

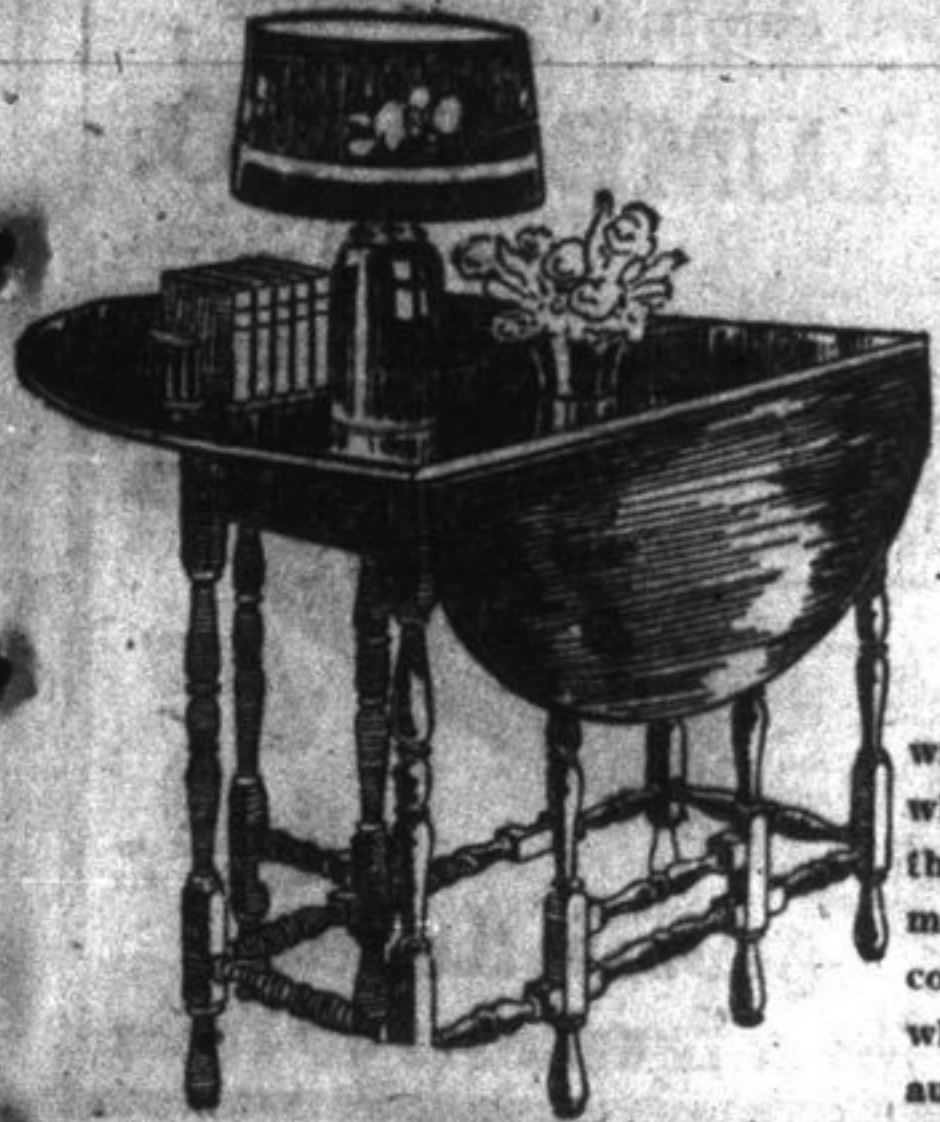
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Speaking in Ottawa, Premier Meighen quoted The British Whig in regard to a statement of Hon. Mr. King.

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## BIG LIBERAL RALLY IN MEMORIAL HALL

away from her regular work and with friends enjoyed a pleasure cruise. The speaker scored Donceit for his easy and untrue insinuations directed against Hon. Ernest Lapointe and he said that Mr. Meighen had not acted fairly toward a brother Parliamentarian when he had sat on the platform and had heard these things said but did not protest.

Apostles of Party.  
Mr. Gordon then started to deal with some of the members of Mr. Meighen's cabinet and some of his supporters in the last House.

