GOING WEST

When taking a trip to Western Canada,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Popular Line noted for efficient service and courteous officials.

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H. M. DAVISON,
City Ticket Agent.

1897-3-8-Sm5i.

DR. CHASE DIARY CONTEST.

Every Province in Canada Represented in This Popular Competition.

Among the winners this year there appears the names of several new contestants, although some of the old experienced diarists show their ability to stand up against the strongest competition.

There is a copy of Dr. Chase's Almanac printed for every home in Canada (1,550,000) if you have not received a copy it will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of your address, Edmanson Bates & Co., Ltd, Toronto.

The winners for 1923 are as follows:—

1st Prize—$50.00—Russell Ellerby, Burford, Ont.

$50.00—Mrs. E. White, 546 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

2nd Prize—$37.00—Mrs. Walter Edwards. Glenwood Farm, R. No. 4, Cookshire, Que.

$37.00—Ivor C. Bice, Clandeboye, Ont.

3rd Prize—$25.00—Mrs. A. H. Gardiner, 11324-92nd St, Edmonton, Alta.

$25.00—Miss Adelaide Attridge, Highgate, Ont.

4th Prize—$25.00—Miss Sarah Lawrence, 295 Wharncliffe Rd. N., London, Ont.

5th Prize—$15.00—Thos. Humphries, care of Ayre & Sons, Ltd, St. John, Nfld.

6th Prize—$10.00—Mrs. Wallace Burwell, R.R. No. 7, Thamesville, Ont.

7th Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—Miss M. Gertrude Savage, Gilroy, Sask.

8th Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—J. W. Davidson, South Durham, Que.

9th Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—Mrs. J. Smith, 2309-6th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta.

10th Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—Clifford Woodruw, Coldwater, Ont.

11 Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—Mrs. W. R. Woodland, Box 71, Beamsville, Ont.

12th Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—Mrs. Wm. Hirlehey, Bradford, Ont.

13th Prize—Receipt Book, $6.75—James Arthur, North Rustico, P. E. I.

14th Prize—Receipt Book, $5.90—Miss Doris Sandford, 1194 St. Mary's Road, St. Vital, Winnipeg, Man.

15th Prize—Receipt Book, $5.00—Mrs. John Ayers, 716-10th Ave., East, Vancouver, B.C.

16th Prize—Receipt Book, $5.90—Mrs. F. W. Wolfe, (Lightkeeper) West Ironbound Island, N.S.

17th Prize—Receipt Book, 5.9—Rev. Ernest S. Weeks, Bayfield, N. B.

18th Prize—Receipt Book, $5.90—Mrs. F. J. Campbell, 210 Humberside Ave., Toronto, Ont.

18th Prize—Receipt Book, $5.90—Henry E. Negus, Kinley, Sask.

20th Prize—Receipt Book, $5.90—Miss Harriett S. Turner, Albert, N. B.

A Daily Talk

(Continued From Page One)

law. It is most assuredly the first law of good advertising.

Suppose we might say that the original layout was made by a men; that it consisted of a strictly fresh egg that was good. I have seen layouts quite recently which look as if they might have been made by a hen but in a different way. They look as if a hen had stepped out of a bottle of ink and done up a constitutional across the page. Doubtless if you look far enough you can find some such layouts.

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HOTEL VICTORIA

Offers to the travelling public a comfortable, up-to-date hotel. Contains 44 rooms with private baths. The Cuisine is famous all over Canada. Telephones in all rooms. Courteous service.

H. C. BROWN
Manager

Charlottetown Hotel Co., Ltd.
Proprietors

VICTORIA HOTEL

J. F. McDonald, Montreal; W. T. Weir, Stanley Bridge; F. A. Scott, Toronto; H. K. Bamford, Toronto; A. Jones, Montreal; E. McMillan, Cornwall.

BOWLING

LADIES CITY BOWLING LEAGUE.

Saturday afternoon the fifth game of this league got away and was won by the C. B. C. team with a good majority. Miss Haszard for the winners put on an excellent score while Miss Owen for the losers upheld the honors.

