

Frontenac-Addington Progressives Out to Defeat Dr. J. W. Edwards

WILLIAM S. REED IS CHOSEN AS PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE IN FRONTENAC AND ADDINGTON

Nomination Meeting Held at the Court House--Mr. Reed Accepts--Addresses Delivered by Preston Elliott, of Dundas, and J. J. Thurston, of Victoria and Haliburton--Meighen's Tariff Proposals Considered Injurious to Farmers.

William S. Reed of Portland township, was the unanimous choice as a candidate in the coming elections of the Progressives of Frontenac-Addington, who met in convention in the Division Court Room of the Court House on Saturday afternoon.

In addition to Mr. Reed's address of acceptance, two prominent Progressive members of the last Parliament made speeches on the matters before the electors at the present time. They were Preston Elliott, Dundas, and J. J. Thurston, Victoria and Haliburton. While both Tories and Liberals came in for some censure, Mr. Meighen's protection proposals were strongly condemned as injurious to the farmers' interests and the prosperity of the country as a whole. Party politics also came in for criticism and blame. All approved of Senate reform. The place of



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meeting was filled, a goodly number of ladies being present. In opening the meeting G. A. B. Clark, president, pointed out that it was the first convention under the new Progressive organization. When the U.P.O. decided to go out of politics a number of the electors did not want to go back to the old parties and want into a new group as representing the best interests of the people. If anything were to be gained it seemed necessary to get it on the floor of the House, and so the meeting had been called to elect a candidate.

W. E. Jackson, Enterprise, seconded by Zara Reynolds, Verona, moved that W. S. Reed be the Progressive candidate. No other name was submitted but the opportunity was left open until after Mr. Elliott had addressed the gathering.

Preston Elliott, M.P. Mr. Elliott introduced himself as "a real dirt farmer." He complimented the ladies present by stating that in the women's use of the franchise lay Canada's only hope for clean politics.

Organization of the farmers had proven beneficial to the farmers and to the country. The most advanced legislation presented at the last Parliament came from the farmers' representatives. They were men of vision, dependability and moral courage.

Mr. Elliott then took up some of the items mentioned by Premier King at Richmond Hill, viz., immigration, senate reform and the tariff. Regarding Senate reform he said he would lock the doors of the Senate and throw away the key. Mr. King would have found the Progressives ready to support him in any step to reform this body, for they were pledged to such.

The leaders of both political parties had said that Canada needs more population and the Government had been spending millions hand-picking and hand-leading Europeans to this country. In the meantime citizens already better adapted to this country were going to the United States and would go still that country is filled up. The solution of this problem was to make this country cheaper, better and more inductive to live in. Mr. Meighen's tariff would not do it.

In the railway problem both political parties had been to blame. The Liberals extended the railways unnecessarily, believing the future would justify it. Then the Conservatives came along and took over these railways that had already been plundered. Government ownership would be all right if politics could

be kept out of it. He thought that Sir Henry Thornton was an efficient man and he had cut down running expenses, but he was working with a railroad that was capitalized far above any justification. Cut this down, reduce the rates, and the C.P.R. would have to follow.

Take Tariff Out of Politics. As for the tariff question, it should have been eliminated from politics years ago. The speaker read from Sir John A. Macdonald's National Policy, back in 1878, to show that it was exactly like what the Conservatives were talking about at the present time. If Sir John was right, then Canada should be showing some benefits from the National Policy by this time. Yet the tariff to-day, he showed, was practically the same as then. Meighen might raise the tariff bars to heaven but he could not protect the farmer. As for Premier King, he was to be an opportunist in the matter.

Mr. Elliott argued that as long as there was any export the price of a commodity could not be controlled but was fixed by competition with other countries. Thus five per cent. of the United States wheat exported decided the price of the other 95 per cent. Canada's cheese price is fixed by the Liverpool price. So a high tariff would not protect the farmer, unless Canada were an importing country. While Canada exported some 357 million bushels of grain she imported 15 million. Would the Canadian farmer be helped by cutting out the latter? A high tariff would be detrimental to the prosperity of the country.

