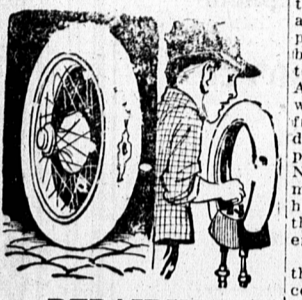


# STOMACH ULCER AND GALL STONES

After Suffering 25 Years, Completely Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



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MAPLEHURST FARM, HILLHURST, P.Q.  
"I am in my 78th year. About 25 years ago, I began to have trouble with my stomach. One doctor said I had Cancer; another said, Ulcer of the Stomach; another, Gall Stones; others Ulcers of the Liver and Inflammation of the Gall Bladder.  
Three years ago, I consulted one of the best specialists in Montreal. He said I must go to the hospital, have an Ulcer out of my stomach and gall stones removed. I was then 74 years old. I said "NO."  
Then, I began to take "Fruit-a-tives." I found they helped me a lot, and I still take them occasionally, and I am so much better that my old friend often asks me what I have done to myself to look so well. I am gaining weight and enjoying life very much."  
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What would be more acceptable than a string of La Tausca Pearls?  
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## Mayor Todd 2.15 1-2

Registered Trotting Stallion

Will stand for the season of 1922 in Charlottetown at P. E. I. Hay & Produce Co., stables, 187 Great George St., every Friday. Will be at owners stable Dunstaffnage on Saturday and Monday. Persons intending breeding may phone Dunstaffnage at my expense and I will meet them at any place within fifteen miles on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.  
Mayor Todd's performance on the race track cannot be beaten for his former owner, Hammond Kelly, in twenty races won nineteen firsts he never was beaten in the show ring and has proven himself a sire of trotters, some of his get are Kabala Todd 2.26; Mack Todd 2.25 mat.; Casey Todd 2.25 mat.; Harry G. 2.18 3-4; Silver Todd, 2.21 1-2. Other performers in the 2.30 list are Todd E.; Baby Todd, Stella Todd, Hilda Todd and Jack Todd. A score of others are fast coming to the front and all his colts are handsome drivers.

J. H. COURT,  
J. R. DOVER,  
Owners.  
J. R. DOVER,  
in charge.

# RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN SCORES LIBS. AND PROGRESSIVES

(Continued from Page 3)

solemn way, or, to use the language of the leader of the Government (Mr. Mackenzie King), in the most "democratic" way, in which pledges were ever given to a nation? They were given in the same democratic way that elected him leader of the party and that gave him, in his opinion, a title to leadership far transcending that of other men. Were those pledges ever reversed? Were they ever revoked? Were they ever modified to make clear to the people of this country that they were not still in existence? I know there was hedging; but I know there was a distinct and consistent determination, evident everywhere, never to let anybody be able to say that those pledges were not still in effect. What did hon. gentlemen opposite pledge themselves to do? They did not bid themselves to abandon that principle and then abandon that principle under a screen of words—which is usually their course. They adopted a different course in this instance. They stated, as related to seventeen named articles and classes of articles: "If we are returned to power, we will make these free." Can any one comprehend the mental texture of a man who can look upon that distinct pledge to make seventeen classes of articles free as a mere "chart of direction"? Can any one understand the intellectual constitution that pledges seventeen classes of articles to be free and then talks about carrying that pledge out in the spirit as differing from the letter? I fall before the problem; I cannot comprehend cerebral convolutions of that kind. Of those seventeen articles, ten were free when they passed the resolution, and all this they knew. I leave it to hon. gentlemen to the left now to divine why the party of the present government in setting such padding in the resolution? Seven were dutiable at that time and ten free, of these are in articles; and now that they are in power and have brought down the budget, seven of them are free and ten are dutiable. By virtue of the American legislation putting our wheat and wheat products on the free list, those articles are now passed the resolution were free. Not one gesture has been made to make good the covenant. There has been no apostasy so brazen in the history of parliamentary government.

