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DR. W. J. P. McMILLAN SPEAKS ON DRAFT ADDRESS

(Continued from page 10)

ance wanted them to change. They haven't changed, nor does it seem that they are going to. The medical profession are tired and sick of being the goats of this Act—they are disgusted with the whole business. The government will find that the medical men of this Province are not going to stand for this sort of thing much longer.

Prohibition is, as I have always claimed, wrong in principle. You might as well try to legislate so as to prevent a man from injuring himself by eating too much. One fact is always lost sight of—that when people cannot get something to drink legitimately, they take to substitutes. And these substitutes have killed more people than Prohibition will ever save. Medical men are in a position to know this. And the worst feature of it all, perhaps, is that they propose, if necessary, to trench on the general revenue.

Gasoline Tax Act. Dr. MacMillan then went on to deal with the gasoline tax act. He did not agree with the contention of some of the previous speakers on the government side, that the tax would amount to very little. The right way to deal with the tax is for each one to figure it up for himself. Then he will find out where he stands. (At 6 p. m. the House adjourned.)

EVENING SESSION Dr. MacMillan—The members on this side of the house have taken serious objection to the scheme of financing the buying of this road machinery. We do not believe in buying this machinery, which will be worn out before the roads are half done. I suppose they will then want a further large borrowing to pay for new machinery to replace it. We thought it would have been well for the Minister of Public Works to go slow in this matter.

But no. He orders this machinery ever telephone without receiving even an order in Council. He could have proceeded properly, but he did not do so.

Not all the members on the other side of the house believe in it, for one at least thought it might better be tried out in one district first. The method of the late government—that of bidding gradually to the road machine would have been better.

The whole thing is in the nature of an experiment, and is going to prove a very costly one for this province. And at least in undertaking it, the Minister should have proceeded legally and properly, and not ordered \$90,000 worth of machinery over the telephone.

Continuing with the roads act, he expended \$300,000.00 for travelling. And it is all a borrowed money. The receipts from the gasoline tax and the auto registration fees are to be devoted to paying the debt.

In order to make a case for his expenditure, they have made statements and submitted figures about the alleged neglect of the roads under the Stewart administration. They make much ado about it being an election year.

But they say nothing of the expenditures in election years of the previous governments, with which the Stewart Governments' expenditure of \$40,000.00 compares very favorably. Dr. MacMillan went on to note and relate certain statements by members of the government, in criticism of the Stewart Government's management of the roads, and went on to quote figures to show that that government had built their road projects very much more economically than ever the Bell government did.

The Stewart government, in order to complete the projects of the Bell Government, was forced to spend \$70,000.00 more on them than on their own projects. So, when any man makes a charge against the work on the culverts and bridges done by the Stewart government, he is speaking very much at random.

As is proven by the Engineer's reports, both under the Bell regime and the Stewart regime. The speaker went into detail in considering the matter, referring in particular to the expenditure on the Doyle bridge—expenditure on which, though the Minister of Public Works criticized, yet he is continuing it. He drew attention to the poor construction of various bridges in his district under the Saunders' government, citing a culvert near Spring Park, and other instances. Dr. MacMillan repudiated the correction of the Minister of Public Works, that the road making machinery, bequeathed the present government, by the late Government, was only junk.

The speaker went on to deal with the utility of the short courses in motor mechanics in training operators for the new road machinery, and proceeded to criticize the method of ordering the new road machinery. The Minister of Public Works claimed to have saved the Province a great deal of money. Surely there must be some commission. Were I doing that, I would put the order through a dealer in this province, and let him have a commission, say, of \$2000.00—but nothing more.

According to the statement made by the premier, the plan of the work of the department of Agriculture was to have been put before the house. But he has not seen fit to take the opposition into his confidence.

According to the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture is the only man who has done anything for the farmers of the province. But we will give the Minister of Agriculture the credit which is due him. I believe that he is a hard working, conscientious man, and that he is doing his best. And I wish to say the same of the Minister of Public Works. But I do not like the Minister of Agriculture getting up and

\$500.00 to \$2,000.00 each. This latter grant was initiated by the Matheson government. Such is the record of the Stewart government in the matter of public health.

The speaker went on to emphasize the need of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in this Province. "You talk about putting a Prohibition Act on the books of this province," he said. "If you want to do something of real value for the boys and girls of this province, get out and fight Tuberculosis in the way it should be fought; don't spend your money on something of doubtful value. Until you get a sanatorium, tuberculosis will carry off more lives than Prohibition can, save in a thousand years. A feasible way of dealing with this is to give money to the three hospitals and let them take over the upkeep of a sanatorium which they could build. We pay too much attention to road building and agriculture. The first duty is to look after the health of the citizens. It would be better to save the lives of some of those who are dying, and let the roads go.

