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500 Cattle 400 Sheep
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IMMENSE POULTRY EXHIBIT
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Great Expansion Of Red Cross Work

(Canadain Press)

EDMONTON, ALTA., Oct. 23—Mrs. Mary E. Waagan and Dr. James Robertson were recently guests of honor at a Red Cross Executive Luncheon. Mrs. Waagan described the beginning of the Red Cross Work in 1920, when influenza was raging in a certain district of the north country. There was no doctor and no nurses and the roads were in a terrible condition. The railroad was 100 miles distant. The B.C. government could do nothing so it was decided that a nurse should go from Alberta. That was five years ago. Today as you enter Pouce Coupe the first thing that catches your eye is the fine building with the Red Cross flag waving in the breeze. This hospital serves six settlements, and 18 patients can be treated there. On a recent visit to this hospital the doctor took Mrs. Waagon out to a small disreputable looking shack and told her that it had originally been the only place women could come in case of confinement before the hospital was built. The speaker called attention to criticism in London of the Canadian Red Cross society. Complaints have been received from settlers in Canada that women and children on the prairies and the far north are not being looked after. The only successful foundation for an immigration policy is to be able to assure the British people that there will be outpost hospitals and the best care in case of sickness and trouble, she said.

Leading Lady Golfer Honored

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 23—Miss Ada Mackenzie, who is conceded by her golf associates as probably the leading lady golfer in Canada, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the members of the Ladies Golf and Tennis Club. Mrs. Cockshutt, wearing her Canadian-made purple and grey woolen costume with purple hat adorned with grey cocque feathers, gave an address, complimenting Miss MacKenzie on her golf victories and the club members on their clubhouse and links. The address given by Miss MacKenzie, who won the Duchess of Connaught's Challenge Cup this year was fullof fine enthusiasm and encouragement for the new players of the club to go on with the Challenge Cup for the Ladies Golf and Tennis Club another year. "This will be very different, as our standing is not as high as the American or English, and the Golf season is shorter," she warned. An interesting feature is that the Women's senior golfers of Canada have accepted an invitation to play their championships on this new course next year, and hope the following year to hold the Canadian open championships on it. Miss MacKenzie said they had achieved all their objectives so far and had completed all the constructions of the course excepting one green, and that would be finished before the season ended.

Criticize Too Much Home Work

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, ONT., 23—Where school children are still overburdened with a large amount of home work, the fault is that of the teacher and the local school authorities. This was the statement made recently by Premier Ferguson. "Of course," he added, "it was never the intention of the Department to do away with home work entirely. The intention was to wipe out the idea in the minds of some teachers that the children ought to have enough home work to occupy them for the balance of the day."

TENDERS

Tenders will be received for the sale of Electric Light Fixtures of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, up to Oct. 29th. Apply to Sexton at St. Paul's Parish Hall Tenders to be submitted in writing to Geo D. DeBlois. 4461-19-mws 3i

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Choice 52-acre fruit farm in the Niagara Peninsula on Hamilton, Niagara Falls Highway, twelve miles from Hamilton, one minute walk from Church, Post Office, School and Bank. Has 22 acres in grapes, remainder in pears, peaches, cherries and plums. One 9 room brick house with all modern conveniences and one 5 room bungalow. Farm, barns, outbuildings in first class condition. Horses, drays and implements go with farm.

This place will be sold cheap as owner is giving up farming. Apply

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1 ROBERT HAROLD JENKINS
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4 JOHN EWEN SINCLAIR
of Summerfield, Farmer

Do your part in saving Canada from Agricultural and Industrial ruin by marking an X opposite the names of McKinnon and Messervy on your Ballot, as above.

Published by the Conservative Campaign Committee, Charlottetown.

Persons Prominent In Our Island Story

(W. L. Cotton)

