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Mr. J. D. Stewart's Speech on the Address

(Continued from Page 2)

out additional taxation. They increased the aggregate amount of the teachers' salaries by about \$57,000. According to the statement of the Commissioner of Agriculture this government increased it by \$86,000. Now, in proportion to the cost of living today as compared with 1911, which is the greater increase? The Leader of the Government has said the cost of everything has doubled and trebled; has not the living expenses of the teachers doubled and trebled also? Then, if that be true, the increase given in 1911 was of much greater value to the teachers than that given now. Nor has the government yet satisfied the teachers. They have compromised and temporized as they have done in everything else.

Coming to the matter of normal training in the schools, I think we all understand that a greater amount of this training would be of benefit. In our time we made some advances along this line, there were only two teachers in Prince of Wales College in 1911 who were in any way connected with the Normal School staff, and we increased this number to five. What have this Government done? Has any gentleman on the other side proposed any policy? We have heard some wishes expressed, but is that going to bring about improvement? Is it the duty of the Government to see only the necessity of doing things and then leave them undone? It is all of a piece with this whole maladministration. There is no policy—nothing of hope whatever.

You remember, Mr. Speaker, that the Leader of the Government in the course of his address made quite a noise about an omission made by the Leader of the Opposition in HIS speech. One very important matter, he said, had been "passed by the other side." After elaborating for some time in a mysterious way about this matter of policy which the Leader of the Opposition had kept clear of, we were finally informed that it was "the medical inspection of public schools." And what was it the Government had done towards the achievement of this inspection deserving of so much emphasis? It seems that a Red Cross nurse had come here—sent by some outside institution, and I presume, financed by that institution—and that the Government had EXTENDED A WELCOME to her! We don't suppose they would have turned her away from the Province? They permitted her, we are also solemnly informed, to ENTER THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS! The school trustees would have done that. Finally, they GAVE HER AN OFFICE in the public building.

We all understand the necessity of medical inspection in the schools. The present Leader of the Government was very insistent on the subject when he was in opposition, and we all agreed with him. But his whole policy seems to consist in expressing the necessity of improvements. As in the matter of Normal school training, the policy stops with that expression. The hon. Leader of the Government is essentially a gentleman of hobbies. I remember three or four years ago he had a hobby that he spent a great deal of the time of the House in elaborating upon—getting the school children to plant trees. He argued that the trees should be given as prizes at school fairs and that in this way the children would be encouraged to plant them. If he had his way then the whole Province would be a forest. He has forgotten about that. I presume. He has got hold of a new hobby now, and we are to have music in the schools.

It has been said that this is not a new thing. My friend from Souris (Mr. H. D. McLean) has told us that his voice had been spoiled by music lessons at school. I am afraid I had no voice to spoil, but I remember the theory of music being taught at Prince of Wales College in my student days. Rev. Mr. Lloyd was the teacher; I do not recall that anything very much ever came of it. I suppose it was not taught when the hon. Leader of the Government went to College—that would be a few years before my time. Rather a pity, too! He might have developed into a music teacher or a hand master; and what a great thing that would have been for the Province.

I am not just clear whether it is the intention of the Government to teach the theory of music or the singing of patriotic songs. I

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know that the singing of patriotic songs is very general in the public schools now,—there are few schools in which such songs are not sung, and sung well. The Premier gave an instance of this himself when he spoke of the singing in the "brick school" which he had heard. (I presume he meant Prince Street School; they are all "brick schools" in the city.) This matter is not of very great importance, or a very great departure from custom after all. But it is one of the few matters of policy outlined in the Speech from the Throne.

Agriculture: One of the principal matters referred to under this heading in the Speech is the Technical School. We all agree that theoretically this Technical School is a splendid thing. As to whether this particular school is properly located is another question. Regarding the grants to those numerous distractions will interfere with the work of the students? But why, in any case, should so many bouquets be thrown to the local government for a project which is being financed by the Dominion Government? These grants, these also, as the Leader of the Opposition has stated, are nothing new. They were inaugurated and carried out most successfully by the Conservative Government. I think it was the Commissioner of Agriculture who explained that the grants in this case were for the purpose of providing prizes. Now, there is a question as to the expediency of this. We all know what has happened repeatedly at our city and provincial exhibitions—we all know how animals have been borrowed for the purpose of exhibition, and how vegetables have been taken from other people's gardens and exhibited under false pretenses in order to get a few cents in prize money. The question is: Is it wise that we should start our children along this line during the school period? If this fairing have been successfully carried on without prizes, why is money to be expended on them now? This is a grave question.

