

Garden Court Toilet Preparations

are fast becoming the favorite... Discriminating women choose these preparations because they have learned by experience that they represent what money can buy.

Garden Court Talcum... Face Powder 75c... E. A. FOSTER Central Dispensary.



There's a Bob Long Glove for Every Job... Made by skilled workmen from superior leather obtainable—soft and pliable.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Where copies come to our care to be forwarded, five cents must be added to cost of cover postage, etc.

Agents Wanted

Portrait Agents Wanted... state amount of your business for special prices.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—A GIRL, GOOD WAGES... Apply 171 Kent Street.

For Sale

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT THE home of Archibald McKinnon, North River.

Teachers Wanted

TEACHER WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for Primary School, Supplement \$250.00.

Lost

LOST—ON AUGUST 4TH, A GOLD watch, Finder please leave at this office.

Wanted

WANTED—TEACHER FOR NEW Glasgow School, Supplement, second class \$175.

To Let

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, Phone 617-L, 2286-8-18-21.

Wanted

WANTED—TEACHER FOR DETACHED School, Supplement \$250.00.

Victoria Hotel

T. Graham, Toronto; T. E. Townsend, St. John; C. A. Melkie, Summerside; Jas. A. Swan, Halifax; E. G. Leaman, Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Newman, New York; H. L. Crocker, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. Grigg A. Bell, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. McAulay, Belleville, Mass.; W. J. McClary, St. John; Robert Knight, St. John; E. H. Monkley, Summerside; W. J. Lidstone, Summerside; M. L. Bradshaw, Summerside; Katherine Allan, Halifax; L. L. Parkman and wife, Montague; H. T. Holman, Montague; G. Hobson, Halifax; S. D. McDonald, Halifax.

Revere Hotel

Wm. McCormack, Montreal; J. Stuart Mill and wife, Montreal; F. Sutherland, Halifax; Mrs. E. Sutherland, Halifax; Mrs. S. Sutherland, Halifax; Mrs. Wm. Buttler, Murray River; Thomas E. Doughtan, Emerald; W. B. McNeill, Summerside; S. J. Hetherington, Charlottetown; Fred H. Brown, Truro; W. M. Kelly, Truro; Gerald Prowse, Murray Harbor; B. MacDonald, Elmira, N. Y.; R. W. Beck, Alliston; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brown, Boston; T. McDonald, Souris; Mrs. W. L. Wood, Annandale; Mrs. W. B. Mills, Annandale; Mr. Howard Stewart, Georgetown; Mr. Jack Donovan, Georgetown; Mrs. Maurice Donovan, Georgetown; Miss Mary Roberts, Georgetown; Miss Marcella Cherry, Georgetown; L. W. Murdoch, Murray Harbor; A. B. Babbitt, Halifax; H. P. Conlin, Halifax.

GREAT SPEED BY THE TWO NEW IRMINE MINISTER

Continued From Page One

some articles of his policy, when I say that he gave us, as well, an example of great capacity. It is one of the penalties of fame that the best words cannot be spoken and the best estimate made while the subject under review is still living, but an confident history will do early justice to our late Premier and place his name close to the front among the servants of democracy in this tried and beleaguered generation.

I am here to give an account, brief and summary it must be, of the Government which he formed in 1917 a Government in which was represented every existing political faith. It was formed at a time when, as a consequence of the war, the currents of public opinion in this country and the alignment of parties had been profoundly disturbed and changed. It was formed to bring together as one mighty driving force all those who agreed on the great paramount issue of the nation. Out of that union, submerged as it did, differences that in the presence of far bigger principles and far greater purposes had become minor and artificial, blinding as it did those who realized that those principles and purposes are, after all, just about everything this country stands for or can stand upon—out of that union grew the present party. I shall speak to you later of the National Liberal and Conservative party, why it is and what it aims to do.

Let me say now that no party was ever better born or better bred. Like similar parties in England, in France, it is a product of the war. It is Conservative and it is Liberal; it combines the best traditions and meaning of both camps. It is national because its care is the nation, its field and vision are nation-wide and national.