HON. LEMUEL CAMBRIDGE OWEN AND SIR LOUIS HENRY DAVIES

Mr. Pope was succeeded in the Premiership of the Province by the Honorable Lemuel Cambridge Owen. Mr. Owen was the eldest son of Thomas Owen, Esq., who was for many years before Confederation Postmaster of Prince Edward Island. He was himself, after his father's death, Postmaster General for about seven years. In the Pope Administration he had been Chariman of the Board of Works; and during the term in which he was Leader of the Government the readjustments in the Administration consequent upon the change effected by the Union were satisfactorily made. His talents were indeed, rather those of a good man of business, than a party politician; and he was universally respected on account of his integrity in the conduct of affairs. It was his duty as Premier of the Province to complete and hand over the Prince Edward Island Railway and other public works and buildings which, by the terms of Union, became the property of Canada. Mr. Owen's ability was displayed in the promptitude with which he placed the Government of Canada in possession of the new railway and the punctuality and smoothness with which the public business was conducted. His Administration is to be credited with the passage of the important act under which the proprietory estates were obtained by the Government and the tenants enabled to become freeholders. He was for this reason highly regarded and popular. But the School question, was obtruded into the politics of the Province while he was in office to the confusion of the Party by which he was supported. Some of his followers favored the maintenance of a non-sectarian schools system while others favored the scheme of settlement propounded by the Hon. J. C. Pope,—viz., Payment for Results in respect to non-sectarian subjects of study. In the General Election of 1876, the former united with the victorious partisans of the Hon. Louis H. Davies and the latter because the Opposition led by the Hon. W. W. Sullivan. Left without a following, Mr. Owen returned quietly and with dignity, to his private business, and passed the remainder of a long life with but little regard to politics.

SIR LOUIS H. DAVIES

The Hon. Louis Henry Davies succeeded to the Premiership of the Province. He was the second son of the Hon. Benjamin Davies who was for many years a prominent merchant and politician of Prince Edward Island. He was born at Charlottetown in the year 1845. Educated in tht Central Academy and Prince of Wales College he took high rank as a student. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod. Then he proceeded to London. He completed his professional studies in the Inner Temple under the direction of the Attorney General of Great Britain, and became a member of th British Bar in the year 1866. Upon his return to Charlottetown he formed a partnership with Mr. George Alley who subsequently became Judge of the County Court of Queen's County, and the firm soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice.

In the year 1872, he entered the Island Legislature as a representative of the Murray Harbour District, and became a champion of the tenantry who were then in the midst of their battle with the Absentee Proprietory System. After the passage of the Land Purchase Act of 1875, under the Conservative Government led by the Hon. Mr. Owen, he was, though Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, chosen to be one of the Council in behalf of the tenantry before the Land Commissioners Court of which the late Sir Hugh E. C. Childers was President. Later in the year 1877, when Premier of the Province he was chosen by the Dominion Government to be one of the Counsel before the International Fisheries Commission authorized by the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

The Ministry of which he became Premier in the year 1876 was made up of five Conservatives and four Liberals. It could not in the nature of men and in the conditions of party politics have been a long lived Administration. Its Leader was himself young, radical and aggressive. Its Commissioner of Public Works was a man of large ideas and but little experience in public business. Its Provincial Sec-Treas, the Hon. George W. DeBlois, was a Conservative of the old school. So long as the purpose for which the coalition was specially formed remained unfulfilled, the Admisistration was harmonicus. But as soon as the School Question was settled the process of disintegration began. The Commissioner of Public Works commenced the erection of an expensive Hospital for the Insane and the macadamizing of roads particularly those in the vicinity of Charlottetown. Evidences of Liberal favoritism were seen and charges of political corruption were rife. To meet the increasing expenditure of the Government an obnoxious tax was imposed upon the people. In the Dominion election contest of 1878 partizanship ran high. The Leader of the Provincial Government and his Liberal colleagues actively and energetically promoted the canvas on behalf of the McKenzie Administration, while Mr. DeBlois and his fellow Conservatives were keen sympathizers with the efforts of Sir John Macdonald. A crisis was reached in the following session of the Legislature, in the year 1879, when the Conservative members and supporters of the Government —excepting the Hon. John Yeo and Mr. James W. Richards— joined the Opposition in a vote of want of confidence. At the general election which followed, Mr. Davies and his friends suffered an overwhelming defeat.

But his interest in Canadian politics gained strength as a result of his loss of the control of Provincial affairs. He bore the Liberal banner to victory in Queen's County in the contest of 1882, and entered the House of Commons as an opponent of Sir John Macdonald at the opening of the session of 1883. His ability as a public speaker and debater was soon recognized in Parliament, and he speedily obtained the friendship and confidence of the Opposition leaders. At several succeeding elections he was re-elected to represent the populous constituency of Queen's County and he continued to be a leader of the party in Opposition to the National Policy, the Canadian Pacific Railway and other measures submitted to Parliament by successive Conservative ministries. When at last the Government of Sir Charles Tupper was defeated in the election of 1896, Mr. Davies accepted the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries in the Laurier Administration. He was, so long as he remained in the Cabinet, one of the most active of the advisers of the Governor-General. At the first opportunity he was selected with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to be the recipient of the honour of Knighthood in the most distinguished order of St. Micheal and St. George and for the remainder of his career was known as Sir Louis Henry Davies.

