

Souris Lamb Show and Sale

The attention of the Souris Shipping Club members is drawn to the Lamb Fair which is being conducted jointly with the Souris Exhibition on September 13th, and under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Live Stock Branch.

A section is provided for five (5) market lambs with ten (10) prizes offered, ranging from \$10.00 down to \$2.50. A second section is provided for single market lambs with ten (10) prizes ranging from \$5.00 down to \$1.00.

These entries will be judged in relation to their suitability for market, keeping in mind factors such as weight, type and fleshing.

The prize money as offered is attractive, and in order that this Lamb Show be made completely successful, it is urged that all Souris Club members having lambs ready for market support this event.

FOR SALE AT GEORGETOWN

House and lot the property of the late James P. McEachern, by public auction on the premises on Monday, September 12th, at one o'clock p.m. Terms at sale. For further particulars apply to H. F. MacPhee, Barrister, Riley Building, Charlottetown. 5447-8-30-1-3-5-9-10

NOTICE!

Anyone having bills against the Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association kindly send in at once.

J. W. Boulter, Secretary.

TAXIES

JIMMIE'S TAXI Phone 525 173 Queen Street 5089-8-17-1 month.

Allison Huestis Taxi Phone 440 or 323 L. The Queen Taxi. 5076-8-17-1 month.

Professional Cards

Stewart & Lowther J. D. STEWART, K. C. N. W. LOWTHER BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. 84 Great George Street MONEY TO LOAN

McLEOD & BENTLEY J. A. BENTLEY W. E. BENTLEY, K. C. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law MONEY TO LOAN Office: 180 Richmond Street

H. F. MacPhee, B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c. Riley Building, Charlottetown. 576-2-8-1 month.

J. A. MacDonald, K.C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. Riley Building, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Money to Loan and Collections given the very best attention. 875-2-6-1 month.

BELL & MATHIESON R. R. Bell D. L. Mathieson, LL.D. Barristers & Solicitors Money to Loan Charlottetown and Montague

MARK R. McGUIGAN B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN Cameron Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Dr. W. R. Carson CHIROPRACTOR Three Year Palmer Graduate 124 Prince St. Phone 1072 Home Calls Made.

J. W. MacNAUGHT B.A., LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, &c. Money to Loan Kensington 4408-7-14-15-1 month.

RUGS

Cleaned, Sized, Repaired, Altered, or Made Over into New. We Pay the Freight. MARITIME RUG WORKS Saint John, N. B.

Sun Bathing For Long Life

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—(By The Canadian Press)—Proof of the value of the widespread cult of sun-bathing and life in the open air is apparent in the improved health of the citizens of Winnipeg, especially the children, in the opinion of L. N. Gray, Winnipeg district supervisor of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

When first established in Canada there were 16 nurses in the field. Now 300 nurses are carrying on the order's work throughout the Dominion, serving public needs in town and rural communities alike.

The Winnipeg branch has a staff of 12 nurses, 10 of whom are in the field, Miss Gray said, and during the past year these nursing sisters have cared for 2019 patients, making 24,064 visits to their homes.

For these various nursing services a moderate fee is charged, the order seeking to serve the sick of moderate means, who are unable to pay the current wage of the trained nurse. To meet the depression incomes, fees have been reduced, Miss Gray explained, charges being arranged on a sliding scale to suit individual incomes and services given, the minimum being 25 cents and the maximum \$1.

Missing Teacher

The headmaster caused the school hall to be hung with large portraits of the great teachers of the world. They were arranged in chronological order, beginning with Moses.

A new pupil was being shown round and was much struck with the portraits. He stopped before one of them, lost in surprise. "Euclid! Euclid!" he said. "Was Euclid a man? I always thought he was a book."

He went on looking round, seeming to miss something. At last he turned to his guide and said: "Where is Algebra?"

DOMINION OF CANADA

In Re Estate of James P. Bradley, late of Charlottetown in the County of St. John's in the said Province, deceased. Testate.

By the Honourable Harold Leonard Palmer, Surrogate Judge of Probate, etc., etc.

WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of George A. Berrigan of Charlottetown aforesaid, Barrister, the administrator of the above named Estate, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in the County of St. John's in the said Province, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, coming at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of H. Francis MacPhee Esq., Barrister for said Petitioner, and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: in the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at or near the Bank of Nova Scotia and at or near the Royal Bank of Canada both in Charlottetown aforesaid. And I do further order that a true copy hereof be forthwith served on the Attorney-General of this province so that all persons interested in the said Estate may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and Seal of the said Court this 9th day of September A.D. 1932 and in the 22nd year of His Majesty's reign. (Sd.) H. L. PALMER, Surrogate.

THE HANDSOME MAN

by MARGARET TURNBULL Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS Copyright by Margaret Turnbull, W. N. U. Service.

Roberta flung her forearm across her eyes, and leaned against the wall. She could not face Sir George. She had been this man's tool. She had been a traitor in her own father's house. She had been tricked by Jack into believing the things he said against Sir George.

"You will please tell this man before these witnesses that you are through with him utterly and forever."

"I am through with you," Roberta said between her teeth, "and if I were a man I'd kill you."

"It's—" Jack drawled, though his blood was dark behind his olive skin, "fortunate you're not, and I'm not done with you. I tell you before these witnesses that I have letters of yours, which you cannot deny. I have also a marriage license and your promise to marry me. You coming all this distance to do it will make good reading in the newspapers."

"Sir George turned to Arlett. "Shoot it out double quick, whatever it is you want," said Arlett, stolidly. "I've got a lot of things to do."

"Roberta, tell Judge Arlett that you are not going to marry our friend Jack."

"Nothing will make me marry him."

"Well that's plain," Arlett's tone was friendly. "Guess you've got your walking papers, son, so why not take them quietly and go?"

Jack walked toward the bed. "I can make trouble and I will. What are you going to do about it?"

"Prove you a liar," Sir George said quietly. "Roberta, get the paper in the right hand pocket of my coat if it wasn't burned up."

"It's here," Roberta said meekly. She had a sudden vision—every time she looked at Jack—of what it would be like to go meekly back to the Island and Green Bend, and a day or so later see her letters and promises embellishing the front pages of the papers. Her father would suffer, and every one would know what a fool she had been.

She opened the coat pocket, and took the folded paper out of it. She handed it to Sir George.

He feebly wavered toward Arlett. "Show it to him, Bobbie," he whispered, "and tell him two can play at that game and you were just spoofing this man. You never meant to do it. That is why I followed you."

She stared at him. "Did father send you? Does he know?"

"No," Sir George whispered. "No one sent me. Do you think I'd let you down? Look at the paper."

"But why should you—" Roberta began and then suddenly conscious of the others, hurriedly unfolded the paper. She looked at it, gasped, and turned to him. She opened her mouth to speak, but Sir George put his hand over it. "Give it to the Judge," he ordered.

Meekly, and so unlike the Roberta he had known that his heart contracted with pain and tenderness she took it across to Arlett who, back against the door, surveyed it.

"Hm!" he looked at Jack. "This here's a perfectly good New Jersey marriage license made out for Roberta MacBeth and Sir George Sanderson. Who's Sir George Sanderson?"

"What!" Jack came nearer and looked at the paper.

"Sir George!" Roberta cried. He held her hand. "It's quite all right. You see, Jack, there's no question now of a defenseless girl returning home, after a theatrical attempt at elopement, to be covered with shame and confusion while her father's pocketbook is emptied by a man who couldn't possibly marry her. Roberta's been playing you—so that her father might lay hands on you and your gang."

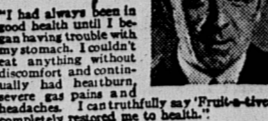
He held Roberta's hand tightly, so that she could not move. The puzzled and watchful judge came forward as the two constables held the door.

"You're bluffing. This girl never intends to marry you."

Sir George laughed. It was a feeble laugh but it irritated Jack. "It's a bluff and you can't bluff me. I've got her letters and my money. I've got her letters and my money. I've got her letters and my money. I've got her letters and my money."

NEVER HAS INDIGESTION

Fruit-a-tives make stomach like new



"I had always been in good health until I began having trouble with my stomach. I couldn't eat anything without discomfort and sometimes had heartburn, severe gas pains and headaches. I can truthfully say 'Fruit-a-tives' completely restored me to health."

