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You have no excuse for going about like a cripple, afraid to put your foot squarely on the ground.

If your boots are too small and you can't get them stretched give them away.

Your Feet Are Worth More Than The Boots

Then spend 15c for a bottle of Foster's Liquid Corn Cure and get relief. It removes the corn in a very short time.

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Attention Gentlemen

Every Gentleman needs laundry work done in a very day. You want the most satisfactory service and our work is done in a very short time.

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When I say positively that I can cure rheumatism I am stating a fact which I stand ready at all times to prove by the testimonies of hundreds I have restored to health.

Restored to Health by Vinol - A Letter to Mother.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 2)

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

THE HON. JOHN McLEAN, who seconded the resolution, said the Honorable Leader of the Opposition was much mistaken in thinking the farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were opposed to the motor traffic. He had been driving through these provinces in connection with the fisheries, and he found no where opposition to the automobile when operated under the motor laws. Every farmer would be perfectly justified in insisting on the strictest regulations being enforced against motorists for maintaining the law. It was a common idea here that horses were naturally frightened by the noise of the motor, and that it would be difficult to break them to it. That was not so, and he could show from experience. During his tour through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, they must have passed over 500 bridges and he never saw one which was frightened in any way. They met horses on every part of the country and on every road, and a wedding party consisting of 21 horses and carriages and these animals were driven without taking the slightest notice. Motor cars had now come to be considered part of the necessaries of life on the mainland, and when they went into any town or village or any size they would see three or four motor vehicles going around without the horses paying any attention to them.

RESTRICTIONS.

Here there may be differences of opinion with regard to the advisability of allowing motor vehicles and the Government were taking the best means of finding out what the predominant opinion was. Would any member of that House get up and say definitely that the majority of the people were for or against? No man could say so, so that the opinion would be tested, and the Government were taking the precaution to find out. The strictest regulations would be put in the act for the control of the motor traffic. They would not be allowed to run more than three days a week and there would be the regulations regarding speed limits, the roads that may be traversed, and stopping when called upon to do so. It was not sufficient argument against the introduction of the motor to say someone had written a letter against it. That was the ridiculous way of ascertaining public opinion. The Government had first instance, because the Government of the day refused to pass any restrictive regulations and had allowed gentlemen with motor cars to do what they liked. That was the cause of the great opposition to motor vehicles, and had the Government had the position of the Government of the day, they would have been prepared with the necessary regulation regarding the control. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia they had been so prepared with the result that motor cars are run there with the least possible inconvenience to the other traffic.

TIMID PEOPLE.

Of course, there are many people who are really afraid that harm would come to them from the introduction of motor cars. Timid people had a right to be protected, and the law would protect them, and experience would show that they need not fear any harm from motor traffic. People in the country felt that the motor cars would use up the roads and make it impossible for them to use them safely. But that was not the opinion of the more enlightened people who kept abreast of the times. These were only too glad to support the proposal to admit motor cars, under certain restrictions that would make it safe for any man, or any woman, or any child to drive a wagon along our roads. The Government realized this, and if the bill went through the restrictions would be such as to safeguard everyone. The honorable gentleman corroborated what the Premier had said regarding encouragement of industries and the tourist traffic, which motor cars would bring about, but said the Government would not be prepared to repeal the present law without giving the people an opportunity of saying whether they wanted to put themselves on the same equality as other provinces, or not.

NOISELESS

HON. CHARLES DALTON said he had some experience of automobiles and knew the general satisfaction they gave. He must admit one would expect that in the country horses would be frightened at motors, but his experience had been that he had never met one which showed the slightest fear. So far as noise was concerned, there was less noise about a modern automobile than there was about an ordinary wagon. He agreed with the Premier that should automobiles be admitted, it would be an inducement to many people to come here and spend a few weeks. They would not come without spending money, and that would go into general circulation. Automobiles would also

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

benefit people who lived some distance from town as it would enable them to journey to and fro independent of trains or harnessing wagons. There was no more convenient and comfortable way of travelling as by automobile and he was sure if our farmers once experienced it, they would favor the repeal of prohibitive laws. There was no use holding meetings before the bill was before the House, as it would only mean that people would argue without having any basis to go on. The new bill would see exactly what was proposed. If they clamoured against it, it would be held off, otherwise it would become law. He must say most of the opposition was due to prejudice, and the old people had never seen an automobile and had the haziest idea what they were like. A good few formed their opinion upon the old stories they heard of the doings of motorists when they first came here. He was sorry to hear the leader of the Opposition say that though he personally favored repeal he would vote against it because he thought his constituents were opposed. It was his duty to advise and lead the opinions of his constituents. If he heard anything wild or untrue, he should call their attention to the fact and he would find that people would listen to his superior knowledge. He was sure that if people got very short time for the automobiles. Those that had been advocating their re-introduction had a large percentage of the business people of the community, the most influential men, men of judgment, who would not likely recommend anything detrimental to the best interests of the community.