In the year 1901 he was promoted to the position of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and in the year 1918 he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship. For several years he was Deputy Governor General of Canada and he continued to hold the highest offices in the gift of the Crown until he went to his rest in 1924, at the age of seventy-nine years.

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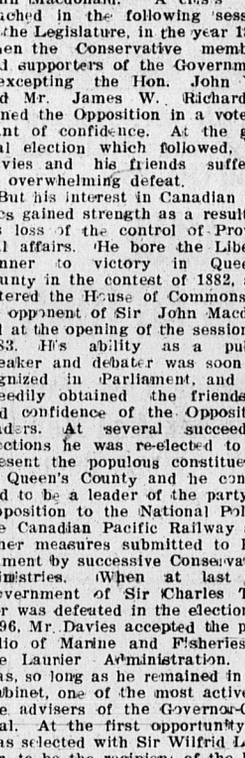

By Marie Belmont

Tailored coats are still liked for evening. They are necessarily simple of line, therefore the materials used are often as gay as possible.

The model above is stunning in effect. The coat is made of a heavy silver tissue, and is as strictly tailored as any cloth coat for daytime. The lower portion is trimmed with a thick, deep border of black ostrich.

The coat may be interlined, so it will serve for wear all during the Winter season. This model is lined with coral velvet and interlined with flannel.

Inter-Imperial Trade Discussed At Rotary

The speaker at Rotary Thursday was Mr. W. L. Cotton and his subject Inter-imperial Trade.

Mr. Cotton said:—At short notice I am here to address you on this festive occasion. I gladly do so, for I recognize the great good accruing to our community from these social gatherings, from the fraternization and consultation of our leading men of business and affairs. But how to address you at this particular time, and avoid saying anything that would be deemed partizan is the problem that I have to face. For I am told that there must be no party tunes played before the Rotarians.

I think it will, however, be agreed by all men of all parties, that every consideration of national interest and national safety suggests that the people of Canada including those of this Island shall "stand in" with the Mother Country and the British Empire at large, and shall not run the risk of ever being commercially or in any other way dependent upon the mercy of a foreign country.

It goes without saying, I think, that the most readily available markets for the things we have to sell may be found by resort to Inter-Imperial trade. For Inter-Imperial trade the world conditions are now more distinctly favorable than at any former period. Trade in Europe is still depressed, and must for many years, be depressed by reason of the conditions resulting from the Great War; and from the fact that all the nations of Europe and Asia without exception, are therefore unable to develop a trade that will be either safe or profitable. The countries of South America are not large importers of such things as Canada can supply. Russia is under the rule of the Soviets, and therefore out of the question. For her "world-wide trade" the outlook of Great Britain is just now very unpromising. The British Empire, with the United States and Japan are the only parts of the world in which an increasing and profitable trade can be carried on and developed. The United States and Japan, alike adhere to the policy of high protection and the exclusion of all trade except that which cannot be developed within their own territories. Consequently the cultivation of trade between the Mother Country and the various Dominions and colonies of the British Empire is clearly the only resort for profitable trade that is now open.

That there is in trade with the British Commonwealth reasonable ground for the achievement of success if mutually preferential tariffs be adopted is equally evident. All the products essential to the trade of civilization may be obtained within the bounds of the world-wide British domain. The products of the tropical parts of the Empire may be freely supplied to those of the northern and southern dominions and the Mother Country without interference with their industris; and vice versa, the requirements of the people of the tropics may be supplied only, or for the most part, by the British producers of the temperate zones. In view of all the existing conditions and circumstances a commerical union of the various countries included in the British Commonwealth is now expedient.