The first duty of the government elected in 1917 was to prosecute the war, to enforce the Military Service Act, to get the men to the front, to equip and supply them with the best that a nation could provide. The first duty was discharged, I do not think there is anyone who will say that it was not well discharged. No other army in France, was better equipped or perhaps, as well supplied. The work was big work, a tremendous work—the most difficult this country ever undertook. It was performed thoroughly, efficiently and creditably.

The Military Service Act was enforced to the limit of its provisions. Like every other Act that was ever passed it operated more slowly and with more difficulty in those localities where public opinion was strongly massed against it. But had the war lasted but a few weeks longer—which it did not—what a difference would have been made in the full limit of 100,000 men which its provisions allowed us to provide. In the enforcement of that Act we were met with determined opposition. Tens of thousands insisted on their rights to be kept and placed in the way every effort was made to evade the will or men could devise. At the same time the war was terrible; the danger grew more and more threatening. The spring of 1918, both the British and the French armies had suffered unbelievable reverses. The Italian army had suffered disaster. Russia had long ago collapsed. The American troops had not arrived. The French Government had been driven from Paris and the French capital and Channel ports were marked as the immediate mile posts in the triumph of Germany. There is not one man in a hundred who realizes yet what we stood in the early summer of that year. We had to get more men and get them in time or fall in the war's greatest crisis. The same problem was pressing every Allied government.

The only way in the world in which we could get the men in time to do any good was to go beyond the Military Service Act. We went beyond it. We did not even then go to anything like the lengths they went in Britain and other countries. We had believed the Military Service Act, with its provisions for exemptions, would have met the situation. It did not; things

more generous allowance was required for the suffering of the war, the Government had not closed the door, and would not close the door. BORDEN GOVERNMENT'S RECORD. From this Mr. Meighen proceeded: "The Government of Sir Robert Borden had gone to the country in 1917 on twelve definite legislative pledges, some relating to the war some relating to reconstruction and peace, and of these twelve, every one had been redeemed. The Civil Service has been vastly improved. Over half a million men had been saved in the printing bureau alone. The overseas soldiers have been demobilized expeditiously and, everything considered, equally to all. Less time was taken than expected, no better work was done in demobilization than where there have been very few complaints.

The transportation problem of Canada precipitated upon us chiefly by the failure of the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway projects, has been grappled with courageously. Some 2,000 miles is now the longest railway system in the world. Because a very great proportion of this mileage is constituted by roads projected, roads that cannot get traffic to pay for many get a deficit in the operation of our system, but better operate and control it ourselves with a deficit than continue to pour money indefinitely into the coffers of others. The solution we have sought was the other system, by a board of directors wholly independent of the Government, charged with the task of making it succeed, the best it can be made to succeed the same as any other body of directors.

WOMEN GIVEN FRANCHISE. "The women have been given the franchise. "Good relations have been maintained between employers and employed. Less time in strikes than in England or the United States or any other English-speaking country. A merchant marine of six-tenths of a million has been projected, and Canada will soon have a fleet of 300,000 tons of the world. The sailors launched are an asset to the country and should be the pride of Canadians everywhere.

CARE OF DEPENDENTS. "The next duty of the Government was to take care of the wounded and the dependents of the fallen and to demobilize the men after the war. Now I know there are complaints and there have been mistakes, perhaps there are isolated failures but I speak not one word beyond the truth when I say that Canada's performance of that task has been the model and the example of the world. This country has led the world in every form of assistance. We were first in the field in the task of re-establishing the maimed and the wounded, having commenced our hospitals for that purpose in the spring of 1915. Great Britain and the United States have sent commissioners to examine and report on our work and on similar institutions in other countries and both have approved of Canada's plans as the best of all and have followed our example step by step. Our Department of Hospital Administration has, in its various hospitals, treated more than 2,000,000 men and women, 84,000 odd. Every man who followed his former occupation as trained over in our hospitals. Thirty-eight thousand men have entered for their military training and 28,273 of them have graduated, and of all who have graduated 89 per cent are now employed. Besides this work the same department has found positions for 175,000 disabled men. It would be folly for anyone to try to argue that there is any one of our countries who were at war, who has a system so thorough and efficient, so complete in detail so liberal in spirit, so wholesome and successful in result, as the re-establishment organization of Canada.