T. C. F.'s

M. McDonald	67	81	64
C. McNevin	90	63	85
L. Weatherbie	65	103	72
N. Webster	98	93	96
S. Owen	129	73	129

Total—1308.

C. B. C's

E. Ryan	63	79	94
T. Shaw	996	53	79
A. McLennan	105	82	76
L. Haszard	123	156	160
M. McInnis	142	97	102

Total—1507.

LADIES CITY BOWLING LEAGUE.

The sixth game of this league was rolled Saturday night on the Y alleys and some excellent scores were put on and a very good total score by the Comets, Mrs. H. Beer was high for the winners while Miss P. Jones topped the list for the losers.

COMETS

W. Adams	113	91	141
G. Beer	184	158	133
F. Stewart	152	107	165
V. Whitlock	189	130	110
H. Evans	101	137	121
	739	623	670

Total—2032.

PEDAGOGUES

P. Jones	104	146	133
A. Watson	93	134	141
J. Tait	95	78	106
L. Aitken	46	111	114
N. Yeo	150	96	102
	488	565	596

Total—1649.
Majority—383.

STOCK QUOTATIONS

HALIFAX, March 16.— Quotations furnished by Ward & Johnson, members Montreal Stock Exchange:

Bell Telephone	132
Brompton	40
St. Lawrence Flour	70½
Ottawa Power	
Cuba Cane Sugar Pfd	67½
Pan Am. Petroleum	48½
American Can	115
Brazilian Fraction	53
Howard Smith Pfd	
Howard Smith Com	
Spanish River Pfd	116½
Spanish River Com	110½
Steel Com of Can	81
British Em. Steel 1st Pfd	55
Penmans	
Abitibi	62½
Shawinigan	126
Laurentide Pulp	91
Can. General Electric	
Can. Steamship Com	
Can. Steamship Pfd	45
Asbestos Com	
Dominion Bridge	
Montreal Power	154½
Winnipeg Electric	27
National Breweries	51¼
Atlantic Sugar	
Atchison	95⅝
Am. Car & Foundry	168
Am. Locomotive	73⅜
Am. Smelting & Refining	62¼
Anaconda Copper	34
Can. Pacific Ry	
New York Central	101
Cuba Cane Sugar	15¾
Crucible Steel	61½
Inter. Paper	
Kelly Springfield	17⅞
Mex. Petroleum	
Inter. Mer. Marine	
Press Steel Car	
Reading	55
Southern Pacific	86¼
Studebaker	100⅞
Union Pacific	129½
Utah Copper	67
U. S. Steel	102½

MONTREAL EXCHANGE

1934 Victory	
1933 Victory	105.05
1922 Victory	
1937 Victory	107.20

BANKS

Bank Commerce	184¾
Bank Royal	214
Bank Montreal	238⅝
Bank Nova Scotia	

Wheat—May.. 106⅛.. July 107, Sept. 107⅝.

Corn—May 77½, July 78⅝, Sept. 79⅛.

Oats—May 45⅞, July 44⅝, Sept. 41⅝.

Legislative Summary

(Continued From Page One)

