

SPEECH IN BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from Page One)

is appreciated fully by the members of this House. His speech from beginning to end had that ring of true sincerity, which is characteristic of that gentleman himself; and this Province is fortunate in having a gentleman that can present the Financial Statement of our Province in a form which everyone can readily understand.

The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition in the opening of his speech on the Budget took the precaution to remind the House that it was the first of April. I must commend his good judgment, for that day above all others has its privileges and immunities from the consequences of wild utterances and still wilder assertions. It is wise generalship that provides a loophole for escape before rushing headlong into places of danger. The game of fooling the people worked admirably in 1919, why should it not do service again? In one respect, however, I regret that my Hon. friend's judgment was faulty. He seems to have been chasing the event of July 26th, less than a year ago, when the game of deception proved abortive, of which his elevation to the forlorn leadership is the aftermath.

My Hon. friend is an expert in the juggling of figures. His efforts to work them out to suit his purposes reminds one of a dog chasing his tail. He could make surpluses disappear and deficits take their place—on paper—with as much ease as eating his supper. Debts and liabilities were made to grow into magnitude or melt into nothing, by the simple method of taking the figures from the Public Accounts and placing them just where he wanted them for his own particular occasion. When he commenced cutting down the Public Debt it almost looked as if another half hour of manipulation would wipe out our whole liability and debt and leave us a substantial cash balance in the treasury.

It is just possible that my Hon. friend guessed rightly, that there might be some people in the Province that could be "April fooled" by his camouflage. It might have such an effect on persons not conversant with figures, but I do not think that it misled anyone who heard him in this Chamber, nor any of the great intelligent electorate of the Province. The Public Accounts are now presented in a form that cannot be twisted as they have been in the last four years. There we have set down in black and white, and in figures that cannot be disputed, the plain unvarnished fact that the net debt of the Province at December 31st, 1922, as reported by the External Auditor, deducting revenue assets, was \$5,856,32, and that the net debt December 31, 1923 was \$1,575,154.50, showing an increase for the year, a net debt of \$220,298.18.

My Hon. friend may marshal his figures and juggle with them till his heart breaks but the effort will be in vain. He cannot dissociate a single dollar if he, no, not to save his political life.

In 1919 they did not have the courage to have an external audit at the end of the year, but they produced their Public Accounts and by a system of camouflaging they tried to saddle the Conservative Government with a huge deficit. How that was accepted by the people is easily answered by the election of July last.

The Financial Situation

In looking into this financial situation I want to view it from an absolutely business viewpoint, and that point is measured always in Dollars and Cents, and it matters not where the chips may fall when we come to examine the accounts and the external audit.

What is the financial standing of our Province today? That I have already answered, and it shows our net debt at December 31st, 1923 to be over \$1,575,000. I might also ask, "What is the financial credit standing of the Province, and what was it in September, 1923?"

At the present time, due to the good business-like management of the present Government, our financial credit standing of this Province has been fully restored. Prior to September 1923, what was the condition then? It was simply as an external auditor has said—in a deplorable condition. The regular Debentures which should have regular Sinking Funds were not in that financial shape that anyone would expect them to be. Adequate Sinking Funds were not placed behind the Bond issues, and worse than that—the Sinking Funds that were there had been sold and the proceeds put into ordinary revenue. One outstanding fact is revealed by this report, and that is—that short as was the life of the late Government it was four years too long for the financial good of this Province. They increased the debt of the Province by Half a Million Dollars during their four years. This is not the worst charge against them, that can be over-come in the course of a few years; but the deliberate and studied misrepresentations and their announcements annually of surpluses, by (I should say) the twisting of accounts.

These things will stand for all time to come as a black page in the history of the Liberal party. Instead of surpluses they were only deficits, averaging over \$100,000, and every member of the government must surely have known of it; if not he should have known of it. As I have already said, instead of providing Sinking Funds to secure their Loans, even the funds that were earmarked for this purpose were thrown into the general revenue. Victory Bonds of upwards of \$100,000 invested as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of Bonds were sold in 1922; and the Sinking Fund levy of some \$300,000 collected under the Motor Vehicle Act also went to the credit of General Account. To offset this new method of accounting the cheques? \$128,073.56 of

by this method to cover up their financial mistakes.

The late Government I think stands almost alone as regards financial matters. I believe that they have only one equal, and that is the Newfoundland government of late years.