Forget Politics. "Forget what politics your father held and look at the matter from a business-like stand-point. Canada is in a condition of unbearable taxation. It is all bosh to say that a tariff will cure it. Send men to Parliament who will economize," said Mr. Elliott. "Hill would like to see Mr. Meighen raise the tariff for it would put an end to protection forever. But though Mr. Meighen were returned, the tariff would not be changed an iota. His party wanted power and were willing to do anything to get it.

The speaker criticized the Civil Service as over-manned, over-paid and under-worked. The expenditure of millions on a port at Quebec and of half a million on an elevator at Halifax had so far met with little return. He claimed Mr. Meighen was capitalizing the mistakes of Premier King and that both parties were trying to bamboozle the country.

Unanimous for Reed. At the close of Mr. Elliott's address Mr. Clark called again for nominations, but none were offered, and Mr. Reed was tendered the honor, amidst applause.

In accepting Mr. Reed said he had expected other names to be offered. His address commenced with a review of his work in the House. He had been criticized for some of his votes, he said. First he voted for the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine for a year. He had done so because a downward revision of the tariff had been a plank in his platform, and most of the Progressives voted as he did. He was one of the nine Progressives to vote for the budget of 1922. He believed time has proven the wisdom of his action. The budget of 1923 did not suit him and he voted against it, but voted for the 1924 budget as favoring a downward revision of the tariff. He also voted for \$600,000 to finish the tower of the Parliament Buildings, because it was unprotected and the rain was damaging former work, and also because otherwise the contractor and architect would have had to be paid \$170,000. He denied that he was out of the House when the vote was taken. He supported the budget of 1925 because he believed it was for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Then Mr. Reed quoted statistics showing how the cost of Government had increased from 120 millions before the war to 351 millions last year. No wonder the country felt the burden of taxation. The need of wise administrators was the more apparent. The Government of to-day was faced with very big problems, and the railway question was one of the most serious. The Progressives' nominee said he would be successful. He was given (Continued on Page 7.)

A HALF HOLIDAY ON ELECTION DAY
Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The afternoon of Thursday, October 29th, has been declared a half holiday throughout the Dominion of Canada to enable all voters to cast their vote in the Dominion Election. An Order in Council, granting the half holiday, was signed by the Governor-General here on Saturday afternoon.

MAKING A NEW LAKE WOULD EMPLOY 20,000
Plan to Submerge a Vast Area and Build the Largest Paper Mill.
Toronto, Sept. 28.—No less than 20,000 men would be kept employed for from six to eight years were the plans for making a great lake north of Lake Nipigon to be adopted, according to C. Lorne Campbell, the engineer who is advocating the project. The cost would be from 150 to 200 million dollars. The lake would be more than twice as large as Lake Ontario.

"All the timber over the area would be cut and boomed," says Mr. Campbell, "so that when the waters rose on the closing of the dams this enormous supply of pulpwood could be floated and brought to the mills which had been built to prepare for it." "I estimate that there would be 8,000 square miles of timber to be cleared at a cost of \$10,000 to \$15,000 per mile. This in itself would be an item of \$0 to 120 million dollars. The labor involved would mean the building of a large new city in the north and as a means of relieving unemployment and providing jobs for new immigrants the plan would certainly have very great advantages for Ontario."

PREMIER ENROUTE TO THE FAR WEST
Reports Are That Liberals Will Gain Seats There and in Ontario.
North Bay, Sept. 28.—At North Bay, which is a divisional point, it was not known until the train pulled in on Saturday afternoon that Premier King was aboard but in less time than it takes to tell, an enthusiastic group of prominent citizens gathered to greet Mr. King.