A great deal of credit has been taken by the government for the establishment of a limestone crusher at Milingogash. It will give them credit for it. But there is another matter connected with this fertilizer question—I mean mussel mud. The hon. gentleman on the other side, though very loud when in opposition, are now as dumb about this as the proverbial oyster. I remember how the present Leader of the Government took up a great deal of time when he was on this side of the House in urging the Government the necessity of operating the mud beds of Richmond Bay. He went so far as to propose a railroad on the ice. I think. But now he has dropped the idea. He has done away with the dredge constructed for this operation. Yet at Souris, when in operation, it has done so much for the farmers. His government has discontinued it, and they have apparently forgotten that there is mussel mud in any of the other bays or harbors of this Province.

And now in regard to taxation. I am not going to follow the example set by the Attorney General and go into figures, because that is a matter to be discussed when the Budget comes up. I will take up for the present the general aspect of the subject.

What mandate did the Government have to impose this system of taxation? I want to refer to some remarks made on the other side of the House as to what the Leader of the Opposition said with reference to taxation. The attitude of the Leader of the Opposition is the same today as it was. When we went to the country in the last election we admitted and stated to the people that the revenue was not sufficient for the public service and for the additional provision for the necessary remuneration to the teachers. Our policy, which was to impose a tax that would be used for educational purposes alone, was clearly stated to the people. We told the people that if the revenue was increased to such a point that we would have sufficient revenue to carry on that our policy then and it is unchanged today; it has always been upheld by the Leader of the Opposition and it has been referred to by him on the occasion of this very debate. Yet the Attorney General has attempted to quibble on this point—though I do not think he was in earnest when he did so. He tried to show that the Opposition voted for this Government's taxation measure. He knows that a vote is not taken on the first reading of a bill. We expressed our views in no very uncertain terms in the general discussion of the measure. More than that, we expressed our views by proposing an amendment to the whole Bill upon which we voted. But they had the majority in the House—a large majority—and we did not consider that it was necessary to waste time with the farce of taking a formal stand-

ing vote at every step, where there were five of us and twenty-five of them. But we expressed our policy, and all the quibbling the Attorney General can do will not change that fact.

We have a great many apostles of taxation among the members of the Government at the present time, but I think perhaps the chief of them is the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. W. M. Lea). He has given us a long lecture on the benefits of taxation in general,—the necessity for it and the necessity for this particular bill. We had all this last year. It isn't new, and just why it has been delivered all over again I am at a loss to say. The gentlemen on the other side of the House maintain that we were in favor of taxes,—why should they lecture us, then? If their own followers are so hearty in approval of the measure, why lecture them? The hon. member for East Point (Mr. D. C. McDonald) says that they are going to tax a deaf ear to anything we say anyway, so where is the sense in trying to convert us? It seems to me that this harangue has been delivered over again for their own particular benefit—that they're just whistling to keep their courage up.

The right of Taxation is a most important one. It is the basis of Government, and wherever we find the British Constitution its principle is one that has always been jealously guarded. The British people have always claimed the right to TAX THEMSELVES. "Vox Populi" was the Leader of the Government's slogan. The Leader of the Government says that "chickens have an unfortunate fashion of coming home to roost." When when he visited his new office after the election and found the desk "empty" and everything deserted—he must have found a great many chickens roosting about it. He found that a threatened strike of the teachers on his hands; and he knew that he had not sufficient force to meet their demands—(we told him that often enough, and his speeches on the floor of this House prove that he heard us)—and he had to find that revenue somewhere. He had also to find an excuse for imposing that revenue, and so we got the story of the piling up of the public debt—adding up of immense figures. "The excuse they worked out was this: 'We didn't know the condition of the finances until we came to power, and they were all right. But when we came in we found a tremendous deficit.'"

Let us assume for one moment that they were right—it will be amply proven that they are far from being right—but let us assume that they were. Is that a good excuse? I think we can prove from their own mouths that it is not. They knew from the public accounts when their own party went out of power in 1911 the debt had reached the million dollar mark. The Attorney General has calculated to his own satisfaction that the debt had been increased in 1919 to \$1,500,000. Of course his contention is absurd and ridiculous,—but give him the benefit for the present of believing him sincere. They went to the country, then, knowing that we had a debt of \$1,500,000 and yet assured the people that they could carry on without additional taxation.—all that was necessary was economy and good management. After the election they found as they claim a deficit for the current year of some \$200,000, which they proposed to add to the permanent debt and this, they say, is the reason for the change of policy. In other words, a public debt of \$1,500,000 could be paid off with present revenues administered with economy but a debt of \$1,750,000 required the most burdensome and obnoxious system of taxation ever heard of.