"You keep yourself to yourself," Arlett said. "No pushing and shoving until this thing's straight. What do you want done with him, mister? I wouldn't argue with him no longer."

Sir George clung to Roberta's hand, but he refrained from looking at her. Try as Roberta would she could not free her hand.

"Roberta, my dear, Judge Arlett can marry us just as tightly and just as well as any person, and Jack and the constables will be our witnesses. Will you Roberta?"

He asked it recklessly. Roberta would, of course, refuse and demand to be taken home to her father, but at least it would silence Jack and make any attempt at blackmail impossible.

Roberta hesitated and as she did Jack laughed aloud. "You see!" he said to Arlett. "It's a sheer bluff! The girl came with me to marry me and no one else. He can't save her face that way."

Sir George stared straight ahead of him, smiling, waiting.

"Judge Arlett," said Roberta, in a very low voice, "will you marry us now—and do anything you like with that—" she indicated Jack.

"Sure. We can jail him easy, afterward."

Sir George could not take his eyes from the girl, who did not look at him now. "Roberta!" he murmured but she did not answer. She had thrown her head back and, leaning against the wall, she faced Jack.

Sir George found it hard to keep from pitying Jack. He did not doubt for a moment that to lose Roberta now was a life and death matter to him, but Roberta was too young to understand or be pitiful.

He was so much interested in Jack's plight, he forgot his own. Jack, who had once loomed important in Roberta's life, was less than nothing now, and he knew it. He made a swift leap toward the door, while the constables gaped at Roberta, but Arlett was in his way, ponderous, unmoved and immovable.

"You keep away from that door, young man," he said without emotion or excitement. "You're wanted as a witness." He motioned to the younger constable. "Stand between the door and this wildcat. As justice of the peace, young man, I can lock you up and will do so if there's any more disorderly resistance. Ready, both of you?"

"Oh!" Roberta whispered.

Sir George put out his hand. "Not unless you want to, Roberta. If you'd rather wait, I'll take you back to your father. I'll understand."

Jack laughed nervously. "I told you it was a bluff." He turned to the judge and said vehemently, "The girl doesn't want to marry him. This foreign graffer is after her money."

Roberta gave a little gasp. She slid to her knees beside the bed, put her arms about his neck and her lips close to his ear.

"George—do you really love me? Aunt Aggy said—you did."

At the moment, Sir George, dumfounded at Aggy's audacity, could not speak. Then it came to the man suddenly that here was just a bewildered, frightened little red-headed girl. Such a surge of tenderness went through him at the touch of her lips on his ear that he felt his whole body tremble. His eyes met hers steadily. Roberta's eyelids drooped.

"Don't be a silly little fox," he said and put a bandaged hand on hers. "If this is Aggy's plan how can we go far wrong?"

As he looked at her, he knew instantly that it was no thought of her own dilemma that was causing the girl to turn to him. He doubted if even a fleeting thought that it would silence every slanderous tongue if she were to return to the island as Lady Sandison had crossed her mind. He was hurt and wounded in her defense and Aunt Aggy had said he was dying of love for her, so she was doing whole-heartedly what she could to heal his wounds and his heart.

"All set!" asked Arlett. He indicated Jack to the younger constable. "Hurl the Bad Egg, if he explodes."

"You'll make him sign the certificate, Judge?" Sir George asked. "A photograph of that signature will do away with any blackmailing scheme he has in his dirty mind, and will make him a 14-day stink in his own refined circle. If that doesn't remove him from our path I'll take a gun. I'm growing quite American, you see."

"No guns," said Judge Arlett; disapprovingly. "I don't hold with them. But I'd offer this dark-complected young fellow the chance to sign and get away while the going's good."

"Jack," Sir George said amicably, "will sign to oblige the lady or I'll be compelled to tell the judge my suspicions as to his complicity with the gang who tried to get MacBeth's payroll."

Planes Conquer Stubborn Rebel

BAGDAD, Irak, Sept. 9.—(By The Canadian Press)—The long history of "little wars" on the frontiers of Empire contains no incident more picturesque than the campaign waged by the Royal Air Force, aided by Irak air and ground detachments, against the recalcitrant Sheik Ahmed of Barzan in the hills of northern Kurdistan. A well planned and brilliantly executed aerial offensive over what the official Colonial Office report styles "most dangerous and difficult country" brought the rebel chieftain swiftly to his knees, and peace reigns today in many villages which for years had suffered the oppression of a tyrant whose power, centred in an impregnable mountain stronghold, no ground attack could break.

