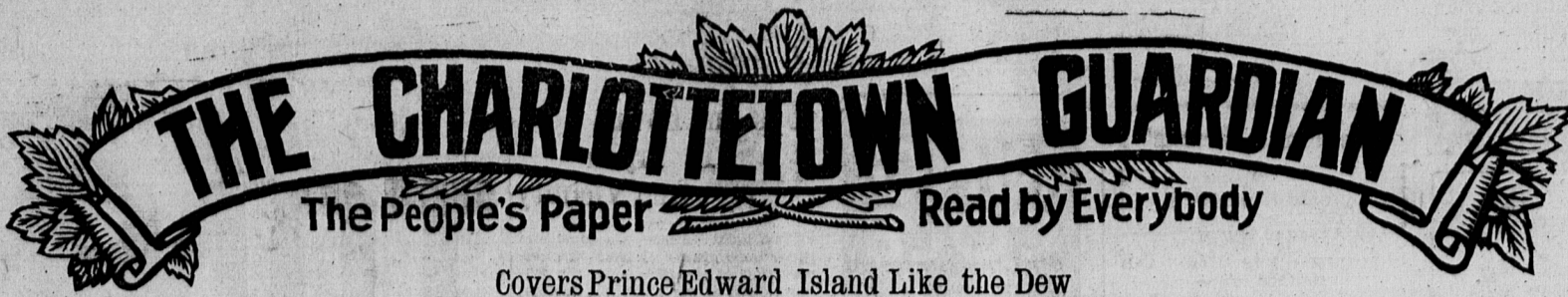


The conduct of our lives is the only proof of the sincerity of our hearts.

Society is the true sphere of human virtue.



The People's Paper Read by Everybody

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1928

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BUDGET DEBATE NEW MARKETS CONTINUED OPENED FOR MARITIME FISHERIES

Legislative Assembly April 12th, 1928

Mr. Wright expressed himself as being in favour of a measure of the closure. He thought the speeches were too long. He did not feel called on to explain or comment on his change of position. He thought the Opposition might be changing their attitude on account of their attitude in the Australian treaty, which, he said, helped build up home manufactures. He went in to defend the treaty, claiming that, if the treaty were done away with, "at the request of a few farmers," it would be class legislation.

Finances.
In regard to these Mr. Wright covered the same ground as in his Budget speech. He defended the Premier in his comparison of the monthly expenditure under the Liberals with that under the Conservatives in 1927. He felt that such a comparison was quite fair. The Conservative expenditure was \$84,000.00 per month, and the Liberal expenditure \$70,000.00 per month. Developing the argument along these lines he affirmed that had the Liberals been in power the whole year, the deficit would have been less than it was, and had the Conservatives been in power the deficit would have been greater.

He thought that, in the 1928 campaign the Conservatives should not have promised reduced taxation, and that such reduction was not, in fact, warranted in the circumstances.

Roads
Mr. Wright said that something must be done to improve the roads—money must be had to do it. Would our hon. friends suggest that we increase taxation to accomplish this?

\$40,000.00 Subsidy in Lieu of Taxes
The speaker said that this amount was given to the Province, not on account of the efforts of his hon. friends, but because the Dominion Government recognized the right of the Provinces to tax the Railway property. He thought that the award under the Duncan Commission was due to the magnanimity of Premier King and his Government.

The Deficit
Mr. Wright thought it was better, if one expected a deficit to say so, rather than to profess a surplus and get a deficit instead. He thought that the increased expenditure given in the Budget was due to the greater prosperity of the country, which demanded a greater expenditure to keep the public services in efficient shape to handle the resulting business.

He went on to tax the Conservatives with not having enacted any progressive measures during their term of office. When they went out of office, and before doing so, decreased taxation to a point which hampered the any thing government from doing anything really progressive. He mentioned the large revenues which had been enjoyed by the Conservatives, and mentioned the reduction in revenue and the increased cost through better enforcement.

The consequence was a total loss from this source of \$42,000.00 and a total loss of revenue from this and from other tax reductions of \$80,000.00. He asked for suggestions from the Opposition as to how this might be raised.

After a brief allusion to the way in which the aid which the disbanding Technical School could have given in the training of operators for the new road machines was now being missed, he brought his speech to a close.

(At 5:55, the house adjourned, to meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow.)

GREEN ROAD SCHOOL
Following is the standing of Green Road School for month of March:
Grade VII. 1. Jimmie McCaughy, 2. Johanna McCaughy, 3. Margaret Conway.
Grade VI. 1. Mary McCaughy, 2. Elsie Conway, 3. Alfred McCaughy, 3. Ella Toole.
Grade V. 1. David McMurrer, 2. Julia McCaughy.
Grade IV. 1. Rosella McCaughy, 2. Julia McCaughy.
Grade III. 1. Jimmie McCaughy.
Grade II. 1. Theodore Conway, 2. Alice Toole.
Grade I. 1. Eunice McCaughy, 2. Charles Toole, Aggie Toole, 4. Charlie Toole.
Mary Cusack, Teacher.