But the Premier says he'll have to leave it to the Women's Institutes. One of the splendid things which they must do originated under a Conservative government.

Education Dr. MacMillan expressed his surprise that the premier had passed over this important matter in such few words. The premier explained to the teachers' delegation that he could do nothing for them. One member asked if the conservatives had ever done anything for the teachers of the province. The answer to that is, that the Matheson government devoted \$50,000.00 more to education than had been done before.

And it did not come out of the pockets of the people of the country, either. The speaker went on to deal with the (alleged) fifty vacant schools in the time of the Bell Government, and repudiated the statements that the teachers were on strike in the last days of the Arsenault government. The strike developed in the first days of the Bell Government, and it will become the premier to get up and say that there were fifty vacant schools under the Arsenault government, because it isn't so.

The appointment of three additional schools inspectors, is a good move. It was our policy also. But, until you have more normal training in the Prince of Wales College, there will be that condition complained of by the inspectors, namely, the immaturity of the teachers.

Here some cross firing ensued between Dr. MacMillan and Dr. Grant over a statement which the latter alleged that the former had made, relative to examination requirements in Prince of Wales College. Dr. MacMillan and Dr. Grant both agreed that the entrance examinations should be stiffened up. Dr. Grant maintaining that students should not be allowed in these conditions. Dr. MacMillan went on to commend summer schools to give instruction in normal training.

The speaker went on to criticize the Premier's budget speech, which he said fell far short of what a budget speech should be, and was principally a jumble of figures. Dr. Premier always did get lost in figures, and always will.

With all his figures the only thing he proved was, that during last year the Stewart Government was Saunders' Government so many more days. In speaking of his daily rate of expenditure for each day, he omitted one thing—that, during the regime, the most expensive items had been paid for.

Dr. MacMillan then went on to deal with the two audits taken last summer. He thought the public would be the judge between the two audits. He praised the good work of Messrs. Hyndman and Shannon and criticized the appointment of "the Chair of the Kings County Liberal Association" to make this "dependent" audit. The appointment bears on it the stamp of partyism, and nothing else.

Well, we'll assume the truth of their audit. They admit we left a surplus of \$18,000.00 by their audit. This in itself is unique. When did you ever hear before of a government leaving a surplus as it went out of office?

Dr. MacMillan then went on to repudiate certain charges of extravagance on the roads, made by members of the government.

They say we had armies of men on the road. What of the Bell Government's last election? The day before it the roads swarmed with armies of men. The day after it there was not one to be seen. Commenting on the Premier's absence from the House at the time, Dr. MacMillan inquired where he was. On being told by the Minister of Agriculture that he (the Premier) was in his office, Dr. MacMillan said he thought that he had better go and deliver part of his speech in the Premier's office.

Taxation The Hon. Minister of Agriculture said we reduced taxation by \$70,000. Also he said we were responsible for a loss in prohibition revenue of \$57,000.00—a total, he said, of \$135,000.00.

(Mr. Lea, disputing this rose-to-a-point of order.)

Well, he admits \$70,000.00. And we admit it. The Premier says "I will look around before I will reduce taxation." Their platform says: "On obtaining an increased subsidy, a downward revision of taxation."

Mr. Lea: We didn't get the increased subsidy.

Dr. MacMillan: It's very evident you didn't.

Public health should be one of the first considerations in the province.

If the government had been doing something substantial for public health in this Province, it would have been better than borrowing \$400,000.00 to expend on the roads. The Bell government never paid any attention to the Red Cross or other such organization. Once the Children's Aid Society approached all the Liberal members of that government in caucus, and asked for an increase of their paltry grant of \$500.00. But Premier Bell would not put anything for it in the estimates. Dr. MacMillan went on to make a strong plea for the Children's Aid Society. The Stewart government when in power, he said, increased their grant from \$500.00 to \$1,150.00 per year. The Stewart government increased the grants for orphanages from \$500.00 to \$1,250.00, and that for hospitals from

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Mr. Lea then gave a brief description of the Danish agricultural educational system. Their agricultural schools were very much the same as that founded in this province by the Bell government. He referred to the description of the school given by the junior member for Charlottetown as "ridiculous story." He contended, quoting from principal Crockett's report, that there was a good attendance at the school. The attempt to discontinue the school on the part of the Opposition members was unfair.