The premier wore a grey tweed suit with grey cap, and chatted quite informally. As it became known who the visitor was a larger crowd gathered and he had a bright greeting and warm hand clasp for all. He was in the best of spirits, and his optimism was infectious as he talked with the group who gathered about him. They brought him good tidings from North Bay district, where Liberal victories are regarded as certain.

The premier's present plans are to make the trip from Ottawa to Vancouver and return—with stop-overs to speak in each province—in about sixteen days. If followed, this programme will bring him back to Ottawa about October 10th. Western speaking dates so far definitely arranged are: Neepawa, Manitoba, September 28th; Regina, Saskatchewan, September 29th; Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, September 30th; Calgary, Alberta, October 1st; Vancouver, B.C., October 3rd.

While the toll of physical energy and mental effort which the eastern meetings exacted from the premier was heavy, the rousing reception he received at Quebec on Wednesday seemed to put new life in him and the end of the two-day rest period at Ottawa finds him as cheerful and eager for activity as at any time in his career. The tribute of 15,000 standing in the pouring rain for two hours, cheering madly throughout the address of the prime minister is one which he states he will never forget, and it is with this scene in mind that he starts west to the prairie provinces and to the Pacific coast.

Reports from the west are exceedingly encouraging to the Liberal workers at the capital, and it is felt that the government will gain ground there, as well as winning fifteen or more seats in Ontario.

HEAVY SNOW IN CALGARY.
Weight Bore Down Light and Telephone Lines.
Calgary, Sept. 28.—More than half a foot of heavy, wet snow fell in the city early Saturday and caused great damage to trees and to electric lights and telephone lines in Calgary. Private house connections were interrupted when the snow brought limbs of trees down almost to the ground, tearing telephone and electric light wires loose either from the main street line or from the house.

GIVE UP HOPE OF RESCUING SUNKEN CREW
Rescue Ships Work Desperately to Reach the Submarine.
New London, Conn., Sept. 28.—With only the faintest hope that their efforts would be crowned with success naval men aided by civilian wrecking crews continued their strenuous efforts yesterday to rescue the 34 officers and men who went down with the submarine S-51 when she was sunk in collision with the steamer City of Rome off Block Island Friday night.

Unavoidable delays due to the absence of powerful derrick equipment, and the testimony of divers who reported that there could not possibly be life in the crushed hull of the submarine on its ocean bed 128 feet beneath the surface, saddened but did not discourage the rescuers. Repeated attempts to raise the sunken craft by means of compressed air pumped from her sister vessel, the S-50 failed of success and last night the naval officials on the scene awaited impatiently the coming of the great derrick ship Monarch, due to arrive at midnight. While the rescue forces headed by Rear Admiral H. H. Christy, commander of the submarine control force at New London, admittedly labored with slight hope that any of those entombed in the S-51 had a chance of life, officers of the submarine base still refused to see the darker side of the picture. Relatives and friends of members of the S-51 crew, frantic with suspense, besieged the base. This morning the report was that there was no hope of finding the crew alive.

TRY COMPRESSED AIR
But It Failed--Derrick Ship Called Upon--Submarine in 128 Feet of Water.
Comstock Leeds' Liberal. Brockville, Sept. 28.—William H. Comstock, the youngest candidate ever placed before the electors of the riding was on Saturday the unanimous choice of the Liberal convention for Leeds to oppose H. A. Stewart, K.C., Conservative member in the late Parliament. Hon. Duncan Marshall was the chief speaker. The Liberal candidate is in his 29th year and served as an officer in the Royal Air Force. His father carried the celebrated Brockville by-election in 1899 for the House of Commons against Hon. Peter White.

Robb to Reduce Taxes.
Ormskirk, Sept. 28.—Moderation in tariff so that the interests of all sections of the country may be harmonized the best possible way, together with the statement that next session he would be able to announce reductions in the income tax, and in that "obnoxious" sales tax, were the main features of a speech delivered here Saturday afternoon by the Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance.