tion or appointment of beneficiaries and the apportionment of the insurance money shall be governed by the provisions of this Act, whether or not the insured or any of the beneficiaries is domiciled in the province at the time at which the contract is made, or at any time at which the contract is made, or at any time subsequent thereto." Both bills were read a first time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McDonald the bill for the maintenance of roads was read a second time and committee of the whole House, Mr. McNevin in the chair. Considerable progress was made in committee. Clause ten which provides that each road master shall be paid annually the sum of fifteen dollars, or such other sum as the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council shall from time to time fix, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Dennis, McEwen, Buntain, Hon. Mr. Myers Hon. Mr. McDonald and others. Mr Denis suggested that prizes should be offered the road masters, in each County, who showed the best roads. There might be first, second and third prizes, and the decision as to the prize winners might be made by the Engineer of Public Works. At the suggestion of Mr. Stewart the clause was held over for further consideration. Under the bill the road tax may be commuted by statute labor, ten hours being a day's work on the roads. The Roadmaster is to give tach tax-payer who desires to do statute labor at least twenty-four hours notice to meet him at the points in the road that are to be repaired. It is provided that if, in the opinion of the roadmaster it is advisable to have any part or parts of the roads dragged at intervals throughout the season "he may have such, or so much of such commutation labor performed at intervals throughout the season as he may deem expedient." It was urged that the roads should to the extent possible, be repaired early in the season when the earth is in a plastic condition and before the seeding operations are begun. Messrs. McEwen, Hon. Dr. McMillan, Hon. Mr. Myers, Mr. Dennis, Mr Tanton, Mr. McMillan took part in the discussion. Mr. McMillan advised the purchase of three tractors arguing that the work would be better done at less expense early in the season than by means of horses supplied by farmers. Mr McEwen moved that this clause also stand over for further consideration and the motion was adopted. Progress was reported at 12.20.

Hon. Mr. Stewart referred to the sad fact that Mr. Benjamin Balderston, long a public official had passed away. Mr. Balderston had throughout many sessions been a reporter for the Legislature and for twenty years he was Provincial Auditor from which position he retired on pension. Every duty he had discharged with fidelity and ability. Mr. Irving on the part of the Opposition, said that he heartily concurred in all that the Premier had said.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock on Tuesday next.

The Death Of Mr. Balderson

(Continued from Page 1)

so became intimately acquainted with the politics of the country. Always a staunch Liberal, he was appointed by the Liberal Government of the year 1891 to the important position of Provincial Auditor. This office he held continuously throughout a period of twenty years.

On retiring he was granted a pension by the Liberal Conservative Government, led by the Hon. John A. Matheson. Two years afterwards, on the resignation of Mr. Ewen Stewart, he was called to the office of Secretary of the Charlottetown School Board, and gave satisfactory service there for about ten years. He was also, for several years Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the P. E. Island Hospital.

Mr. Balderston was a man of large information and infinite wit. In his later years he had a good story applicable to every occasion, and he was a capital story-teller. Never very robust, and physically hampered from his infancy he was yet, by his mental ability and his industry, enabled to fill every public position that he held with credit to himself and advantage to the community.

A Methodist from his youth, he was married in the year 1877 to Miss Mary M. Huestis, daughter of the Rev. G. O. Huestis, an old and honored pastor of the Methodist church; and he leaves two sons and a daughter—Theodore Wesley, Cedric H., and Alice Mildred— together with his devoted wife and bereaved widow to cherish the memory of a consistent Christian, a good citizen and a fond father and husband.

The Premier's Able Speech

(Continued from Page 2)

which that money is borrowed that is expended on them. That is our policy laid down from the beginning, and that policy is on record. It is what we put before the people during the last election campaign, and on which we came into power, and that is the policy now, as a Government, which we intend to carry out. (Applause.)

We all know that the term "permanency" is a relative one. But what we did condemn and still condemn in the Bell Government is the lavish and extravagant expenditure of borrowed money on elaborate clay roads which will not live for two years without additional lavish expenditure by way of upkeep. That policy we do not intend to follow, but I believe, under the conditions that it is sound, economical and sane financial policy to borrow money to a limited amount for the purpose of constructing the permanent parts of our highways, and which will ultimately relieve current expenditure from year to year. My mon. friend has gone back to the traditions of his party, to the method of providing the funds for highway improvement, and to that old shibboleth that because certain parts of the revenue were set apart and funded in order to provide a sinking fund, that consequently the expenditure was not costing the people a cent. I think that has been sufficiently exploded. The people have passed their opinion on that. (Applause.) He says a certain part of the money was "ear-marked." We have been brought up, most us, on the farm, and know that ear-marked sheep sometimes go astray; **and ear-marked FUNDS sometimes go astray!** (Laughter.) He claims that the Conservatives did not avail themselves of this grant. But he knows, or ought to know, that **it was not until the session of 1919 that the Highway Grant first became available and that the Arsenault Government was making preparations to take advantage of it — that a great deal of the highway machinery used by the Bell Government was purchased by the Arsenault Government between that time and the Spring of July, when the election took place.** (Applause.)