The next pledge is to increase the British preference to 50 per cent. Hon. gentlemen will recall the oft-quoted dogology, with which this platform ends: "The Liberal party pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power." As regards this promised increase to 50 per cent. in the British preference, they have taken off 2 1/2 per cent. on certain goods of which we get a portion from Great Britain; but if hon. gentlemen in this list will find we did not have 33 1/2 per cent. British preference before, Woolless, for example, once had a one-third British preference, but in 1904 the present Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) came to the House and stated that with a 35 per cent duty on woollens and one-third preference it only made a duty of 22 1/2 per cent. against British woollens; and he added, "I find certain industries in this country cannot sustain the competition with such rate of duty." He therefore raised the duty to a minimum of 30 per cent. Now he comes to Parliament and reduces it by 2 1/2 per cent., or not yet by one-third, which is supposed to be the relation between the preferential tariff and the ordinary tariff. Aside from the effect of the sales tax, aside from everything, what is to be thought of the microscopic reductions made here in relation to the pledge of the Liberal party, a pledge endorsed by the present Minister of Finance himself?

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the fulfillment of the Liberal platform adopted at the convention. This is the quotation:  
We believe that the time has come, indeed that it is already long past, when a downward revision of the tariff is necessary. In this revision we believe that there should be substantial reductions of the duties on the necessities of life, in other words on those articles which go to make up the food, the clothing, the shelter of the Canadian people; that certain specific articles required for the purposes of consumption and other articles essential to production should be placed on the free list.  
They are not named, but ask hon. gentlemen to remember those words in the light of another sentence which follows from the Prime Minister's lips:  
—and that in regard to the implements of production in the basic industries of agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing, there should also be a substantial reduction of duties. It is not a question of free trade or protection.  
All this in his own language:  
In revising the tariff to this end care will be taken of the position and needs of all the industries in our country, but such tariff as may be necessary in this connection will be under Liberal policy, a tariff for consumers and producers, and not a tariff to further the interests of combines, monopolies, or of any special or privileged classes.  
Mr. Mackenzie King: That is very good.  
Mr. Meighen: If that is very good, what becomes of the budget? The tariff he now advances, differing from the last, is one I suppose that does not favor "combines." The old one did, (his one does not). The old one was for monopolies and trusts; this is for producers and consumers. Such is the ineffable caricature of common sense which the right hon. gentleman asks the House to accept. But will he say this is very good? He proceeded:  
There should be substantial reductions of the duties on the necessities of life, in other words on those articles which go to make up the food, the clothing, the shelter of the Canadian people.  
"The food, the clothing, and the shelter of the Canadian people." Now, I pause to ask—because this is the last revised edition, affirmed by the Prime Minister—what has he done to "substantially reduce" the duties on "food," or to reduce them at all by even a fraction? His making free of all the principal articles of food—that besides the seventeen specific articles there mentioned. After the platform was made I asked the right hon. gentleman across the floor to be good enough to tell me some of the principal articles of food so I might know what they were. I asked later: I read the language of the Prime Minister in this House only last session. Hon. gentlemen will note as I read how he contrived to vary in part—at the same time to keep the general appearance of the same—the language of the resolution adopted at the Liberal convention. I read a quotation from the Toronto Globe which the present Prime Minister himself read and approved at the last session of the House, as the latest revised policy of the Liberal party on the tariff, a policy by which he was prepared to abide and which he declared as