BASELESS ATTACKS. "The Government, while engaged in this work, because never had so much, nor half so much, was crowded into so short a time, was continually the object of reckless and utterly baseless attacks. Today, and utterly baseless attacks in the press. The most familiar allegation we hear is that the Civil Service is seeking merely greedy of themselves, nothing but places, that bring to mind the fact that today there are 100,000 men in the Government as private members, five ex-ministers of the Crown, all of whom are supporting the administration. The Government it was the duty of many of them to carry out because they could not refuse the further personal sacrifice.

TRADITIONAL GRUMBLING. "Can anyone tell me, when in the history of Canada before, such a thing took place? The fact is, that 99 per cent of all the grumbling behind the scenes has been baseless and unworthy of the purposes of the Government. We have been compelled to spend close to two billions of dollars. A committee of Parliament has been available to every member who desires to enquire into a single item that of expensiveness has not been successfully challenged. Indeed, whole sessions have passed when the committee was never called, or had practically nothing to do. I do not remember any experience of this kind before in the history of Canada. We have faced the task as easy; it has scarcely been a task at all."

POLICY OF NEW REGIME. Mr. Meighen then proceeded to outline the policy of the new administration and to oppose every permanent and with conflicting groups of thought. This is the natural result, at least, of the recurring consequence of great wars. The world at such times seems to become topsy-turvy. Such movements as the Bolsheviks and Russia and the Jacquerie and

of many countries. He referred to recent tariff changes in Great Britain and France, showing that all these countries were looking in the direction of additional duties on imports, and most of them had adopted strong protective measures. Referring particularly to Australia, he quoted the platform on which the Australian Government was recently elected: "This tariff will protect industries born during the war, will encourage others that are desirable and will diversify and extend existing ones." He also quoted the platform of the Opposition party in Australia: "We shall protect established Australian industries and develop and foster new enterprises. Whilst giving adequate protection by means of an effective customs tariff, we shall arrange that the workers in all industries will get their full share of the benefits of protection." It was noteworthy that in that country the Labor party and the Government party as well were united on the necessity of at least a moderate protective tariff, and an increase over the degree of protection heretofore accorded. Canada seemed the only country where an agitation for lower tariff had made the slightest headway.

INRUIDIOUS RADICAL INFLUENCE. "The attitude of mind is unreasonably critical and censorious. Nothing that a Government can or will do, is satisfactory. The people of the towns grumble at the high prices of farm produce. The farmers grumble at the high prices they have to pay for products of the town. The ordinary business man is complaining of the burden of taxation. In the midst of it all, the Reds, the Soviets and the One Big Union are carrying on an insidious campaign in their lodge rooms by means of spoken and written propaganda, with the object of destroying everything not of their class, just as they are doing in Europe, wrecking nations and seeks to overturn the whole world. The state of Russia today is gross in respect of despotism and dictatorship than it ever was under the worst Czar that reigned. The Baltic nations are depressed and strive of opposing groups. Some other nations are little better. Bolshevism in Russia which does not represent the views of one-tenth of its population is maintained by a standing army by sheer force, and that under a system of democracy which is supposed to be opposed to militarism, to despotism and all forms of tyranny. In these days when the world is in a condition of flux, when trading conditions are seriously disturbed, and when the future course of the world is being predicted, when the currencies of all countries are inflated, when nearly all the important nations are overwhelmed with war debts when few men and few nations really know their own minds, and when the people of the world are still reeling from the awful tragedy and shock of the war and are feebly groping for light, when the credit system of the world around which all productive industry revolves is endangered, when in every country the rule of law and order is annulled and the Red hand of physical force appears as a distinct menace to civilization, it is surely little short of madness to think of departing from tried and proven policies which have successfully stood the test of time. We cannot afford to sail our national craft in uncharted seas.