The Acadians

(Continued From Page One)

and later was Governor of the State. Two other Acadians have occupied the post of Governor of Louisiana. Alexander Mouton, who was a United States Senator before the Civil War, was the President of the Secession Convention or 1861. His son, Alfred Mouton, was one of the most distinguished generals in the Southern cause during the Civil War. Henri Vignaud (Premier Veniot, of New Brunswick we are informed, belongs to another branch of the same family) was for many years United States Ambassador at Paris. At the present time, Judge Joseph A. Breaux, another descendant of the exiles is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; former Chief Justice of the United States White (LeBlanc), was a descendant of Rene LeBlanc mentioned in Longfellow's Evangeline.

The Acadians are settled chiefly in the South-Western parishes of Louisiana (Louisiana is divided into parishes, not counties, as the other States of the U. S.) They are most numerous in the parishes of La Fourche, L'Assomption, La Fayette, Saint Martin's, Iberville, St. Jacques, Saint Mary's, Vermillion and Acadia. They own large sugar refineries at many points, notably at St. Mary's on the Teche, and at Abbeville.

The most common names among the Acadians of Louisiana are Landry, Arsenault, LeBlanc, Aucoin Hebert, Thibaudeau, Theriault, Comeau, Doucet, Gaudet, Richard, Diagle Bourgeois, Martin, Robichaud; all these names are common throughout the Maritime Provinces. According to the United States census of 1900, 60,000 of these people could not speak any language but French. This shows clearly how well they have preserved their own tongue. With very few exceptions, also, they belong to the Roman Catholic faith, the religion of their forefathers in Acadia.

An Acadian from Cape Breton who visited Louisiana in 1922 writes in glowing terms of the position of the Acadians in that State. He says that in financial, commercial and agricultural matters, the Acadians of Louisiana are far in advance of their kinsfolk in the Maritime Provinces. Their plantations are on an immense scale, and they use the most up-to-date machinery both on their farms and in their refineries. They virtually own all that is worth while in South-Western Louisiana.

Minard's Liniment for Sprains

A Far-Fetched Excuse.

Absolutely contrary to the facst, he makes this an excuse for Mr. Crosby, the late Commissioner of Public Works, not having TIME to attend to the upkeep of the roads! **Just what connection there is between our alleged neglect and his very evident neglect to attend to the upkeep of the roads which he afterwards built himself, I confess I am unable to see.** (Laughter.)

My hon. friend has gone back to the Road Act of 1912 in the course of his criticism and he solemnly warns us not to touch it. He believes that the road inspectors are not a good institution. Is he aware of the fact that practically the only difference beween the 1912 act and the 1920 act about which he boasts is the appointment of road inspectors? In other respects they are almost identical. **So we are simply taking his Road Act and eliminating the thing he takes objection to, if we go back to the Road Act of 1912.** (Applause.)

I must confess that I found some difficulty in following him. He suggests that we adopt some system to care for the roads upon the advice of such men as Messrs. Morrison, Phillips and Clark. That is his idea. I cannot conceive of an Act by which a Government is to carry on the upkeep of roads upon the advice of certain individuals. The Act generally provides for the upkeep of the system itself, that is all.

He speaks of the recent storm. I remember some years ago drawing the attention of the House to the Rip Van Winkle type of mind of my hon. friend. The Speech speaks of the storm in the autumn of 1923, and my hon. friend refers to a storm in 1918. Perhaps there was a storm in the meantime; in July last, (Laughter) when something happened to my hon. friend and when perhaps his memory was affected. He has got mixed in some way, that is apparent.

The Keeping of Accounts.