GRT SOON ACCUSTOMED

HON. W. S. STEWART admitted that the prohibitory act was the result of the intense feeling in the province against the motorists of that time, and as if no other one had a right to the use of the road. But there was a very considerable change in opinion now, and he thought motors should be admitted under certain restrictions and safeguards such as had been suggested. The question was, is it practical to consider the bill at this time? It was not the intention of the government to force the bill upon the people's wishes. They recognized the people are the masters of the situation, and they must bow to their will. They must also recognize that the farmers were the majority of the community, and their opinions deserved to be considered. It was well to remember in this connection that whenever in the past anything new they naturally got alarmed. That was not to be indulged in. But if motor cars were introduced in the manner suggested, they would soon get accustomed to them, and the younger generation of horses would take it frightened at all, course. It was intended to hold up the bill until the people's views were ascertained. If the electors were steadfast against it, it would not be in operation; it would be repealed. No one who understood that would oppose it.

OPPOSITION

MR. FEEHAN said that as he understood the position of the government, if the majority of the people favored the measure it would be allowed to pass. He thought it would be rather unwise of the government to risk its safety by adopting a bill when there was no necessity for it or might likely to accrue. Motor cars might be of special value in large centers of population where people may have business interests widely apart, and it required an easy and quiet mode of traveling between the different points. But here there was nothing of the kind. Ours was a small, compact province where everyone almost was within easy distance from place to place without the slightest inconvenience. It was argued that horses would soon become acquainted with motors. Well, they might or might not, and at the outset they would certainly have to be prepared for accidents. There had been damage and death as the result of motors in other places, and we were not likely to escape here. It was for that reason to be kept out and to protect our people against the danger of death, injury and loss of property. He thought it was in the interest of the people of this island he would not vote against it, but he was convinced that to allow motors to run from end to end of the island would not be in the best interest of the country they might be a necessity, but here they would be an unnecessary luxury, and the farmers did not want them. He warned the government that it would be against their own interest if they did anything against the wishes of the farmers.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: The Godak Blue Fox Co. Ltd. The Souris Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd. An Act to amend the Act to appoint Stipendiary Magistrates for the Province of Prince Edward Island. An Act to amend an Act to prevent fraud by secret bills of sale on personal chattels.

THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

The following bills reached the committee stage: An Act to incorporate the Dominion Telegraph Co. Agreed to. An Act to incorporate the Blue Fox Co. Ltd. Mr. A. A. McDonald in the chair. Bill to enable Mrs. Gertrude Hodgson to sell land in Charlottetown. Mr. Buntain in the chair. The Chairman reported progress. House adjourned till 8 p.m.

EVENING SESSION

The House met in the evening, Hon. Speaker Wyatt in the chair. The House went into Committee on the Common Law Procedure (Amendment) Act. A FOURTH JUDGE. THE PREMIER explained that one of the objects of the amendment was to remedy the existing condition of affairs when a case had been tried by a single judge, and afterwards an application had been made for a new trial or non-suit. The judge acts on the bench and takes part in the proceedings. It may so happen that the judge had mis-directed the jury, and the very judge appealed against sits on his own judgment. An amendment required him to take no part in such a hearing. The Premier mentioned that the government had der Mr. Peters, they turned out all in mind to have a fourth judge, and he had to have him before very long, the court would consist of three. They also disfranchised the

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Before I had used one box, I felt a big change for the better, and before the second box was gone, I was completely cured. I assure you I can hardly believe it for if I had known what I know now about Gin Pills, I would not have spent over one dollar for the rest of the year. Anyone suffering from Kidney Trouble or Rheumatism, should never be without Gin Pills. EUGENE QUENNEL, Chief City Circulation Agent, La Patrie, Montreal.