Operations opened in March, when an Irak army column, a flight of the Irak air force, and rather more than a squadron of the Royal Air Force moved north. By the end of the month the ground forces were far in the mountains at Barisa and it was near here that the aeroplanes entangled the soldiers from a position of grave peril. While the column marched forward the Sheik's warriors bided their time, and at a favorable moment they struck a sudden smashing blow at the supply section which was coming along some distance in the rear. The tribesmen captured much transport and the position was critical till the arrival of the R. A. F.

Airmen sent out on reconnaissance saw the attack on the column, which was made in the morning. Early in the afternoon from a low height with bombing and machine gun fire, breaking up the rebel forces before dusk. On the two following days the ground column was fed, like Eljah, from the air; large quantities of food, blankets and ammunition were dropped in special parachute supported containers. Thanks to these measures the ground column was able to reform and continue the march towards its appointed destination at Zhashok.

Again the tribesmen barred the way and again the aeroplanes came to the rescue, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy in the course of sustained low bombing and machine gun attacks. This time Sheik Ahmed took rather more than he could stomach and the column reached Zhashok without further opposition.

Meanwhile, another ground column, supported by reconnaissance aircraft, occupied Barzan village in the heart of the Sheik's territory. A reconnaissance machine was forced to land among the rebels and advantage was taken of the Sheik's request for a doctor to attend one of the occupants for serious injuries to send with him a political officer who began negotiations for peace. The Sheik, realizing that his reign was over, withdrew soon after across the Turkish border and surrendered.

When deserved allowances is made for the bravery of the Irak ground forces, both of the army and of the police establishments, the burden of this campaign fell on the shoulders of the Royal Air Force, and its swift success must be credited entirely to the airmen. The Colonial Office has acknowledged that the success of the operations was due primarily to the gallantry and efficiency of the R. A. F.

The aeroplanes employed by the British units were Westland "Wapiti" biplanes, sturdy craft which for several years have performed the diverse and arduous duties allotted in the British Service to "general purpose" aeroplanes are used today by the Royal Air Force in greater numbers than any other single type of flying machine. Powered each with a single "Jupiter" 450 h. p. radial engine, the "Wapiti" machines are well fitted for desert warfare, being capable of sustained flight for several hours on one load of fuel and able to carry a heavy load within a capacious fuselage.

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A. R. Mosher, President, All-Canadian Congress of Labor, writes as follows: "The significance of Labor Day lies in the fact that it represents a recognition by the Government of the existence of the workers of Canada, that large majority of the population who depend upon wages for a livelihood. In selecting the first Monday in September for this holiday, 38 years ago, the Government followed the example of the United States, and it is notable that both countries lag far behind the other industrialized countries of the world in social legislation. The gesture of good-will towards the workers has remained an empty one."

"This official indifference reflects the industrial development of Canada and the United States, which is still in the stage of economic individualism, and which has been closely paralleled by Labor organization. The influence of United States unions is responsible to a considerable degree for the lack of political progress on the part of Canadian workers, and for their failure to protest more effectively against abuses of power and privilege."

"In recent years, however, the national Labor movement has made great advances in membership and influence. It has taken an uncompromising stand in favor of economic and political reform, and the workers are turning to it with hope and enthusiasm. Their faith in the integrity and the intelligence of the owners of wealth has been destroyed by the evidence that, in a world of plenty, great masses of men and women are destitute, that unemployment is increasing, that commerce is paralyzed, and that their political and industrial leaders are perplexed and bewildered."

"There are many people who can be convinced only by established facts. Such people can no longer close their eyes to the defects of the present economic system, based on competitive private enterprise and motivated by the desire for profit. It is difficult to understand how sane and sympathetic individuals are able to defend this system, even where they are its beneficiaries, and the workers are getting ready to use their economic and political power in a concerted endeavor to hasten the evolution of a more equitable order."