Bourassa to Run.
Montreal, Sept. 28.—Henri Bourassa, former Nationalist leader and proprietor of the French newspaper Le Devoir, has accepted the nomination to run as an independent candidate in LaSalle. In a statement given out by G. Pelletier, editor of Le Devoir, it is declared that Bourassa, having been tendered the nomination by those who would support him in 1898 and 1907—both Liberals and Conservatives—had decided to accept it.

Withdrawal of Farmers.
Guelph, Sept. 28.—The United Farmers of South Wellington in convention assembled here Saturday afternoon, by unanimous vote, decided to withdraw from any active participation in the coming federal election. The executive declared it was their opinion that nothing was to be gained for the cause of progressivism by attempting to elect a man in a three-cornered fight.

Other Nominations.
Lincoln County—Dr. Fred Sheahan, Liberal.
Wentworth County—C. F. T. Woodley, Liberal-Progressive.
Moose Jaw—E. N. Hopkins, Progressive.
Geis, B.C.—Col. C. E. Edgett, Liberal.
Athabasca, Alta.—D. H. Kellier, Progressive.
Vegreville, Alta.—A. M. Boutiller, Progressive.
North Waterloo—E. D. Euler, Independent Liberal.
Northeast Toronto—R. H. Baker, Conservative.

THINK WEST LAMBTON WILL SWING LIBERAL
Progressive's Decision Greatly Helps Goodson's Chances of Beating Le Sueur.
Sarnia, Sept. 28.—Decision of the Progressive party of West Lambton to refrain from appointing a candidate in this constituency, reached at a meeting at Bridgen Friday night, has caused exultation in Liberal quarters here, and corresponding gloom in the Tory camp.

Supporters of W. T. Goodson, Independent Liberal, who is favored by the Progressives in the absence of a Progressive candidate, see the most hopeful prospects of returning West Lambton to the Liberal fold. They expect that the constituency will be on the side of the government for the first time in many years. It is not expected that the Tory call which has already been made to once Conservative farmers, will be very effective, the farmer being scarcely likely to revive his old-time leanings at the expense of a high tariff.

League of Nations Appoints Gen. Laidener To Investigate British and Turkish Charges
Geneva, Sept. 28.—General John Laidener, former commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian army, was appointed by the League of Nations council today as the League's representative in Mosul, northern Mesopotamia. He will proceed forthwith to the disputed territory to investigate the British charges of deportations of Christians by the Turks and counter-charges that the British forces have been invading a section of Mosul previously held by the Turks since the Brussels conference.

The Federal Field
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League Election.
Geneva, Sept. 28.—The annual election by the League of Nations Assembly of the six non-permanent members of the league council resulted in no change in the composition of that body. Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay continue as the non-permanent members.

LLOYD HARRIS DIES FOLLOWING A STROKE
The Passing of Leading Manufacturer and Financier of Brantford.
Brantford, Sept. 28.—Lloyd Harris, prominent manufacturer and financier of Brantford, died in this city shortly after nine o'clock Sunday night following the result of a paralytic stroke which he suffered Friday afternoon. Mr. Harris, who was 58 years of age, never recovered consciousness after the stroke.

THE TURKISH ARMY IS READY TO FIGHT
Kemal Declares That Mosul Must Be Granted to His Country.
London, Sept. 28.—"Our army is steady and its morale is excellent. If we should have to fight—which I don't think likely—we shall certainly not shrink the issue." So spoke Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Nationalist leader and dictator of the New Turkey, according to an interview purporting to have been granted by him at Angora to Dudley Heathcote, a writer on the Balkans, and published here in Reynolds' Illustrated News.

Coming just after the statement by Ruchdi Bey, Turkish delegate at Geneva, that Turkey would fight rather than submit to the decision of the League or Hague Court favoring Great Britain in her Mosul dispute with the Turks and after persistent rumors that the Turkish army is mobilizing, this interview has served to make the war clouds hovering over Great Britain and Turkey look darker than ever to observers here. Kemal is quoted as saying: "Mosul is Turkish and nothing can ever change that fact, even bayonets. We want the whole former vilayet of Mosul on both sides of the Tigris and mandate or no mandate we will never abandon that view. Mosul is of supreme importance to us and we cannot afford to be without it. As every national frontier in Europe is today based on strategic considerations, we are merely following the lead."