TARIFF DUTY. Mr. Meighen discussed the extent of tariff duties now levied, and showed them to be the lowest in average for forty years, and lower considerably than had obtained between 1896 and 1911. He discussed in particular the duties on agricultural implements and vigorously attacked those who would overturn the system that had made industrial Canada what it is, and the smaller faction who would join hands with the wreckers, but who knew their policy to be destructive.

GOVT'S FINANCIAL POLICY. "The financial policy of this Government is to get revenue to carry on the work of government and to pay our debts. The tariff policy of this country is to make Canada a working man's country. When you find working men's houses put up in hundreds for sale, you will soon find hard times for everybody. The policy of the Government is to enlarge the employment market, to add to the size of Canada. The policy of the Government is to make good here and keep people here with plenty of work for every class of man. The policy of the Government is to give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian market as to make it pay them better to stay in their plants or leave. We are starting now an enquiry, the most thorough we can make, to determine what is absolutely necessary to secure these ends. Wherever there is a tax or schedule that is not absolutely necessary, it will be wiped away. We intend to see that no interest, however powerful, get more than those requirements. We intend to see that no wreckers or theorists, however cunning, imperil the well-being of this country by blindly fixing less.

STANDS FOR UNIFIED CANADA. "I stand for unity in Canada, for solidarity of conditions and freedom of enterprise within our own borders. The lesson for Canada and the free peoples of the British Empire is to avoid the pitfalls of all the nations which have preceded it and sunk into oblivion, and of those as well that are writhing in chains and suffering. I shall strive with all my power for national unity, embracing all races, languages, and energy for national solidarity, for moderation of thought and action, for orderly progress, for maintenance of law and order and for policies which have brought us where we stand. My aim and object will be to hold the balance fairly and firmly among all classes and to see as far as that is possible, that the maximum amount of work may be given to all our people and that they may be encouraged in the idea which I consider the foundation stone of national success, that intelligent effort shall always be suitably rewarded, that the men and women of this country may rise in stature and improve their minds and their material condition according to the measure of their honest endeavors. These, I conceive to be the highest aims of statesmanship. I shall oppose with every legitimate weapon at my command and with every ounce of my power the forces of destruction and disruption, the forces that in this bad other lands wish to tear down the structures of responsible government and destroy the fabric of civilization woven through centuries of toil and I know, voices tuned to the old and peaceful and a united people. The old party alignments are pretty well grown over now. Six turbulent years have done the work. The old battlements are more or less destroyed. There are still, I know, voices tuned to the old music, but the great mass of men and women are thinking and must

think along other lines. ONLY TWO CLASSES IN CANADA. "Looking over the world today and then fixing eyes on Canada, I see only two divisions of our people, only two classes in this country. I see on the one side those who hold steady, who walk fairly in the middle of the road, who learn from experience who believe in industry and ordered liberty, who still have faith in good old British institutions and British principles that have made us what we are. On the other side, I see those who have given way to prejudices, to class consciousness, to a passion for change and experiment, whose minds are occupied in nurturing suspicion and hostility against other classes of the state. On the one side I see the builders of this country on foundations tired and true. On the other side are those engaged in the cheerful exercise of tearing down. I put the question to you are you going to be a nation-builder or a nation wrecker? Let us gather in millions around institutions that we love. Let us gather around a standard that we know and that our fathers knew. Let other people indulge, if they must in the sport of freak government and heterogeneous parliaments and experimental policies of state, but let us not forget the lessons of fifty years in our own land, nor what has been written for our instruction abroad. Let us hold to the path and to the principles that have led us into lusty strength, into peace with honor, into relative happiness and plenty and good health, the most vigorous and promising of the younger nations of the earth."