"Mr. Meighen got into power," he said, "and formed his shadow Cabinet. He called as his Minister of Public Works a Mr. Ryckman who at one time was in partnership with Pat Scully, a professional race track gambler. Differences arose and Scully sued Ryckman in court. Scully declared that Ryckman had withheld and refused to pay his debts. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Lennox, a former Tory politician. He listened to the evidence of the two men and declared that having heard what both had to say, he preferred to believe rather than that of Ryckman. Mr. Ryckman's word was disbelieved by the Judge and this is the man whom Mr. Meighen has taken into the Cabinet."

Then for Minister of Railways he had chosen W. A. Black. Mr. Black would be eighty years of age next birthday. He was an enemy to public ownership and had given assurance time and again of his intention to wrench the Intercolonial from the C.N.R. system. In the Commons he presented the spectacle of a poor old man who had never made a speech and never could make one. When he got up in the House, he held a paper from which he read, so close to his nose that all that could be heard was an indistinct mumble. He was one of the patriots who sailed his ships under the Swedish flag and not under the Canadian flag, in order to evade the navigation laws of this country. He admitted in the Commons that ship, chartered by his company sailed under the flag of Sweden.

"The next man I want to introduce you to is 'Potato Jones,' said the speaker. "Mr. Jones was a former member of the New Brunswick Legislature. He became involved in a scandal arising from the purchase of seed potatoes by the Legislature. He was found guilty of conspiracy and graft and a resolution of the Legislature called on him to resign discredited. Now he is Minister of Labor." His appearance in the Cabinet, said Mr. Gordon, was an insult to the working men and the working women of the country. He never should have been placed there. Mr. Meighen had no right to put a man of the type of Mr. Jones to appoint the Conciliation Boards. How could he inspire confidence in the men and women that he would set justly in disputes between employer and employee? How could he assume the functions of a judge in these matters?

The next was R. B. Hanson of New Brunswick, a man who forged a judgment and was not allowed to practice law as a result. He was Meighen's right-hand man in New Brunswick.

Then there was R. B. Bennett, Minister of Finance, who said at one time that Mr. Meighen was the gramophone of the Canadian Northern Railway, and Mr. Meighen thought so much of Mr. Bennett's opinion of him that he made him Minister of Finance.

Used House of Commons Stationery.  
Mr. Gordon also referred to Den Witt Foster and Garland and mentioned H. H. Stevens, the man who investigated the customs charges, as the same man who had used the House of Commons stationery to write from the United States to people in Canada advising them to invest in the Canada-United States Oil and Refining Company, a venture in which Canadian people lost \$600,000. After such an absolute failure in judgment Mr. Gordon questioned if Mr. Stevens was the right type of man to be entrusted with collecting millions of dollars of the country's revenue.

Hon. Duncan Marshall.  
Hon. Duncan Marshall in opening his remarks likened Mr. Meighen's cabinet as being as nothing on the earth, in the heavens or in the depths of the sea. The Constitutional question was one of the most important questions raised in Canada in the past fifty years, he said, and he didn't care who was Governor-General, the people of Canada were going to demand nothing less than the same amount of Parliamentary liberty as was enjoyed in Great Britain. The question was whether sons and daughters of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen were going to stand for things in Canada that would not be tolerated for thirty minutes in Great Britain, said Mr. Marshall.

The speaker paid particular attention to that tariff and he stressed the point that Canada could not exist without export markets for its surplus farm and manufactured products. The export market was the factor that prevented the home market becoming flooded and prices dropping very low, he said. If a country such as Canada exported, and it had to export because it raised \$217,000,000 worth of farm products alone that could not be consumed in the country, it also had to import. As an illustration of this the speaker imagined a shipment of farm products leaving Canada for Great Britain. There the boat would get a cargo of cutlery for Brazil.

# THE TWO MEIGHENS

MR. MEIGHEN, as an aspirant for the Premiership, in his Hamilton speech, dealt the worst blow ever struck in a British Dominion by a public man against the solidarity of the Empire.

The Winnipeg Tribune (Conservative) commenting on this speech said: "He has gone there (Bagot) to trade with the electors not in money or in merchandise but in Principles. He has extracted from the traditions of the Conservative Party one of the most precious belongings, debased it, revamped it, and now offers it to the electors of Bagot as a gilded trinket to be bartered in exchange for votes."

Is it any wonder that Conservatives the country over admit that "Meighen cannot win"? Is it any wonder that the Conservative Press from coast to coast have censured Mr. Meighen editorially?

Is it possible that the people of Canada can hope for stable government for one who will sacrifice his all for the tinsel trinkets of personal prestige or power?