Of course we can readily see that this reason was false, absolutely. It was not a real reason at all. The real reason was this: they obtained power by deceiving the people of the province with false promises; they found their task an impossible one, and instead of formulating a new policy and submitting it to the people, they went on their mandate from the people to legislate the most intricate, and, to the people of this province the most obnoxious system of taxation which we have ever experienced.

If it any reason, then, that the people of this province are indignant, is it any wonder that indignation meetings have been called? Is there any necessity why the Conservative press, or the Leader of the Opposition or any member of his party should stir up indignation, when sufficient reason has been given to stir such indignation in the mind of any honest elector? It just comes down to this: that the government have no authority from the people to impose a taxation measure which is eminently and exclusively the prerogative of the people themselves. And this measure is being imposed not only without their authority but in direct opposition to their wishes.

A question has been raised in connection with the minority report which was submitted here last year. I was not a member of the public accounts committee, but I am given to think that the report was given to the public accounts committee by the Attorney General. This Public Accounts Committee is without



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FOR SALE—TWENTY CITY PROPERTIES. Also building lots. Apply to Mark R. McGuigan, Solicitor.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW. Apply No. 329 Corner of Euston and Victory Ave.

FOR SALE—FARM CONSISTING OF 30 acres in Royalty 2 1/2 miles from Charlottetown, next to Water Works. Offers will be received till March 31. Apply to John Saunders Elm Ave. or P. O. Box 422.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CHAMBER MAID. Apply Queen Hotel.

Big Clearance Auction Sale at Wood Islands West

On Thursday March 31st, at 1 o'clock sharp.

I am instructed by J. D. McNeill to sell by Auction on his premises on above date his choice farm of 100 acres, 70 clear and in high state of cultivation. Balance covered with hard and soft wood, also all his stock, crop, farm implements, etc.

STOCK—General purpose mare 8 years old. Horse 19 years, 2 Milch cows, 1 cow 5 years old to freshen in April, 1 Heifer, 3 years old, to freshen in May, 1 Heifer 2 years, 1 one year old, 25 hens.

CROP—100 bushels oats. Quantity of hay and potatoes.

IMPLEMENTS—1 driving wagon, 2 carts, 1 truck, 1 driving sleigh, 1 wood sleigh, 1 box sleigh, 1 gang plough, 1 single plough, 2 sets harness, 1 Gerri hay mower, 1 binder, 1 hay rake, 1 seeder, 1 cream separator, 1 washing machine, 1 set of driving harness, 2 sets of work harness, traces, 1 cross-cut saw (new), 2 axes.

FURNITURE—1 range heater, dresser, iron beds, 1 parlor organ, chairs and tables, 1 sewing machine, dishes and all household effects, together with lots of articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive. No reserve. Terms of farm made known at sale. Terms 12 months on all sums over \$10.00, 6 per cent off for cash. If stormy first fine day.

J. A. McDONALD, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMESEKERS—SEND FOR Virginia farm list, Dept. 276, Emporia, Va.

SEND ME YOUR RAW FURS—I will buy for cash or handle on consignment for New York or London market. Satisfactory service, prompt returns. E. H. Rayner, Summerside, P. E. I. or 167-183 West 27th Street, New York.

FREDK. HUTH & CO., 64 PARK St., Southwark, S. E. I London, England announce their spring sale of furs at auction on April 18th, 1921, E. H. Rayner, agent, Summerside, P. E. I.

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WANTED—A MAN OR BOY FOR farm work. Apply to A. O. F. Gill, York.

TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED large front room on lower floor suitable for office. Apply Guardian.

WANTED AT ONCE A SECOND hand express wagon in good condition. Apply Postmaster, Southport.

Senators Defeat Calgary Tigers

CALGARY, Alta., Mar. 22.—Performing before one of the largest crowds that ever jammed into the Arena, the Ottawa Senators, world's pro-hockey champions, defeated the Calgary Tigers, Alberta champions two to nothing, Saturday in an exhibition game that terminated the season here.

It was a brilliantly played game in which the Tigers had it over the N.H.L. in speed, but did not possess the necessary finish to beat out Bennett, although they had far more chances than the Senators had against the Calgary goalkeepers.

Sweet women and clever gamblers have winning ways.

One seldom meets another man that is smarter than himself.

Dominion Income Tax Returns

This year the Dominion Government has imposed very heavy penalties upon persons sending in incorrect returns.

For instance:—If the income is understated up to one-tenth the real income the fine is 10 per cent interest on the deficiency.

If understated by more than 10 per cent but less than 20 per cent the fine is HALF THE AMOUNT OF INCOME OMITTED.

If the deficiency is 20 per cent or more, THE WHOLE OF THE UNREPORTED INCOME IS TAKEN.