were included—all the range of the common articles of consumption of the people of this country, but I could not get a yes or a no; I could not get even a nod as to what the "principal articles" of food. But, as quoted, he came along again last session and stated in the House that there would be a "substantial reduction" in "food" duties. He had by that time apparently abandoned the use of the word "free." Now, what are the principal articles of food the duties on which are reduced by this tariff? Are the duties on a fraction? Not by a fraction, but they are not even touched. Is the duty on bread reduced? No. Is the duty on flour reduced? No. Is the duty on fruit reduced? No. The duty on not one article of food is reduced. But I want to be fair. Do hon. gentlemen know what has become of the "principal articles of food" now that the budget has come? The only articles that they touch are cocoa and liquid medicines. Those are what my right hon. friend apparently had in mind when he promised that the principal articles of food were going to be made free in his platform, and, subsequently, that they were going to be "substantially reduced."  
Then we come to clothing; as against the chief competitor of this country I do not think there is any reduction in the duty on clothing. As against Great Britain, which is much less a competitor today, yes, only a fractional competitor compared with the United States, there is a very small reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. and that under the circumstances I already stated, all is accompanied by a virtually equal addition to the cost of the same goods by the imposition of the sales tax.  
Let us come to "shelter." Now, may I ask what has been done to implement this pledge made a year ago, committing the then leader of the Opposition, now Prime Minister, to a promise of free cement? No reduction whatever? The duty has not been touched. Lumber goes into "shelter"—what has been done to lumber? Dressed lumber has always been protected. Lumber and cement are the chief articles of "shelter" but neither of them is touched at all. Nothing in the world has been attempted to make good the word of the Prime Minister to this House only a year ago.  
Then he says:  
That certain specific articles required for the purposes of consumption and other articles essential to production should be placed upon the free list.  
Such is the way he stated it to the House a year ago. The free list was definitely named in the platform. The free list here is described as "specific articles necessary for the purposes of consumption and certain other articles essential to production." Those are to be made free. Will any hon. gentleman tell me what has been done free? What were those articles to which the right hon. gentleman referred? The only thing made free that I can find is the "porcelain parts of pumps." These must be what the right hon. the Prime Minister had in mind. I venture to say that he does not know today—I do not, I admit—where porcelain

comes in a pump. Such is the performance presented now as the fulfillment of these pledges by the Prime Minister; and as I speak he is reflecting in triumph on how this gigantic hoax worked on the Canadian people, smiles in self-satisfaction. The present Prime Minister was then asked by a member across the floor if he would adhere to the policy of the Liberal party as outlined in the convention of 1919 favoring a British preference of 50 per cent., whereupon he replied:  
The statement I have just read to the House is intelligible to every hon. member, and I think my hon. friends has quite enough intelligence to see whether there is anything that is inconsistent in what I have just read, with the platform laid down by the Liberal party at the Liberal convention.  
He would lead the House to believe that in the general terms he had chosen he had only repeated in other words the convention platform of 1919.  
What is to be done about it? Some hon. members have suggested we on our part had better let the whole proposition go. Because they argue if we rebuke conduct of this sort it will be equivalent to opposing the protective principle. That was argued by the hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Hoey); it was argued by several hon. members to my right—that is to say, that the practice of entering into covenants with the people to get their votes and callously violating these covenants after getting the votes must go unrebuked except at least at the hands of those who believe in the principles which those covenants embody.  
Mr. Hoey: Will the right hon. gentleman allow me to make a correction? In reply to a question put by the right hon. gentleman, I said I certainly did not endorse the breaking of covenants. I made my position on that point perfectly clear, and I reiterate it now.  
Mr. Meighen: Certainly the hon. gentleman did; but he said he could not vote to rebuke the practice. That is what I am talking about.  
Mr. Hoey: I said that, putting myself in the position of the gentleman to my right, I could not ask

a party that had made a wrong promise to follow it by wrong action, and find any ethical basis for my attitude.  
Mr. Meighen: Let us take the hon. gentleman's position; it is exactly as I stated it. He says no one can censure the practice of making promises and breaking them save those who believe in the promises. He says: We, the official position, who do not believe in the promises, must never censure the breaking of them. Is that not what he says? Does he claim logic for such a position?  
Mr. Hoey: I see the logic of my own position.  
Mr. Meighen: Is this practice I repeat to go unrebuked except at the hands of those who want that policy enforced? Even those who want it enforced apparently will not censure. But the practice is just as distasteful to me as it is to the hon. member.  
Mr. Hoey: Hear, hear.  
Mr. Meighen: The practice is as distasteful to those who have no part or parcel in the Liberal policy

(Continued on Page 5)

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Gouraud's Oriental Cream

## YES, GIRLS

Everybody is using and talking about DEWELL'S liquid tint. It instantly beautifies the complexion, makes a soft, rosy-white skin every girl just loves to touch. Over one million girls and women are using it. It's a real beautifier, that's what it is. Try it today. At toilet counters everywhere. Your money back if you don't like it.