But is there any hope of prospect that the Mother Country will consent to the giving of a preference of the products of the Dominions. The fact that the British Government recently re-enacted the McKenna duties according to which a measure of preference is given to certain products of British countries over-seas proves that the thin edge of the wedge of Inter-Imperial preference has already been inserted by the British Government. Many prominent members of the Liberal party are also definitely committed to the principle of favoring Empire producers. Among these Mr. Lloyd George and the members of the British parliament who accepted his leadership before the Liberal re-union took place are conspiuous. The former Prime Minister assured the late Mr. Bonar Law that he "Accepted the policy of Imperial Preference as defined in the resolutions of the Imperial Conference to the effect that a preference will be given on existing duties and on any duties that may subsequently be imposed." He definitely affirmed that on that issue "There is no difference between us." All the other Liberal ministers of the Coalition Government, including Sir Alfred Mond and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, subscribed to the principle of Imperial Preference and subscribed also to its practical application. They agreed that "The Empire would be a great gainer if many of the product, now purchased in foreign countries could be produced and purchased within the Empire." And they concurred in the statement that "Any reasonable and workable plan that would tend to increase the proportion which is bought by us from the Colonies and by the Colonies from us and from each other must necessarily enhance the resources of the Empire as a whole." The Mother Country was moreover reminded that in the long run every one in the family of British nations would benefit; for her surplus population, which is so much unutilized wealth, would be discouraged from going to foreign countries in search of forture and would pitch its tent somewhere under the flag and the Empire would gain in riches of material and men"—The whole case was set forth convincingly in all its aspects with the utmost lucidity.

It is to be remembered, too, that agriculture, the most important interest of every country has suffered and has dwindled in Great Britain. According to the Daily Telegraph, of London the future of British Agriculture is "black." Not long ago the farm laborers of the Mother Country struck against a reduction of wages said to be "already cut to the bone," and "at a starvation level." But it was pointed out to them that the plight of the farmers in the arable counties especially where the labor bills are highest "is equally desperate." They are it was stated losing two pounds an acre on wheat, three pounds an acre on oats, four pounds an acre on barley, and from ten to fifteen pounds an acre on potatoes. So the farmers of Great Britain have, of necessity, to cut down the wages of labor or go out of business. They cannot stand up against the competition of farmers and traders in the United States and South America—not to speak of those of Canada, Australia and other British Dominions. When waited upon by a deputation of farmers a year or two ago the Prime Minister of Great Britain bluntly declared that the only remedies were "a subsidy from the Government or tariff protection."

In these circumstances it seems to be not unlikely that the great majority in Great Britain can be persuaded to consent to the application of import duties on foodstuffs to save the essential industry of the country, provided the farm products of the British Dominions are given absolute freedom or a substantial preference in the British markets over those of foreign countries. If this remedy for the ills of the farmers of England and Scotland should be provided the effect would at once be beneficial to the farmers of Canada including those of this province.

On her part Canada has for many years past given the products of the Mother Country a substantial preference in her markets. Canada has also a mutually beneficial trade arrangement with the West Indies islands under which both these sections of the British Empire have already profited. There can be no doubt that not only Canada but Australia New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies would gladly add in a reasonable way to the tariff and trade preference given the producers of the Mother Country—if the Mother Country would give them in return a substantial preference in her markets. Nor would foreign competitors in the United States, Denmark and other parts of Europe and America have any just cause to complain seeing that they have protected their producers to the extent of an all but complete exclusion of British products.

It is evident that Canada ought to no longer wait upon the United States or any other foreign country. Her people should proceed at once to further develop her natural resources and to promote trade between the various Dominions of the British Empire by means of mutual preferences. For Canada British preferential trade is the more desirable in view of her railway situation. If trade between the British islands of the Southern Seas and the Mother Country were mutually preferred there can be no doubt that much freight as well as many passengers would be, sent or go to and from Great Britain and Europe through Canada over the Canadian National Railway and the C. P. R. and that Canadian traffic which might otherwise be diverted to the railways of the United States would proceed right along through Canada to the various points of destination. That the railways of Canada should be given every advantage properly obtainable is just now, a matter of vital importance to the taxpayers of this country.

Loyalty to the great Empire to which we belong and patrotic sentiment for that part of it in which we live alike commend to favorable consideration the policy of British preferential trade. For in British preferential trade lies the only available remedy for the commerical ills of the British community throughout the world and the only certain hope for future prosperity. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the various governments of the Mother Country and the British Dominions will exert their ability and influence to the end that the policy of British preferential trade shall, as soon as possible be obtained.