A false statement may be punished with a \$10,000.00 fine and six months in jail.

If late in sending in return 25 per cent is added to tax.

You must not wait till asked for tax, nor leave the calculation of its amount to Government officials. You must ask for proper form.

All returns must be in by April 30th next, accompanied by at least one-fourth of actual tax reckoned liable for.

Take no chances. Your return must be perfectly accurate to avoid HEAVY PENALTIES. Do not delay. Attend to this important matter at once.

Apply to undersigned for information and advice.

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You are bilious, constipated, headachy, full of cold, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take one or two Cascarets tonight for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, rosy and cheerful. No griping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 15, 50 cents.

Where there is a persistent cough or general run-down condition, there

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doubt the most important committee in connection with the Legislature. The duties they have to perform are vital ones, and the amount of good they can accomplish is very great. The session last year was a long one and the reports were brought down early. A good deal of time was spent outside the House in connection with the other business so that the committee had large opportunities for performing their work. And now, in the first place, let us just look at the report which was brought down by the committee:

"Your Committee spent some time in examining the Public Accounts, but owing to the continuous pressure of other Legislative duties we were not at the present time able to make a full report."

My information is that comparatively early in the sitting they obtained from the public auditor a statement of the financial condition of the Province which really is the whole substance of the minority report. That statement was handed to them at least before the Budget was delivered and that it was in the hands of the Leader of the Opposition before he delivered his speech on the Budget and was then quoted in the debate. I am further informed that a member of the committee, asked the gentleman who prepared the report to ingress this statement on the Committee report, and was given an opportunity to understand that it would be done. At any rate he went home the afternoon before adjournment and thought they were all right. But when we came in we found a tremendous deficit."

Let us assume for one moment that they were right—it will be amply proven that they are far from being right—but let us assume that they were. Is that a good excuse? I think we can prove from their own mouths that it is not. They knew from the public accounts when their own party went out of power in 1911 the debt had reached the million dollar mark. The Attorney General has calculated to his own satisfaction that the debt had been increased in 1919 to \$1,500,000. Of course his contention is absurd and ridiculous,—but give him the benefit for the present of believing him sincere. They went to the country, then, knowing that we had a debt of \$1,500,000 and yet assured the people that they could carry on without additional taxation.—all that was necessary was economy and good management. After the election they found as they claim a deficit for the current year of some \$200,000, which they proposed to add to the permanent debt and this, they say, is the reason for the change of policy. In other words, a public debt of \$1,500,000 could be paid off with present revenues administered with economy but a debt of \$1,750,000 required the most burdensome and obnoxious system of taxation ever heard of.

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The Attorney General took up some other matters with reference to the finances. These have been already dealt with in the debate and will be discussed at length when the proper time comes.

With reference to the prohibition matter: The Attorney General brought up one item here—he undertook to show that our minority report was incorrect and misleading and he took this instance that the prohibition commission had had in a certain amount of money to the government in January; that they had, about the same time, given an inventory of their stock to hand and that part of the money paid (about three or four thousand dollars) was also reported as included in the stock—that it was credited twice. Now this report came to the Committee through their own auditor, and they propose to take advantage of the minority report was incorrect. Surely, if a mistake of that kind could have been allowed to occur, how many more mistakes will there be in the public accounts? How many mistakes have been made and covered up—how many committed that will never come to light?

In conclusion, these gentlemen opposite have done much boasting—they have thrown many beautiful congratulatory remarks on the policy of their government; and when we take this document (the Attorney General's speech) as a subsidy we find? Much in the school, better normal training favourably spoken of; a highway scheme inaugurated, financed and carried off by the Dominion Government; a limestone crushing plant at Milingogash—and there we stop. All the rest is taxes. My friend, the Leader of the Government in one of his eloquent moments, exclaimed: "Vox Populi, vox Dei"—the voice of the People is the voice of God. If this be true then my friends on the Government side, benches must be a very good, very headstrong and Godless lot, because while they are playing and temporizing with the affairs of the Province that voice is sounding from one end of the province to the other—warning them, in tones of thunder, to get way to better and abler men.

Carpenter Says New York Will Have Fight

LONDON, Mar. 22.—The latest gossip in London anent the Dempsey-Carpenter match is a statement attributed to Carpenter that he definitely signed to meet the champion in New York State July 2nd. Carpenter is in the north of England and on Friday night will box in an exhibition before Lord Derby's guests, they will include the King and Queen, and Ambassadors Wallace. The Frenchman is not permanently marked as a result of the fighting but will appear before the distinguished audience with a badly battered nose, recovered in an exhibition bout.

Headache

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