that speech, about the protection of the Canadian pure bred chick.

prepared to say in this House or anywhere else in the Dominion of Canada. Our friends to the right are always fond of alluding to this party as a free-trade party. We believe in the principle of free trade. Speaking for myself, personally, I am convinced that absolute free trade is not possible in Canada at the present time, although the principle is perfectly sound. That is what I said at Montreal.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): What does the hon. member mean by saying that a principle is sound if he does not apply it?

Mr. FORKE (P): Protection has been the policy in force in this country for forty years and you cannot put it out of existence in one day.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): Why not?

Mr. FORKE (P): Let me proceed with my statement. I am going to refer to the speech of the hon. member for East Peterborough. He is not asking for protection in regard to competition in price; he wants protection against deterioration of the poultry of Canada. That is an entirely different thing from protection against competition in price from other manufacturers. I am not altogether endorsing all that he said, but I want to point out simply the difference between the protection advocated by my hon. friends to the right and the protection that the hon. member for East Peterborough is speaking about. I know my hon. friends are sometimes very anxious to put words into our mouths and to place us in a false position. I can, however, assure my hon. friends that we are quite prepared to stand on our principles and to defend ourselves when necessary.

The leader of the opposition referred to my speech at Montreal. I had a letter from a very prominent manufacturer in the city of Montreal the day before yesterday, in which letter he stated that he had entirely lost confidence in the Conservative party in Canada and he hoped that some other friends from the other side of the House would join with some of the Progressive members and form a truly national party that would do something to save this country from the position in which it was.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): I have heard that in Montreal too and I have passed my blessing on it. May I take place, I have never stood between my friends to the left and the gentlemen across the floor. Let them get together in the same camp and quite the camouflage, the sham, then we shall have a showdown in this Dominion and see what the people of this country want.

Mr. FORKE (P): The right hon. member used that very same expression "camouflage" last year. I do not know anything about camouflage. I said not "members on the other side" but "some particular members on the other side" that are not very popular in their own quarters.

Mr. MEIGHEN (C): Who are they?

Mr. FORKE (P): Oh, oh.

Mr. STEVENS (C): That is a principle you must not talk about.

Mr. FORKE (P): I hope hon. members are getting a little pleasure out of this. I have got it and I in this House tonight a spirit of good feeling and fellowship that I have not seen for a long time, and we are indebted to the hon. member for East Peterborough for bringing about that state of affairs.

Mr. STEVENS (C): My hon. friend says that he is prepared to stand on his principles. A moment ago he said that his principle was free trade, but he is not going to practise it. Where is he standing?

Mr. CARROLL (L): What has this to do with sick cattle?

Mr. STEVENS (C): It is sick chickens, I think, we are talking they are advocating today that we should protect the Canadian pure bred chick.

Mr. FORKE (P): I did not say that I would protect it. He says that he is going to do this by the process of protection that is, by valuating them at forty cents apiece, although he knows quite well.

Mr. FORKE (P): I rise to a point of order. I deny that I used any such words as the hon. member is putting into my mouth.

Mr. STEVENS (C): I admit that my hon. friend is very clear about the word "protection." It is, however, so difficult to distinguish between his meaning and his words that I find my vocabulary too limited altogether. How is he going to do it? He is going to do it by valuating these chicks at forty cents apiece which is admitted by the minister—and the minister will not charge with misstating the facts—almost if not quite equal to an embargo.

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): No, High class chickens are worth that. Mr. STEVENS (C): It is intended to keep out the ordinary chicken, is it not?

Mr. MOTHERWELL (L): Yes, a poor one, but not a good one.

Mr. STEVENS (C): By putting on a valuation that certainly is not there, supposing we were to apply that to our principle of protection that we were to value all goods coming into this country at ten or three times their value to prevent them from coming in, would our hon. friends say to us, "We do not advocate any such extreme protection; but we say frankly that Canadian industry, whether it is the poultry industry, manufacturing industry, woolen industry, or agricultural industry in any of its branches, should be protected against unfair competition from the outside. For the leader of the party to my left to regulate all ideas of protection and talk about principles of free trade, but the impracticability of it, is all nonsense and moonshine. It is about time that we faced in this House the main principles of division in the trade policy of this country. One is a drift towards a freedom of imports, a freedom from import duty, a freedom of imports, and the other is a protective protection—a Canadian industry against competition from the outside."

Mr. CAMPBELL (P): If there is to be any protective policy on baby chicks coming into this country, I want to protest, because frequently I have had occasion to ship baby chicks and eggs for my customers, and the man who is going to use these chicks should be compensated as well. If we are going to protect the Canadian breeders, this is a different question.

There may be something to be said for the policy of protection that is at present being right. Our hon. friends to the right, for many years in connection with protection have products to sell, but they have always a free trader when the minister was one of farm production. I am glad to see that it is getting to be a more logical basis. As a farmer I maintain that if it can be shown to be beneficial, it is perfectly logical for the exponent of the policy of protection to ask for protection of farm products too, although in my opinion the farmer cannot be protected. That is what was done in the United States. The farmers there fought protection for a long time, but they realized that the policy of protection that they demanded a share of the benefits. If protection is going to be the poddy of this country, then any benefits that would accrue from that policy should be shared by the farmers as well as others. Therefore, I say that my hon. friends in the new policy are perfectly right.

Mr. STEVENS (C): It is sick chickens, I think, we are talking they are advocating today that we should protect the Canadian pure bred chick.

Mr. FORKE (P): I have never seen a correct report of that speech, about the protection of the Canadian pure bred chick.

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