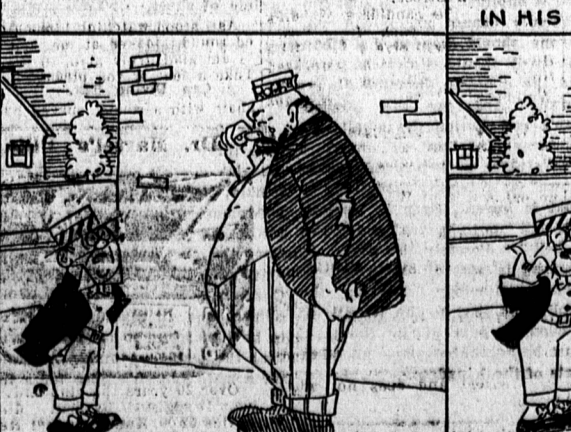
Are You Nervous? Do You Jump at the Least Noise? Take Vital Tablets. One whose nerves are unstrung, becomes irritable and cross, and no one can sympathize with you. Why don't you try Vital Tablets, you will be surprised at the results. They make the nerves strong and healthy. Vital Tablets will be different person in a few weeks. Vital Tablets are a wonderful tonic. They build up the entire system. Indigestion and all of its horrors will eventually leave you if you persist using Vital Tablets. Go to your druggist and get a box to-day. Price, 50c or 6 boxes for \$2.50 or by mail, The Scobell Drug Co., Montreal. Sold at Foster's Drugstore.

Use "Tiz" If Feet Ache, Burn, Puff Up. Can't beat "Tiz" for sore, tired, swollen, calloused feet or corns. You can be happy-footed in a moment. Use "Tiz" and never suffer with tender, raw, burning, blistered, swollen, tired, aching feet. "Tiz" and "Tiz" take you the path and freshness out of corns, calloused and bunions. As soon as you put your feet in a "Tiz" bath, you just feel the happiness soaking in. How good your poor, old feet feel. They want to dance for joy. "Tiz" is a "Tiz" instantly draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up your feet and cause sore, inflamed, aching, sweaty feet. Get a box of "Tiz" at any drug store or department store. Instant foot relief. Laugh at foot sufferers who complain. Because your feet are never, never going to bother or make you limp any more.

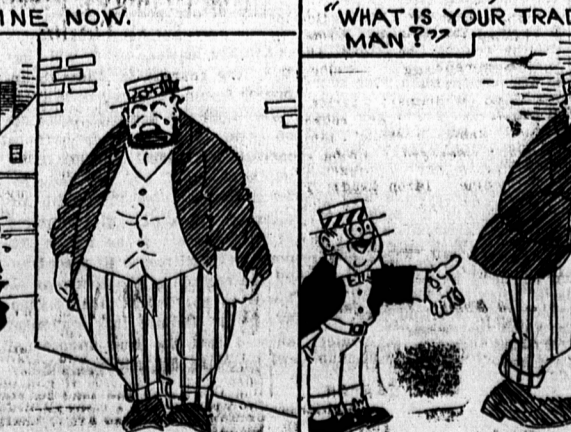
Notice to Advertisers. The co-operation of advertising patrons is requested in the direction of getting "copy" into the business office before twelve noon on the day previous to publication (Saturday, 10 a.m.) very often the receipt of a large advertisement or even regular changes after that hour serves to dislocate the regular work of getting the paper made up in time to catch the mails and not infrequently such ads are at the last moment left out of the paper. This situation is not of our concern and we, therefore, request that copy be received in the business office. NOT LATER THAN 12 NOON

DICKY DIPPYS DIARY

THURSDAY: A MAN CAME TO ME ON THE STREET WITH A PITIFUL TALE OF WOE.



HE SAID HE HAD WORKED VERY HARD AT HIS TRADE, BUT THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING DOING IN HIS LINE NOW.



I SAW IT WAS A WORTHY CAUSE SO I GAVE HIM ENOUGH TO BUY A DINNER, AND AS WE PARTED I SAID: "WHAT IS YOUR TRADE, MY GOOD MAN?"



SAID HE: "ALAS, SIR, I'M A SNOW-SHOVELER."



Five Dollars For A Letter

A Cheque for Five Dollars will be sent to the author of what, in the opinion of the Editor, is the most interesting letter for publication. All envelopes should be addressed "Letter Box" care of the Editor, The Charlottetown Examiner, P.O. Box 59, Charlottetown. Communications must be original and exclusive. Preference will be given to brief letters bearing name and address for publication and dealing with questions of public policy, especially regarding agriculture and its problems.