Now they claim that it was good business to sell the Sinking Funds for the Redemption Account. If it was good business to sell \$75,000 why should they not have sold a great many more and issued another bunch of I. O. U's. Perhaps their intention was to use this \$75,000 for election purposes; if they did they certainly know the results it brought them.

We are proud to tell you today, as the Hon. Leader of the Government in his Budget Speech has said, that the Sinking Fund Bonds have been placed in such a position by this Government that today our credit standing cannot be questioned by any financial concern or man of finances in Canada. This is a thing that the people of this Province will be proud of in the future, and which will give to the people of this Province confidence in their Government. This question of finance has been gone over very thoroughly, and I am not going to weary you with long lists of figures; you have had sufficient to follow. All you want is to get a copy of the Public Accounts and the External Audit and there you will find the real facts for your selves.

I want to say further on this financial question, that this Government stands pledged to put the finances of this Province in such a shape that every man will fully understand them; and Mr. Speaker you can be assured that the present election promise will be carried out in full. And you may also be assured, Mr. Speaker, that money raised for the purpose of a Sinking Fund will not be applied to wards paying any part of the General or other Expenditures of the Province. You are also assured, Mr. Speaker, that the I. O. U's have been abolished, and that they are replaced with absolutely guaranteed securities. The policy of consistently maintaining and carefully selecting Sinking Funds for Debenture redemption is of utmost value to a Province in the future marketing of securities at favorable interest rates.

With the new system of accounting which this Government will put into effect, considerable saving will also be made to the people of this Province. And remember, when the Government is in power, one thing they should do is to bear in mind that they are in a position of trust and to look after the people's interests both in financial and other matters respecting the welfare of the whole Province.

The Collection of Taxes

The Leader of the Opposition complains that the Government have not collected the taxes, and assigns that as one of the causes for the big deficit.

He evidently has not been reading the Patriot. Don't blame him very much for this—but it is the official organ of his party, and if it is wrong, as Leader—he should discipline it. Last fall and early winter it was attacking the Stewart Government most bitterly, and for what?—FOR ITS CRUEL AND UNRELENTING COLLECTION OF TAXES. This double dealing is bad politics, even if it is the choicest of Liberal methods. If we collect the taxes we are cruel and uncharitable; if we fail to do so, we do it maliciously spite our political opponents! If he can't see anything in the Patriot otherwise worth reading, he should read enough of it to find how far it is going in putting him and his party in the hole.

Further than this,—he should study the Public Accounts to see if there is any foundation for what he says. If he will look at page 29 of the External Audit he will find the total uncollected taxes for the year 1923 amounts to only \$94,639.40. Now the Bell government shirked the External Audit in 1919. It would have told the truth, and that was something that they had a holy horror of. We have, therefore, to use other means for finding the amount of uncollected revenue. If the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will search the record he will find the uncollected sets fixed at that time at some where about \$105,000. If he further refreshes his memory he will recall that the taxes under the Arsenal government were less than one-third of the Bell government taxes; so that the tax collections of the present government are actually three times more of efficiently carried out than when his friends held the reins of power.

If my Hon. friend will turn to page 10 of the External Audit (for after all we must get our figures from the Public Accounts) he will find the total expenditure, for all purposes, up to September 6th by the Bell Government amounted to exactly \$765,921.81. And if he will then turn to page 34 that he will find it will give him the total expenditure for all purposes up to December 31st, as \$1,013,745.17. Now if he deducts one from the other he will learn the real and correct amount spent by the present Government during the balance of the year to be just \$247,823.36.

This only puts the calculations of my Hon. friend a few Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars astray; but what are Hundreds of Thousands to a politician in a tight place?—Only an April fool joke! (laughter) But to set even smaller differences at rest, to put an effectual end to Liberal vain boasting,—what portion of this \$247,823.36 had the present Government spent anything to do with, apart from providing the cash and writing up the accounts? \$128,073.56 of

this money was paid for Education, required by the Statute and left over, \$51,156.85 was paid for interest on the big debt they bequeathed us (that also was required by Statute). \$20,361.72 was paid into the Sinking Fund. (It was also required by Statute), and, unlike my Hon. friend's Sinking Fund, it is not spent, but still there. Then \$8,507.88 was transferred to the Highways Improvement Accounts (where it still is), leaving only the small balance of \$38,225.55 to represent the regular ordinary expenditure of the present Government during the four months from Sept. 5th to December 31st.