We propose to keep our pre-election promises, and my hon. friend is again worrying. He has a fear that we may succeed. He cannot see how a new system of bookkeeping may be devised without being very extravagant. On the contrary, we propose to be more economical. We will devise a system by which there will be a saving. An up-to-date system, if of any value, should be less expensive, and that is what we propose to install. It is proposed to centralize the system. At present every department issues its cheques, runs its own affairs; and we have been advised by experts that this should be centralized whereby there would be one system of issuing cheques and the system will be run in such a way that the financial condition can be ascertained at any time, like the condition in the banks. We have every assurance that this will be a saving not only in administration but in results in the financing of the Province.

THE POLL TAX

I had hoped that after the last election we had heard the last of that series of lectures on the subject of taxation. During the last four years we had to listen to them until we were all thoroughly sick and tired. We got tired of the very sound of the word. I think that subject, more than any other, was responsible for the frightful length of the sessions during the past four years. But now, on the very first day of this session, we are treated to another lecture on taxation, and we are told by the leader of the Opposition of the frightful plight in which the Bell Government found themselves, after gaining power in 1919. Of course we know that — as any body of men will find themselves when their "chickens come home to roost;" when the people have taken them at their word only to find that they were unable to carry out their promises. And so that party found itself out in the wilderness — lost; and behold! — a new Moses came and led them to the promised land. He is the THIRD Moses! (Laughter.) During the last four years we have had two or three of his colleagues who laid claim to be the creator of the Tax Act and now we have another. If his former colleagues were here I don't know that he would make that statement! I don't think he would dare! (Increased laughter.) However, we are quite willing to afford him any glory that he can get from that statement.

My hon. friend said something that I could have hoped, for his own sake, he had not said. He insinuated that because we collected the Poll Tax for this year we have broken our pre-election promise. **He knows that he is making a statement not in accordance with facts, or if he does not know this** HE SHOULD KNOW A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN HE DOES! (Laughter and applause.) HE is going to see that we do it! HE is going to DRIVE us to it! He has become **the apostle of the performance of pre-election promises!** (Laughter.)

My hon. friend knows better than anybody that this Poll Tax can be repealed only in one way—by another act of the Legislature. He knows that the tax cannot be done away with until the act which made it law is repealed. **Does he insinuate that the Government should violate the laws that the Bell Government passed; that after the Bell Government had based their estimates on the collection of this tax and made it part of the revenue for this year, we should disobey that law and deliberately refuse to collect the revenue that they had provided to meet expenditures? My hon. friend cannot blow hot and cold. Our position is clear; we will carry out our pre-election promises; we will repeal the poll tax and we will not need any driving from my hon. friend to do it. If he wanted to do any driving in the interests of good politics in this Province he should have done it when he had the opportunity, and not begin any boasting now when the people of this Province have clipped his wings! (Applause.) So long as it is law, and necessary to pay the expenditure incurred during the past year, we will collect that poll tax. We will carry out that duty, and then, when that is done we will go along our own road and in our own way.** (Loud applause.)

My hon. friend says it took the courage of statesmen to enact the Poll Tax. What constitutes the courage of a statesman? Is it not going before the people and candidly taking them into his confidence and telling them what he purposes doing; and then, when he is taken at his word, carrying out his promises? It is NOT the policy of a statesman to tell the people one thing and then, when they place their confidence in him, to do the opposite, and that is what the late Government has done and why they suffered as they did when the people had the opportunity of passing judgment on them.

Public Officials and Bell Government Dismissals

My hon. friend would remodel the Speech from the Throne, it seems, if he had the opportunity. I think it is rather fortunate for the good name of the Province and for all concerned that he did not have the opportunity. I do not know that he ever will, because he stated at the outset his belief that he would not be long where he is. I will not say anything more. (Laughter.) I can only draw the inference that he will never have the opportunity of composing a Speech from the Throne. He would put something in it, he says, about the dismissal of public officials. Why that should be placed in the Speech I do not know. I may say that the change of public officials has been common in the Government for a great many years. Let my hon. friend go back to 1891; let him find out how many public officials were dismissed then and for what cause. We had a Conservative Government in power for eight years, up to 1919, with such Government changes as he says is going on, surely that was sufficient time in which to change all the officials. We have a right to assume according to his reasoning that after eight years of Conservative rule there would not be many Liberal officials in office. **Is it not a strange thing that after four years of Liberal rule we should be able to find Liberals here to turn out? What happened during those four years? If there were no dismissals by the Bell Government how could there be Liberals here to turn out now, or are we turning out Conservatives?**