He claimed that, both the Arsenault government and the Stewart Government in this regard, had not managed it well. He then proceeded to discuss the vote for exhibitions, which had in the past claimed one third of the total for agriculture. The vote this year had been somewhat cut down. He thought the provincial exhibition in live stock had been of great value in encouraging through the competition engendered, the raising of the standard of pure bred cattle in the province.

The field crop exhibit here was not of so much importance, as they were dealt with at school fairs. He then proceeded to castigate the members of the Opposition, whom he designated as "pure live stock" for the live knockers, maintaining that knock-out was a sure sign of last power. They grants for the purpose could be too apt, he thought, to continue any longer. He thought it and oppose progressive measures that his supporters in Tryon, for instance inaugurated by the government, since we as much entitled to the \$250.00 grant as Mount Carmel. He set some instances of what, in his view into some detail in discounting their value. He could not see how the good the late government did the best of different conservative by voting \$500.00 for this purpose.

Mr. Lea went on to state that he could find no trace of some of the most expensive items of equipment of the disbanded Technical School. Then, he complained, they come back and ask me, "why didn't you re-establish the school?" The speaker went on to deal with details of the Bell Government's management of Falconwood farm. He also referred to the records of the Arsenault Government and the Stewart Government in this regard.

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Mr. W. M. Lea in continuing his address, again dwelt on the mistake which, he considered, the Opposition had made in disbanding the Technical School.

Land Tax The speaker went on to prove before the House an assertion previously made, that this tax, as levied by the Bell Government, could have been paid for by "one good laying hen." He went on to defend these taxes at some length, and stressed the necessity for more taxation pleading for a progressive viewpoint in this matter. If a man were to plant one additional row of potatoes, eleven chains long, this would yield 250 bushels to the acre, at 50c a bushel would pay his land tax. He felt that, as the prosperity of the country increased, it was necessary to increase taxation, and that in consequence increased taxation became imperative.

Mr. Lea stressed the importance of the dairy industry, incidentally mentioning that since the introduction of Prohibition in the United States the demand for milk had greatly increased. As a consequence, the Americans were going to Canada to procure pure bred dairy cattle. The Grade milk cows were selling at stockyards there at \$200.00 to \$250.00 each. A man had been seen to receive \$499.00 for a good grade guernsey cow.

The \$400.00 voted to county exhibitions would buy 30 good young breeding bulls. He thought that distributing these over the country would do more good than the county fairs, in raising the grade of the dairy cattle throughout the county.

Mr. Lea considered that not every farmer is by any means a good live stock breeder. The ability to know good stock is something which needs to be taught. We must teach these things in a sensible efficient way. Short courses would do. I look for the co-operation of the House in this matter of such vital importance to us if we would have our province take her rightful place in the raising of pure bred cattle. Speaking of the resignation of Dr. Goodwill the speaker said that Dr. Goodwill had simply handed in his resignation. On being asked to be censured to remain at his post until a suitable successor had been appointed, this he did. And that is what the provincial exhibition was to the matter. The speaker went on to compare the road policies of the Bell Government with those of the Stewart Government, citing certain roads in his district as examples of the better work which he said was done by the Bell government.

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Mr. Lea wished to correct a statement that had been made in the House, namely that students of Prince of Wales College were sent home at Christmas, if they failed in their examinations. They are not sent home, they are advised to go home. He differed strongly with the views of the Minister of Agriculture in regard to cancelling the grants to the county exhibitions. He would decline to vote for such a measure. These county exhibitions were a school for the people of the district to learn better agricultural methods. How could the poor people learn to learn to learn better agricultural methods. How could the poor people learn to learn to learn better agricultural methods. How could the poor people learn to learn to learn better agricultural methods.



The above is the most recent photograph of the three fliers who are the only ones ever to conquer the North Atlantic in a westerly non-stop flight and who also used the old superstition about Friday the 13th being unlucky by concluding their history-making hop from Baldoon aerodrome in Ireland to Greenly Island, Quebec, on that date. The picture above shows, from LEFT to RIGHT: Captain Herman Koehl, co-pilot of the Bremen; Baron Ehrenfried von Huene, financial backer, and Col. James E. Fitzmaurice, commandant of the Irish Free State air force and co-pilot of the Bremen. By special effort the Prince Edward Theatre has been able to secure moving pictures of Col. Fitzmaurice's landing at Seven Islands, for showing Monday night and Tuesday.