These figures are taken from our accredited accounts, and not from an ancient Almanac or the twisted brain of a frenzied financier. (Applause.)

So much for these few statements of facts regarding our financial standing.

I want to refer to one other matter, that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition seems to have as a pet hobby. During his speech on the Address and also on the Budget he made a lengthy appeal which did credit to him in the position that he holds. He made a pathetic appeal for some of his friends who had lost their government positions, and if he had continued much longer in that strain I think some of the members would have been brought to tears. I cannot say, Mr. Speaker, that it affected me so strongly, but I saw some members in the Opposition seats who seemed to be greatly agitated. A suggestion might be made to the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, that when making this pathetic appeal, if he could so arrange it as to break in a flood of tears himself, it would have a still greater stage effect. The reason perhaps that I did not so affect myself and some of the other members may be due to the fact that some of us are an election in 1919. I remember, in the district where I went down to defeat, it was the main argument of the Opposition at that time to weep and wail about the 2,000 bonus that the returned men should have received, and to promise that when they would be returned to power they would see that this was immediately paid to the soldiers.

Now Mr. Speaker, I believe the time has come when this camouflaging as we have been subjected to it of late, should cease.

The Agriculture Department

I wish briefly to refer to Agriculture, and its importance as a great basic industry. It is not only the backbone, but Agriculture with its different branches is the entire framework of our Province. We cannot prosper unless Agriculture in all its branches is given not only by the government of this Province, but by individuals, all possible attention. And it must be regarded by us as the one important industry that can bring health, comfort and happiness to our people. I feel confident Mr. Speaker, with the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture that we do not have at the head of the Agricultural Dept., a man who is a practical and up-to-date farmer himself and who will give every consideration and every assistance possible to this industry.

We have other important industries also which must have our consideration, such as fishing, fur farming and our industries; but great as these are none of them are so important to the prosperity of the Province. The different branches of farming have been mentioned, such as dairying, hog-raising and poultry-raising. I wish to refer to one and unique branch of farming, and that is Fur Farming.

Fur Farming in this Province is slow on a sound commercial basis, and within the next few years I hope to see this sideline added to all the farms throughout the Province, because it will be a means for the farmer to make a few extra dollars more easily than he is today doing. The Fur Farming industry of this Province has gone through and passed by the speculative period. Today it is sound and a straight commercial farming proposition. The Governments of this Province have not heretofore lent such assistance as they should have done to this industry. However, I notice in the 1923 accounts that \$1,000 was granted to the Fur Farming industry; and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this government will continue to give its very best possible support to this industry. Each government has collected a large revenue in taxes from Fur Farming, but to make it a success we must have some governmental oversight and support.

Let me say that an estimate of the total revenue to this Province for the year 1923 from Fur Farming is conservatively estimated at two and a Half Millions of Dollars. It is just as easy to make that revenue Five Millions of Dollars. This industry has a future in this Province, which even the greatest promoter amongst us has not been able to comprehend. And when Sir Charles Dalton and the late Robt. T. Oulton inaugurated this industry a quarter of a century ago, little did they dream at that time that they were starting an industry that will make every farmer in his country practically independent. As I said before, I hope to see the time when every enterprising farmer from one end of the Island to the other will have added Fur Farming to his present operations; because Fur Farming is here to stay. Conditions in this Province are favorable to the production of a high grade fur, and with scientific assistance rendered to this industry as it is in other branches of Agriculture, and a little timely assistance, some general education, it will be possible for the general run of our farmers to take to Fur Farming.

I am not going to dwell too long with regard to this industry. It is known to the most of us. But in the interests of this Province I would like to see it taken up in a serious way so that our present revenue from Fur Farming will be doubled and trebled within the next three years.

A Few Facts Concerning Fur Farming

There were exported from this Province in 1923, 4,000 live foxes, and as far as we can estimate about 12,000 Silver Fox skins—this together with the additions made to the various ranches was the production of an estimate of our revenue of over Two and One-Half Millions of Dollars.

There are now on Prince Edward Island over 400 ranches, large and small, containing over 25,000 foxes for breeding purposes. This gives employment to over 1,000 men; also creates a home market for some of the by-products of the farms, such as old horses and cattle, etc., instead of being manufactured into oleomargarine, as some of the Hon members have told us.