Now, he makes the suggestion that we go fifty-fifty, or forty-forty, in this matter of appointing officials. **Why did he not make that suggestion four years ago, when he suggested the Tax Act, for instance?** Apparently he did not do so, but NOW he comes in with his suggestion, which I am afraid will not work.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

I have always thought that my hon. friend was somewhat of a poetic disposition; a chaser of shadows, and his statements on the prohibition question, I must say have confirmed my belief. He argues that we should have had something about our policy on Prohibition in the Speech from the Throne. The present policy was established by the Conservative Government when in power previously; it was good enough for the Bell Government, and we today think it good enough. Why, then, should we make reference in the Speech to a matter in which we do not desire to make any change, unless indeed we were attempting to rival our predecessors on the point of verbosity?

In this matter we are charged with dragging prohibition into politics. Let us look at the facts squarely. The Conservative Government enacted the present prohibition law, admitted by everybody to be a great step in advance, and they appointed a Commission and clothed them with complete authority as to the administration of that law. The Government went out of power, and the Bell Government came into power and found those conditions. What did they do? I do not know what they did, but I know that that Commission, which was composed of clergymen, who administered the law in good faith, some time after the Bell Government came into power, **resigned.** They did not fulfill their second three-year term of office, and the Government appointed another Commission to carry out the remainder of that term. **Whom did they appoint?** The burden of carrying out the law is placed on the Government; they must take full responsibility for that appointment. Can they say that we dragged the matter into politics **in the face of the personell of that Commission whom they appointed? Will they say anything about the political complexion of those gentlemen? One of them about the month of August last wrote one of the most venomous letters to their party newspaper ever published in that paper—and that is saying a good deal; another member was a secretary of the Liberal Association. Yet my hon. friend will talk about hide-bound party men and political heelers! I want to tell him that the gentlemen whom we have appointed stand high in the estimation of the people of this Province and that any slighting remarks which he may make as to their character or fitness for any position will not be tolerated.** (Applause.) Is it any disqualification for a member to have been selected by the people of his district to represent them on the floor of this Assembly? Should he for that reason be called a party heeler or other opprobrious term? Is not that a mark of distinction which should qualify men for any public position? It is time for my hon. friend to cast aspersions on these gentlemen when they have shown that they deserve it!

It is the intention of the Prohibition Commission, I believe **to carry out the Prohibition Law as it stands, and of the Government, to assist in any possible manner without interfering with them, in the thorough enforcement of the law.** If that is any consolation to my hon. friend, I am very glad to communicate it to him.

A False Rumor Nailed.

He has said something about a law for the introduction of the sale of light wines and beer. That must be another Rip Van Winkle dream of his. He seems to have a weakness for setting up straw men for the purpose of knocking them down. It is an interesting and an amusing occupation, but it does not get him anywhere. **The only policy that this Government has is to carry out the present law.** I hope I have made myself clear on this point. (Applause.)

The various matters of policy will come up in detail from time to time as we progress with the business of the House and will be further discussed then. I hope we shall be able to deal with all the matters fully, but in a business-like way, and without undue loss of time; that we will be able to keep hours in connection with the conduct of this session approximating somewhat to ordinary business hours, and approximating in some degree ordinary business methods. I think we shall.

In conclusion let me again say that this is not the time for embarking upon any great political experiment, but for going along carefully, steadily and economically. **We have dealt frankly, openly and fairly with the people, and that will be to the greatest posible degree the aim and object of this Government. And I believe that this will be caried out.** (Loud Applause.)

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WATER STREET
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