Great Britain's present policy recently emphasized by the result of a general election, is however, it is true, the maintenance of a lopsided free-trade with the world. But that policy may not long be maintained if the industry and trade of the British people are not more prosperous than they are at present. The electors of Great Britain may see ere long that some thing must be done and be constrained to do it. They may see that if the fraternal and loyal sentiments by which the Empire is now held together are not strengthened against the unfair competition to which the people of the British Empire is now subjected by all the foreign nations there may be a weakening if not a breaking of the bonds which bind the people and nations comprising the Empire. In one of his recent speeches Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Imperial Government, declared that "The problem today is: Can the British democracy do what democracy never has done before! can it preserve an Empire and preserving it help it to increase." "The Dominions." Mr. Baldwin went on to say, "want markets and are prepared with generosity to make arrangements with us for mutual benefit, and arrangements they must have. If it appear that there is a reluctance to make the smallest sacrifice hey must look elsewhere. The inevitable result must be the attraction of the Dominions into other orbits than our own. That would damage irretrievably the industries of our country and might, in time, make far more difficult the preservation of that unity which is essential to us"

There is hope in these words of the leader of the strongest political party in Great Britain, the party which now holds the reins of imperial power. But if the Conservatives of Great Britain should fail to supply the measure of imperial preference that is needed then surely the people of those Dominions which perfer British products in their markets may be excused if they readjust the list of preferred articles and the duties imposed.

But it may be hoped that the pressure of conditions in the Mother Country and in the Dominions will constrain the British people throughout the world to take the better course and to adopt a policy of mutual co-portation From every point of view from the point of view of Great Britain as of that of Canada, Australia, South Africa and all other British Dominions and colonies it is evidently able that there shall be closer unity of action in respect to industries a trade and a preference in each others markets for the products of each others goods—in short for Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade.

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Quick, safe, sure relief. Prevent shoe pressure.
At drug and shoe stores
Dr Scholl's Zino-pads
Put one on—the pain is gone

Great Need Of Teachers In Labrador

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 23—Deplorable conditions that exist in sections of Newfoundland and Labrador, and need an illiteracy of many of the people were told of by Miss Margaret Robinson, addressing the Women's Mission Circle, Walmer Road Baptist Church. Miss Robinson has recently returned from Labrador, where she spent the two past summers as a teacher among the fisherfolk, associated with the Grenfell Mission. Speaking of the first school, held in a storehouse overlooking a kennel where twelve dogs were quartered, Miss Robertson said that this particular Newfoundland community had been without a teacher for eleven years. Desolation was rampant in the majority of the fisher-folk homes, she stated almost barren of furnishings.

During the year's leave of absence from the mission, Dr. Grenfell had interested himself in securing material that would be a benefit to the people and among other things looms brought from China that were proving invaluable to the women engaged in weaving.

Women To Study League Of Nations

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 23—Outstanding authorities will address the Local Council of women this year in special classes, taking up the work of the League of Nations. Hon. Justice Riddell and Miss Margaret Strong, lecturer in Psychology at the University of Toronto will address the study classes. Dr. Maxwell Garnett, General Secretary of the League of Nations, and Dean of one of the Departments in Manchester University will be in Toronto late in November.

FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS

Toronto Mother Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ontario.—"I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a splendid medicine to take before and after confinement. A small book was put in my door one day advertising Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines, and as I did not feel at all well at the time I went and got a bottle of Vegetable Compound right away. I soon began to notice a difference in my general health. I was full of aches and pains at the time and thought I had every complaint going, but I can truthfully say your medicine certainly did me good. I can and will speak highly of it, and I know it will do other women good who are sick and ailing if they will only give it a fair trial. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills are splendid for constipation. You are welcome to use my letter if you think it will help any one."—Mrs. HARRY WESTWOOD, 543 Quebec Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The expectant mother is wise if she considers carefully this statement of Mrs. Westwood. It is but one of a great many, all telling the same story—beneficial results. C

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for use during this period. The experience of other women who have found this medicine a blessing is proof of its great merit. Why not try it now yourself? C

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Ask your local steamship agent or write to
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Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned 158 Prince Street up to Tuesday, November 10th, 1925 for the purchase of property situated at Mt. Herbert, bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on the West by Fullerton's Creek, on the North by Christopher McLean's Land (now in possession of Orphanage), on the East by land in possession of George Jenkins, formerly Albert Mutch's Land, on the South by land in possession of Ernest Mutch, formerly James Mutch's land—containing 130 acres of land a little more or less.

This property is but a short distance from Charlottetown, quite near School, Railway and Butter Factory; land is in good heart, house and buildings in excellent condition and extra well quipped.

May be viewed at any time. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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