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three judges without including the Dominion officials, and when the Dominion government changed to the same politics they disfranchised these officials again. Some of the supporters of the present government might feel a little sore that they did not follow the same tactics but he hoped they would come to see that it was to the credit of the Government that they had done so. He referred to the great improvements made in directions under Mr. Mathieson's Premiership and said if there was an election tomorrow, people would hold up both hands in support of the new Government. People had come to realize that the change of Government was not before time, and he glad they had made it. (Applause.)

LIBERAL SENATORS

HON. JOHN McLEAN said that if the Premier had been in a position to assure the people, before his election, that the Government would have come out with a surplus at the end of the first year, he did not believe that there would have been a single man returned to form the Opposition. The Government had been first time in history on a sound financial basis placed on a sound basis and have presented an honest, square statement, showing exactly how the finances stood. The accounts had been audited by an independent auditor, of unquestionable integrity and standing in his profession, and shown exactly how the affairs stood. And, if the people were not satisfied with such a policy, he was afraid they would find it a hard task to get men to choose from for their future position. He referred to the methods adopted by the Government to keep themselves in power, and the futile efforts to get recognition of our just claims from the Government at Ottawa, and contrasted that with the methods of the Opposition. In formulating their claims, and setting up a pathetic cry recognized by the Government. They did not go to Ottawa as a delegation without being properly prepared regarding the claims they were to make, and they did not leave Ottawa without having seen all the members of the Government and put their case fairly and squarely before them, with the result they obtained a sympathetic ear and received as a first instalment on their claims, \$100,000 per annum for all time coming. Mr. McWilliams had claimed that the Government was due to the Opposition for carrying the vote through the Senate. Possibly, had it not been for the assistance of these two Senators it would not have gone through the Senate. But what did that mean? Any man who had an interest in the province was in duty bound to see that the claims were justly entitled to were satisfied, and it was only what was to be expected from the representatives from this province in the Senate that they should do so. But the fact that it required these two Senators to use all their efforts to get their fellow Liberals persuaded, not to vote against it only meant the condemnation of all the rest of the members of the party in the Senate to which they belonged. In conclusion Mr. McLean said he believed the Government would have a larger surplus at the end of the year than was estimated. They naturally wanted to be conservative in their estimates, but unless some thing untoward occurred, they should come out better, even than their "disappointed" estimates. The session was then put and carried on.

DEBATE RESUMED

The debate on Supply was resumed by Mr. L. L. Jenkins, who said he had no intention of reviewing the finances of the province except that he would like to emphasize the fact that there was a surplus of \$45,000, the point in consequence of the juggling of figures in the public press. The clearest way of showing this was to take the total indebtedness of the province at December 2nd, 1911, which was \$1,072,359, and again the indebtedness at December 31, 1912, which was \$1,027,195, leaving a balance of \$45,000 and this could not be contradicted by anyone. It was the result of 40 years, since Confederation, that such a reduction had taken place. A statement had been made that the government had done what taxes since coming into office. That was not true, the only increase there had been was on the road tax, which was due to the increase in allowance for statute labor. If they paid higher wages for this class of work, they must increase the tax to represent, accordingly. The only two taxes, therefore, that had shown any increase were the road tax and the horse tax. Of course, there was the dog tax also, in which the member from West Cape was so greatly interested. If he had his way in the matter he would make it \$5 instead of \$1. Proceeding to review the work of the government, he asserted that they had carried out, or were about to carry out, all the pledges they had made. Referring to the questions put by Mr. McWilliams about the law clerk, he pointed out that the late Liberal government had paid \$245 for a police protection allowance, which was over and above what was paid to the law clerk, the amounts for which varied from \$200 to \$275 per annum during the past years.

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TWITTING THE OPPOSITION

Referring to the Budget Act, he said if this had been introduced before the last election, instead of 23 members being returned in support of the government there would have been 30, and there would be no opposition left in the House whatever. Dealing with the criticisms of the government generally, he said that the fact how the finances on a sound basis, and carrying out their program, generally, that their opponents were a little jealous, and wanted to come back and have a hand in spending the money. He was getting on in years now being over 60, but never had he had such attention to the business of the people. Never had there been a government which deserved and got such credit from the people, as the present one. He twitted their opponents in the House with being men of the highest integrity and honesty in private life, but when they got into politics they seemed to think nothing of stating the greatest untruths about the work of the government.

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