Co-operative Marketing

In close contact to the success of farming of all kinds must come co-operative marketing. This to my mind is more important than increased production. Why? Because by the study of co-operative marketing, we are establishing a market for new markets and the standards of articles required for these markets are realized. From my travels in the best farming parts of Canada and the United States I know we have the most intelligent and most ambitious farmers in America; and if the Government or some co-operative organization can say to the farmers,—“We have found markets for your products where you can sell them at a profit,” we need never worry about increased farm production.

The farmers are industrious and ambitious enough to produce everything they can possibly sell at a living profit. For example look at the egg and poultry business, dairying, potato industry and others. It is really unfortunate that Government has withdrawn the present time that the Federal Agricultural grant from this Province. “We must be practised by all Governments, yet in the case of the Federal Government, let them curtail their expenditures from dozens of other sources; but the people of this Province and the farmers throughout Canada should say “Hands off from our basic industry, Agriculture.”

Employment and Immigration

Closely allied to our farming interests are our problems of employment and immigration. The fact has been deplored by many speakers that we are losing our population. Our people are so constituted that some of them must go abroad, but there is only one way to keep our people—make it profitable for them to stay at home.

Our labor problem is quite a serious one. There are hundreds of men in this city who are willing and anxious to be employed. The fact has been deplored by many speakers that we are losing our population. Our people are so constituted that some of them must go abroad, but there is only one way to keep our people—make it profitable for them to stay at home.

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as I do, with his many changes of heart, allowance can always be made.

He went back so far into political matters that one might wonder what political complexion he was, or he has been at any time, I understand that my Hon. friend was once a Conservative, then a Liberal, then a Conservative again, and again once more a Liberal! (Laughter.) And he has made so many political somersaults that he today hardly knows, (if he does himself) whether he is coming or going. In 1921 he was engaged in his final somersault and almost reached the progressive side, but someone came along at that time when the Prince County Federal Election was on and he was pulled back. (Increased laughter.)

However, if the Hon. member will look carefully into the External Audit I feel assured that even with his many changes of heart and mind, he will recognize that this audit is a true statement of the financial affairs of our Province.

Mr. Blagden has been the exponent of different parties at many different times, I want to refer to the remarks he made in which he refreshed my mind about meetings that he had spoken at—Mayfield and Rustico Bank in 1919. But I want, Mr. Speaker, to refresh his elastic conscience and to remind the Hon. member that in his rambling remarks at those meetings, in speaking of the Educational question he condemned the Arsenal platform and emphatically declared that if the Liberals were elected to power the teachers would be paid a full increase of \$100,000, and that not one cent of extra taxes would be added to the people of this Province to make it up.

He also pledged his party at that meeting, stating that their platform was that they would make revenue and expenditure meet out of the present income.

Now my venerable and somewhat sauntering politician with his elastic conscience, will probably wish to forget those ridiculous statements he made. I wish to remind him of another of his statements on that occasion when he condemned the improved Road Policy laid down by the Arsenal Government. He said that if the farmers would vote for that Road Policy “they would be taxed out of their boots.” (Laughter.) That was his expression, and also “that they would lose their farms.”

Now I mention those two items to show you that all his remarks made at the present time are likely to be just as unreliable as those he made on those particular occasions.

Mr. Speaker, I felt just as surprised and disappointed as myself and other Hon. gentlemen of this House, when the Leader of the Opposition began his remarks, which were entirely uncalled for, against His Honor the Representative of the King, and when he referred in a sneering manner about His Honor's household relations.

He did not get any spontaneous response from those remarks. Why? Because the people of this House and of this Province have the highest respect and esteem for His Honor the Representative of His Majesty. And I may also tell the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that his family relatives are also held in the very highest esteem.

Mr. Speaker, those kind of remarks are very uncalled for by any politician; and I would almost say (as a novice in this game) that they are unparliamentary.

It was quite in order for the Hon. Leader of the Opposition to refer to the financial matters in connection with Government House, but to distort these and speak in the terms he did, did not gain for him any political admiration, nor even from his own side of the House. (Loud Applause.)

MIGRATION

Prince Edward Isle, I meet your sons
And daughters by the score;
In and around old Boston,
As they've left their native shore.

Your stalwart sons so noble,
And your lovely daughters, too;
Have forsaken their nativity,
And blame it most on you.

It grieves my heart to hear it,
Yes, it makes me feel so sad—
To learn that you are falling,
To keep your girls and lads.