For cultivating large tracts of land a rotating tractor plow has been invented in England, two sets of shares being revolved to thoroughly break and stir the soil.

Dr. W. J. P. McMillan Speaks on Draft Address

He Ably Reviews The Work Of The Government During The Past Year In The Different Departments And The Work Done.

Following is the speech delivered by Dr. W. J. P. McMillan on the Draft Address in the Provincial Legislature:
Mr. Speaker: I want to say a few words on the Speech from the Throne which has been submitted to this House, and upon other general matters that are connected with it. I had hoped that we might have had a little more information from the Government side of the House before the Opposition would have had to speak in its entirety. Had the arrangements that were made between the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition been lived up to, this might have been possible. But there was evident reluctance on the part of the members of the Government, and yesterday our representative from the First District of King's County had to save a big fight through. However, it does not make any particular difference. We have certain things to say, and we will say them—but it would have been better, I think, if we had had a little information from the Minister of Agriculture. No doubt we shall have it. We anticipate it, in any case.

First and foremost I wish to congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, upon having been selected for the important and honorable position of Speaker of this House. There is no doubt that the position which you now occupy has been ably filled by the one of the brightest minds in this country, and we have only to refer again to the men above you now, who had their "faces" cleaned since this Government came into power. I have no doubt that you will live up to the best traditions of the Speakership. It has been well said by the Premier that you are a useful and intelligent member of his party. It has been said by the honorable member from Summerside, that you have been gifted by nature and by experience. A great many in this Province naturally expected that when the Liberal Party attained power last June you would be one of the ablest members of the cabinet, and that you would be placed in one of the portfolios of the Government. That would have been the highest compliment your party could have paid you. But it was not to be. The recognition comes to you a little later. It meant some checking-up, but nevertheless, we on this side of the House appreciate the fact that you are Speaker of this House, because we know that you deserve that, and that you do serve more. We hope that you are up to the mark in every respect, and that you will be a great help to the Government. I wish to make some reference to the honorable gentlemen who in years previous sat in this House in splendid reference has been made by the skapeters preceding me—all justifying to the word and the ability of those men who have departed from us—former members of this House. I can't heartily agree with every word that has been said, and I will say it. The Hon. James A. MacNeill was a man I have known for many years. I remember of seeing him first when I went to Summerside as a very small boy—standing in the forge that the hon. member from Summerside has described so well. From an intimate acquaintance with him in later years, I know it is no exaggeration to say that there was no finer type of man living than James A. MacNeill. He was absolutely fair and square with everyone—it didn't matter whom it was. Listening to the deliberations of the Council Board as I sat with him for four years, I knew he had a great gift of common sense and good judgment. He tried to do his duty, and he did it well.

The late Mr. Pope I did not know so well. He only came into the House last year, but during the time he was a member of the House he impressed us—at least he impressed his colleagues on this side of the House, with his ability, with his interest, and with his intelligence. His long experience in the public service at Ottawa had given him a remarkable grasp of public affairs. When the Stewart Government were sending representatives to Ottawa to present the claims of this Island for increased consideration, he was a member of that committee, on account of his vast experience and knowledge. It has been well said that his last act—the act which was the cause of his death—was an act of charity.

Tribute to Dr. Warburton.
I wish to say that the late Dr. Warburton and myself have been the closest friends, although our

politics have been quite different. It is an honorable position, the position of Premier of this Province, and I hope that he will make a success of it. But I am rather afraid, if we are to judge by his remarks in this House; if the duties and responsibilities of the Premiership do not sober his wild statements and make him have some conception of his position as a very successful Premier. I intend to take up in detail some of the remarks and criticisms that he has made about the Conservative party, and about the Stewart Government particularly, as I go along.

Injustice to King's County.
He was always one who advocated fair play and economy and all the other things by which a good Government should be known, when he was leading the Opposition. Yet his very first act, when he makes a section of the personnel of his Government, is an act of discrimination against one of the Counties of this Province. For years it was understood and it was practised that each County should be represented by three in the Executive Council. There may have been some difficulties at times about the placing of the different portfolios. They used to say about the Stewart Government that we put them all down in King's County. They are no better responsibilities of the Premiership do not sober his wild statements and make him have more control of his language, that he will not be looked upon as a very successful Premier.

I intend to take up in detail some of the remarks and criticisms that he has made about the Conservative party, and about the Stewart Government particularly, as I go along.

Injustice to King's County
He was always one who advocated fair play and economy and all the other things by which a good Government should be known, when he was leading the Opposition. Yet his very first act, an act of discrimination against one of the Counties of this Province. For years it was understood and it was practised that each County should be represented by three in the Executive Council. There may have been some difficulties at times about the placing of the different portfolios. They used to say about the Stewart Government that we put them all down in King's County. They are no better off now themselves; but you would naturally think that with Prince County represented by himself as Premier and Attorney General, with Prince County represented by the member from the First District, the Hon. Mr. Blanchard—that Prince County was very well represented. But no! They had to take another one in—and had the senior member from Summerside, the Doctor, as Premier. It is because there was a special provision made that if he were elected he would be given a seat in the Government?