Loyal Canadians of all parties want to know where Mr. Meighen stands in respect to his utterances at Hamilton in 1925.

Time and again Mr. Meighen has been challenged for a declaration. He refused to answer.

In 1922, when a war with Turkey seemed possible, for a cause few Canadians understood, Mr. Meighen said in Toronto, "When Britain's message came, Canada should have said 'Ready, Aye, Ready!'"

But, prior to the By-Election in Bagot in 1925, Mr. Meighen offered a bribe not acceptable to his own party or to the loyal electors of Quebec, declaring at Hamilton: "Before we put our decision into execution to the extent of dispatching troops to another Country we believe that it would be better to have the consent of the people. Such consent to be obtained by means of a General Election." After a short sojourn in the United States he returned to Bagot where he re-affirmed this anti-Imperial doctrine.

Canada still wants to know. Where does Meighen stand?

### "Loyalty!"

Dr. PAQUET, minister in charge of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment in Mr. Meighen's Cabinet, boasted in the House of Commons on Nov. 24th, 1910, that

"I loyally fought the promoters of the War Navy, and British Crown and Empire."

### Meighen will wait till War comes

When asked "Do you stand by your Hamilton speech?" Mr. Meighen at Massey Hall, Sept. 8th, 1926, replied: "When the time comes that the circumstances contemplated in the Hamilton speech are before the people of Canada I will discuss that speech."

Meighen can't Win!  
If you want a stable Government  
Give King A Working Majority.

# Vote Liberal

Liberal Publicity Bureau, Toronto

## VOTE FOR JIM HALLIDAY The People's Candidate

At Brazil it would take on coffee for the United States and after unloading the coffee would take on a cargo of cotton and tropical fruits for Canada and so arrive back at a Canadian port to again take away a load of exports. Ships would not come into Canadian ports to take away exports unless they brought in a load of imports, Mr. Marshall said.

Bought in United States.  
To show that the high protectionists did not practice what they preached, Mr. Marshall showed a sign advertising McLaughlin furniture, which had been manufactured in the United States. Mr. David Wright, a protectionist Member of Parliament in the last House, was the manager of the company that he bought his advertising signs in the United States, Mr. Marshall remarked. He likewise called attention to the fact that the photograph of Mr. Meighen used on the Protectionist literature of the Conservative party

had been taken in the United States. Mr. Marshall said that probably there wasn't a photographer in Canada equal to the job. If Mr. King used a picture of himself on the Liberal literature which had been taken in the United States, all the Conservative newspapers would explode from spontaneous combustion, he said. A high tariff against imports made the Canadian people pay a higher price and raised the export market for the farmers and manufacturers.

Changed His Policy.  
High protection was easily applied but very difficult to remove, the speaker said. However the Liberal party had made a start. People used to say that the tariff didn't raise the price and it removed wouldn't lower the price, but what had happened in the case of automobiles had opened the eyes of even the most stupid on this question. In 1911 Mr. Meighen had introduced a

motion to cut the duty on farm implements but in 1923 replying to a question as to whether if he were in power he would replace the duty on farm implements which the Liberals had removed, he said that he would, Mr. Marshall declared.

Referring to a pamphlet issued by the Prosperity League in which it was pointed out that there weren't as many boots and shoes manufactured in Canada in 1925 as in 1919 and calling attention to the prosperous condition of the industry in the United States, Mr. Marshall said that the pamphlet had not stated that boots and shoes were admitted into the United States duty free and had been for thirteen years.

Australian Butter.  
A great noise was made by the Conservatives because about two million pounds of butter came into Canada under the Australian treaty but at a time when Mr. Meighen was in power and three million

pounds had come in from the same source nothing was said about it. The policy of the Liberal party was a moderate tariff for the purpose of raising revenue and giving the Canadian manufacturer a slight advantage, said Mr. Marshall. He stated that a low tariff reduced the price of commodities, increased the demand and therefore increased employment. If the tariff was made to suit the producer it only suited one class but if it was made to suit the consumer it was bound to suit everyone because everyone was a consumer. Mr. Marshall closed by urging every citizen to support Jim Halliday on the fourteenth. Cheers for Halliday and the National Anthem concluded the meeting.

Alexander McKensie, Kingston, attended the funeral of James Sheridan who passed away at Brockville. The death occurred Monday of Mrs. Alvin J. Eligh, Brockville, a well known resident for many years.

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