What is it that is causing you
To lose those you have borne?
'Neath the Union Jack and Maple
Leaf, and homes with love adorned.

Is it your blasting winters,
From the frigid Arctic wastes;
Or your bleaching torrid summers,
That makes natives leave in haste?

Is it economic evils,
Or political decay—
Or social disintegration,
That is driving them away?

I venture, economics
Is the fundamental cause,
Of this exodus of workers,
To a land of other laws.

Too bad your sons and daughters,
From their native land must roam,
To a new land of adoption—
And establish there a home.

For it's sad to leave the old home,
Yes, it's sad to lose that smile—
Of the loved ones who caressed
us,
In our own Prince Edward Isle.

Peter A. Reilly,
128 W Brookline St., Boston, Mass.,
Formerly of Forest Hill, P. E. I.

INDIA'S FINEST BABY

Baby shows in India have shown that among the children of that huge country are some lovely specimens of babyhood. The picture shows Hornazgar K. Sethu, who won Lady Reading's Gold Medal at the Delhi Baby Show.

Immigration

Now with regard to immigration.—Why bring too many immigrants to this country until we have endeavored to take care of our own people. It is alright if immigrants can come here and take care of themselves, but this Government would not be justified in doing colonization work for others until they had fully taken care of their own people.

However, when we talk about immigration we do not always mean colonization for the newcomers. Perhaps we may mean that new term operated by the late Government, namely, “Mithelization” or Bungalowization.

The Hon. member from Tignish and I wish he was in his seat has made two very fiery and rapid political speeches, similar to what he is accustomed to deliver on political campaigns. He seems to wander far afield, but after all this is permissible with him, because it is one of his great characteristics. Knowing the Hon. member

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Save the Shavings Object of New Paper Invention

(United Press)
EUGENE, Ore., April 10.—A new process of producing paper pulp from wood, in which shavings and similar cul material of the ordinary paper pulp mill may be included to give a satisfactory pulp for making heavy grades of dark paper, has been developed by Dr. Alfred Tingle, former research chemist for one of the leading pulp and paper mills of Canada.

Dr. Tingle has been experimenting at the University of Oregon laboratories, at the invitation of Dean O. F. Stafford, who recently developed a process for utilization of mill waste in the carbonization and wood distillation industries.

In Dr. Tingle's new pulp-making process, all danger of overcooking smaller pieces of wood waste, while large pieces remain uncooked, is avoided. Dr. Tingle also says the new process is much simpler and less expensive.

The application of Dr. Tingle's “digestion” method, which he believes may prove applicable to waste products of the lumber industry, will produce a product which can compete with kraft pulp when applied to high grade spruce chips, Dr. Tingle predicts.

The process involves a double treatment of wood. The chips or shavings are first digested under pressure with a solution made from lime and sulphur. The product is then crushed into a fine, soft pulp in a certain very cheap acid, which itself at present is only a product from another manufacturer.

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Titled Women Figure in Court

(Canadian Press.)
NEW YORK, April 10.—Princess Maria Carmi Matchabelli, known on the stage as Maria Carmi, Saturday brought suit in the Supreme Court against Morris Gest, producer, asking \$510,000 damages for alleged breach of contract and asserting that Lady Diana Duff Cooper, British actress, had been substituted for her in a role for which she had been engaged.

The Princess asserted that Gest had employed her under written contract to play the role of “The Madonna” in “The Miracle,” a production staged here under the direction of Max Reinhardt, German theatrical producer. When she arrived in New York, she said, she found that Lady Diana had been given the role. Before the opening night the two actresses drew lots to decide who would appear as “The Madonna.” Lady Diana won and an arrangement was made whereby the Princess would alternate with the Princess. Later a further arrangement was made whereby Lady Diana alternated with Rosamond Pinchock, niece of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the role of the Nun.

Last week it was stated that Princess Matchabelli had terminated her contract and would not renew it.

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Physicians in Industry Holding Conference

NEW YORK, April 11.—Measures which industry and science are pushing to safeguard health and reduce accidents in the factories of the nation will be explained by noted speakers at the two-day tenth anniversary meeting of the Conference Board of Physicians in Industry, which convened today at the Hotel Astor here. The organization, which acts as medical advisor to the National Industrial Conference Board, includes in its membership the medical directors of the leading industrial establishments of the country.