I would ask the Premier: Why did he not take his hon. colleague the junior member for the Second District of Prince? I believe he was just as much entitled to a seat in his Government as some of the men who are sitting there. That would be too many from Prince County, they may say. Well, they have too many from Prince County now.

I wonder what my hon. colleague from the Montserrat District thinks about it? I wonder what my hon. friend from Georgetown thinks? Had they not as good right to be taken in as members of the Executive as the hon. Doctor from Summerside? Probably a Doctor from Summerside is a good deal more valuable than a Doctor from Montserrat. At any rate, the very first act of the Premier was an act of discrimination against one of the Counties of this Province in the selection of his Cabinet.

House Cleaning
A matter which has been referred to, and which has caused some talk, is the improved appearance of this Chamber. I do not know whether the Government should be congratulated or not, but I shall not say anything disparaging about it. I think they did well in doing it. They may be complimented upon making this a very attractive Chamber, but whether people should be congratulated upon doing their duty is a question. I am glad that the Premier shows signs of being some improvement over his predecessor in this respect. I think it is just about time that the Liberal party in this Province put their hand to house cleaning. I know, agree with the fact that if this Island is prosperous today, those who were in charge of the Government for the past four years must be credited with some measure of credit. This building that we are in, and we did a good deal of cleaning and re-

PROCEEDINGS MOTORBOAT IS MISSING IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

(Canadian Press)

DIGBY, N. S., April 13.—When a sixty mile gale broke over the Bay of Fundy yesterday the local fleet scurried for port and all returned safely with the exception of the 22 ton motorboat "Ralph and Harvey" which was still missing tonight and grave fears are entertained for the safety of her crew of four men. The boat was in charge of the owner, Captain Arthur Casey, with a crew consisting of his son, with a crew of Edgar Everett, 30, and Charles Small, 50.

health—had rather rough riding. Mr. Cahan, Montreal, issued it in a speech of unusual vigor and strength. He asked if the resolution passed the House would it have the force of law. There was no immediate answer to this, but the Prime Minister stated that, in the usual way, it would have ratification by His Majesty upon the advice of the government.

Mr. Cahan declared with great emphasis that Canada was entering into various treaty obligations without a thought of what might be involved. In the case of edicts arising out of the sanitary convention Canada might be called upon to shoulder immense expenditures and duties, even in cases where Canada was not or only slightly interested. He accused the representative of Canada at the international conference of acting a double role. One in England and the other in Canada in respect of the Locarno treaty. They were a party to the resolution unanimously passed approving of the methods and principles of the Locarno treaty and left an impression in conference and in Great Britain of their adherence to the pact, but come back and leave in Canada and the Canadian Parliament an entirely opposite impression.

The Hon. Dr. Manion pointed out that, in addition to the unknown commitments in respect to the five plagues resolution, was a trouble disease from which Canada was almost wholly immune and in respect of diseases of those natures the field was already covered by existing regulations.

The Hon. Mr. Bennett took another angle on the situation and declared that to quarantine jurisdiction, except as to quarantine regulations, was therefore the Dominion was powerless to deal with epidemics of disease and therefore the Government was undertaking to do something it could not under the constitution perform. He objected the affirmation of responsibility under the convention was to be Taunting the government with no replying to Mr. Cahan's question as to the resolution becoming the law of Canada if passed, the Minister of Justice replied that it would. Then Mr. Bennett shot back, "If so, then it means an amendment to the British North America Act, not easy to obtain."

Obviously, he had put the government in an untenable position, and the Prime Minister tried to explain that the convention must be considered as dealing with transportation and in that connection only. In other words a matter of quarantine, forgetting what Dr. Manion had maintained, that the existing regulations already provided almost precisely what the convention had under necessarily proposed, and unnecessary elaborate and expensive and unnecessary international methods. No conclusion was arrived at six o'clock.

The consensus of opinion was that all three ex-Conservative Ministers scored heavily especially the leader of the opposition who clinched the situation by his unassailable logic.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just issued its annual survey of education in Canada. Respecting Prince Edward Island it says: During the school year, 1922-23 the number of pupils and students in all educational institutions in Prince Edward Island was 18,724. These were distributed as follows: 17,324 in 411 elementary and secondary schools; 259 in Prince of Wales College; 657 in agricultural and technical institutions; 152 in the University of St. Dunstan's, 15 in the schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N. S.; 251 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; and 26 in Indian schools. In addition there were 151 residents of the province attending Canadian Universities and Colleges outside the Province. These bring the total up to 18,817 an increase over the corresponding total of the preceding year.

The expenditure on schools support during the year was \$454,671 as compared with \$452,699 in 1925. Of this \$171,649 was contributed by the districts and \$283,022 by the government. The cost per pupil enrolled was \$23.82, and in average attendance \$35.01. This refers to maintenance and costs and is comparable to \$23.64 and \$33.62 respectively in 1925.

(Continued on page 3)