"On Labor Day, 1932, when economic distress and social unrest are everywhere in evidence, it is essential the people of Canada should be aware of the workers of their position, and are resolving as never before to use their energies along the lines I have indicated. They are determined to put an end to the economic system responsible for the present paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. Many obstacles lie ahead, but the goal is clearly seen, and they are mustering their forces for the forward march."

P. M. Draper, Secretary Treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, says: "The year which has passed since last Labor Day was one long to be remembered in the annals of industrialized affairs. Unprecedented economic depression held all countries of the world and Canada experienced conditions not seen before. Though no section of the community escaped, unfortunately, as is always the case with these major economic disturbances,

the heaviest toll was paid by the workers. From their ranks were recruited the large army of the unemployed, those who, after a brief interval in which scanty savings were rapidly exhausted, have become dependent upon public grants and private charities for the meager subsistence. One cannot contemplate their most unhappy situation without feeling that too little effort has been devoted to the problem of a more equitable distribution of industry's products, the reduction of which would render obsolete, as it should be necessary, the present spectacle of such widespread unemployment."

"Some few seek to capitalize the present situation to their own particular ends. There are those who, indulging in radical criticisms of the organization of industry and a society, would substitute for it a state bordering on communism. These are the forces which would destroy, but they have yet to show their capacity for the more difficult task of building. With little likelihood of their 'isms' being put to any practical test, they may be quite irresponsible, turning all evidence of the unhappy lot of many of the people into arguments in favor of a semi-chaotic condition. From these people the workers can hope for nothing except further misery. Then on the other hand there are those who adopt the attitude that absolutely no change must be made in the present economic organizations, together with those who even seek to profit at the expense of the misfortune of the victims of the depression. Fundamental changes in our present economic conceptions are demanded by the present situation, and those who would oppose such changes as common justice dictates are as anti-social in their attitude as are the propagandists of radicalism."

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Labor Leaders Ask For Faith And Co-operation

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—A call to labor to hold fast to its principles and unite in efforts to secure such provisions for the future as will guard against a recurrence of conditions in which workers find themselves during depression, is contained in Labor Day messages issued by leaders of workers' organizations in Canada.

Messages sent out by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and P. M. Draper, secretary treasurer of the same body, urge calm consideration of the many problems facing the laborers, and demand a system of contributory unemployment insurance.

A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor urges the laboring classes to expand their organization and secure political power with a view to one day assuming control so that they may derive a larger share from the results of their labor.

"Labor refuses to lose hope for the future, or to discontinue the struggle for those things to which the workers are justly entitled," declares Mr. Moore. "The record of trade unions in seeking to attain their objectives only by constitutional methods, warrants support and co-operation of all other classes," he concludes.

"Workers are getting ready to use their economic and political power in a concerted endeavor to hasten the evolution of a more equitable order," says Mr. Mosher.

Mr. Draper condemns the actions of those who, indulging in radical criticism of the organization of industry and society, would substitute for it a state bordering on communism. From these people the workers can hope for nothing except further misery," he declared.

All three messages stress the lack of sympathy among organized workers for those who would resort to force to correct what they consider evils of the present system. The message from Tom Moore, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is as follows: "The observance of Labor Day as a national holiday serves as a reminder of the important position which trade unions have established in the public affairs of this country and the valuable contribution organized Labor has made towards the advancement of the general standard of community life."

"Notwithstanding the long continued depression and still increasing unemployment, Labor refuses to lose hope for the future or to discontinue the struggle for these things to which workers are justly entitled."

"While urging at all times that the first essential is the provision of work, yet, in the absence of same, relief must be provided and foremost among measures sought in this regard is the enactment of a national scheme of contributory unemployment insurance. By this means needy workers will be liberated from the necessity of appealing to public charities and the bare necessities of life."

"Labor is pressing more strenuously than ever for the establishment of the shorter work-day and work-week in order to overcome the disequilibrium caused through the displacement of man power by machinery and thus more equitably distribute the opportunities for employment. It seeks to increase purchasing power by reducing interest rates on public loans, restoring wage levels, and raising prices which the farmer receives for his produce."

"Labor seeks the development of our rich heritage of natural resources for the benefit of the community and not for the enrichment of the few and by securing the enactment of social legislation to modify the severity of the economic struggle for the aged and infirm and give protection to children and youths so as to ensure to them a fair and equal opportunity to become worthy citizens."

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