Among the speakers at the sessions, which will include an interesting series of clinical demonstrations Saturday, are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. J. J. Moorhead, chairman of the physicians' conference board, New York; Dr. W. H. Park, president of the American Public Health Association; C. R. Hook, vice-president, American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, O.; Surgeon-General Cummings of the United States Public Health Service, Washington; Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York; Howell Cheney of Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn., and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson president of the Reconstruction Hospital, New York.

The undersigned offers for sale her farm at Dunstaffnage comprising 14 acres in good state of cultivation. Near school, store and butter factory. Well watered. Has grove suitable for Fox Ranch.

Apply
MRS. ALEXANDER McLEOD,
Dunstaffnage
2335-4-6-1.

Reminiscences of Army Life

(Canadian Press.)
LONDON, April 10.—Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, who enlisted as a private 47 years ago, has recently been asked in some interesting reminiscences of army life in those days. He had a stroke of bad luck when he joined, he said, for the Colonel, who was a fat old Crimean veteran, took an intense dislike to him. “I can't say that I cared a lot about him,” said Sir William, “and he didn't mind that at all.” When he enlisted it was thought he had disgraced his family, for that was how enlistment was regarded in those days. Their packets got washed once a year and sheets once a month. There were no table-cloths, and the crockery consisted of a basin and a plate. The basin was useful as a shaving mug; for breakfast it became a coffee mug, later in the morning a beer mug; in the evening it was a mixing pipe-cup to clean their belts.

It required a robust constitution Sir William continued, to stand winter in the army in those days. Draughty stables and cold barracks sent many a man to hospital. The hospitals, too, were rough places. If a man fell sick, he had to get up in the morning, go to stables, and be marched out for medical inspection. And whether he wanted it or not, someone would give him an aperient—half a pint of a vile concoction called “black strap.” The next afternoon he got his medicine, 24 hours after he had been in the first room.

In the guard room no lights were permitted, and there were practically no sanitary arrangements. “I managed to commit some ‘crimes,’” said Sir William, and he told his audience how first of all he let a deserter escape and then let a horse go. “My colonel,” he said, “looked at me pretty straight, he was not getting any fonder of me for all that,” but he went on leave for a month. “When he came back on leave Sir William was made a lance-corporal. “When he came back,” he said, “he saw the stripes on my arm, and I don't think he liked it.”

Eventually he got his commission, though not without a good deal of difficulty, for he had no money of his own and private means were considered an absolute necessity in a cavalry regiment. However he received a gratuity, and was posted to India, where he was quite happy, and gained fairly rapid promotion.

“Hello, Pat! What are you doing?”
“Or political decay—”
“What plant's potatoes?”
“‘What kind of potatoes?’”
“Raw ones. D'ye think they'd be billed?”

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STRAWBERRY BOXES AND CRATES

Wooden Veneer. Latest design, 45 quart and full quart, new Government standard. Send me your inquiry. I will save you money. Catalogue on request.

JOHN WIGGINS
Manufacturer - Sackville, N. B.
2315-4-6-Sat.1.

Farm For Sale

AT DUNSTAFFNAGE
The undersigned offers for sale her farm at Dunstaffnage comprising 14 acres in good state of cultivation. Near school, store and butter factory. Well watered. Has grove suitable for Fox Ranch.

Apply
MRS. ALEXANDER McLEOD,
Dunstaffnage
2335-4-6-1.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned offers for sale his valuable farm at Cape Traverse consisting of sixty five acres clear land with the best of buildings and within four miles of Port Borden and about one mile and a half from Carleton Sliding also within quarter of mile to stores, churches, school and mill and blacksmith's shops. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation and an ideal potato farm. If not disposed of privately will set up at public auction on the 22nd April. Address all enquiries to

GORDON McWILLIAMS,
Cape Traverse
2307-4-5-Sat.31.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of the Canada Highways Act, Sealed marked “Tenders for Materials” will be received by the Undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, April 14, 1924, for the supplying of any or all of the following materials, viz. Cement, Steel Reinforcing, Iron Rods, Sand, Gravel or Broken Stone, Corrugated Iron Culverts according to the terms set forth in the Specification for same which with forms of tender may be seen at the Office of the Provincial Engineer, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

A certified cheque for \$500.00 or ten per cent of the amount of the tender payable to the Commissioner of Public Works, Prince Edward Island, must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. B. McMILLAN,
Secretary of Public Works
2229-3-23-tts.91.

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