Another thing aggravating the Mosul crisis is a report from reliable sources that Soviet Russia is following her usual tactics and, fishing in troubled waters, is egging on Turkey to defy Great Britain in the Mosul dispute.

Doctor Is Rescued.
Peking, Sept. 28.—Dr. Harvey J. Howard of the Rockefeller Hospital, Peking, kidnapped by bandits in July, has been rescued.

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GETS PRISON SENTENCE FOR COMING BACK
Paul Schotte, Deported From Kingston, Returned by Boat.

ARRESTED IN HAMILTON
And Will Spend Another Year at Portsmouth--Then Texas Will Get Him.
Paul Schotte, much-wanted alleged "bad man," who was deported from Kingston to Cape Vincent, N. Y., shortly after a month ago, was on Saturday at Hamilton sentenced to one year in the Portsmouth penitentiary and fined \$500 and in default of the fine, to serve an additional year, the charge being for entering Canada illegally. Inspector D. H. Reynolds, travelling inspector of immigration went from Ottawa to Hamilton to lay the charge.

Schotte has given much trouble to the Department of Immigration, having been deported from Canada three times by them. He was first deported from Canada in 1919 and returned to Canada shortly after and was sentenced to jail for stealing an automobile. This happened out in Saskatoon, Sask. Schotte was guilty of a long list of crimes including jail-breaking by assaulting a jail warden, violating the O.T.A. at Port Arthur and theft charges. According to the evidence given by Inspector Reynolds at Hamilton on Saturday, he has paid numerous fines and served several jail sentences.

He was last sentenced on Nov. 5th, 1923, from Sudbury, and to Portsmouth penitentiary. He was released on August 25th last, and was under deportation laws—was taken across the border by Immigration Inspector Devlin to Cape Vincent, N.Y., and was to have been taken to Texas by officials of the penitentiary there, but no answer from them had been received to previous communications.

Brought to Kingston.
Schotte stayed around Cape Vincent for three or four days, and a Kingston man brought him back to Kingston in a motor boat on Sept. 6th. He went to the C.N.R. station and took train to Hamilton, where he passed under the name of Walters. He was picked up by the Hamilton police and he told them that he was never arrested before. The Hamilton police took no chances, however, and information about Schotte was sent to Ottawa, and it was found that he had been travelling under five aliases. He was arrested in Hamilton as a result of the Hamilton police alleging that he was mixed up in some trouble there.

When Schotte comes out of the penitentiary, he will be deported again, making his fourth deportation trip, having been previously deported on Sept. 5th, 1919, May 4th, 1920 and August 20th, 1925. Next time, however, he will have less chance of returning to Canada, for Texas penitentiary officials will be waiting for him on the other side.

Drowned at Montreal.
Montreal, Sept. 28.—A fatality occurred yesterday when a man, thought to be Orville Benoit, of Sorel, a deck hand attached to the Steamer City of Hamilton, fell into the harbor while pulling in a gang plank and was drowned.

MAY BE THE BODY OF DAVID TUGWELL
Who Was Drowned Near the Main Ducks in August, 1924.
Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 28.—Reports of the finding of a body on the shore of Lake Ontario in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, lead people here to express a belief in the possibility it might be David Tugwell, who was drowned, with Harry Sheldon, in the lake August 15th, 1924, when their small motor craft was run down and sunk by a ram running speed boat.

William Sheldon, father of Harry Sheldon, said he would go to Chamont, N.Y., to try to identify the body. Sheldon said he thought Tugwell carried such a dental plate as was found in the mouth of the dead man. Tugwell was about 45 years old and was six feet tall, which approaches the description of the body. The Tugwell family now reside in Kingston, Ont.