Charlottetown

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919

VOL. XLVII. No. 2

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The sole head of a tamily, Calay mah over 18 years old, who was at the com. who has since continued to be a Britisl subject or a subject of an allied or neural country, may homestead a quarte, section of available Dominion Land it Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Aiberts pplicant must appear in person a Dominion Lands Agency of Sub-Agency Lie District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions Duties Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three yars e

In certain districts a nomesteadr may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Frice \$3.00 per acre Daties-Reside six months in each co three years after earning homestead conent and cultivate 50 extra acree Ly obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain cor

A settler after obtaining hemestes patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$600 00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canads during 1917, as residence duties

puder certain conditions. When Dominion, Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned solderis who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, re-selve one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but no. Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 2nd, 1919

	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
rains Outward, Read Down.	Trains Inward, Read Up
.M. P.M. P.M. A.M.	A.M. (P.M. P.M. I
30 3.30 12.50 6.15 20 4.30 2.17 7.11	Lep. Charlottetown Arr. 10.35 1.40 7.05 1
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6.20 4.00 8.35	Arr. Eurepald Jet. 7,40 12.10 5.05 Arr. Bergen P. 5,630 4.15
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Leslos rodderno roden -	ALL ROUGH A SERVE TO PARTY OF THE SERVE
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THE VERNETTINE	The state of the s
Extra fine with the	I Sandala I I Transporter & Landy
ran - over ave may skel	attoring contention with the tel

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Mr. JAMES McISAAC, M. P. IN BUDGET SPEECH

Following is the Hanzard report of iture for war purposes of \$300,000, the speech of Mr. Jas. McIsaac, M.P. 000. That is quite a formidable array of figures. The Government has to Mr. JAMES McISAAC (King's, P E grapple with this problem and find I); Mr. Speaker, this debate is the some means of meeting these obligating of important that comes before tions. But is this the time for us to most important that comes before tions. But is this the time for us to the policy at any time, and at no depart from the fiscal policy following we may take it for granted of her fiscal policy follows. we may take it for granted, ed by Governments of this country



MR. JAMES MCISAAC, M. P.

nas the importance of the Budget for forty years? Is this an opportune ion, it is to be particularly regretted debate been as great as on the present occasion, for the reason that it is of the revenue which is derived from raised, whether it is East versus Wes a war Budget. We are yet at war, the customs tariff—\$145,000,000 estiIt is true that the fighting has ceased—for the time being at least—but and make a plunge into unknown ada for the Canadians—and from ed—for the time being at least—but the terms of peace have not been signed, peace has not been officially proclaimed. And more than that, our troops have not all been demobilized. The consequence is that a very large amount of money will be required for demobilization and other matters in demobilization and other matters in the time to make such a departure of other matters in the time to are a number of other matters without the East of the East without the East

in view, it is our business to seriously take into account how best the nec- Mr. Speaker, but I hardly feel unequal plement of the West, and the West this brings up at once the question of adjournment of the debate. In this connection it would be

waste of time to discuss theoretical policies—free trade, protection, moderate protection, a lower tariff, and so on. These would be simply shibcoleths. The all-important question s the policy which is best adapted to the conditions of our country at this of Mr. McMaster thereto (resumed was drawn aside, appeared in all if from Monday, June 16.) grandeur of today. If this project cording to our traditions, the east from Monday, June 16.)

the and surest way of raising the proper may necessary to carry on the affirs of the nation.

In the first-place, Sir, if we take making some reference to the state lieve it would have been many long than the first place, sir, if we take making some reference to the state lieve it would have been many long than the first place, sir, if we take making some reference to the state lieve it would have been many long than the first place, sir, if we take making some reference to the state lieve it would have been many long than the first place. according to our traditions, the eas-lest and surest way of raising the

In the first-place, Sir, if we take into account, as has been more than once brought before the House during the debate, our position relative to the protective countries of the world, and especially our position with regard to our neighbour to the south—a highly protected country which has brought its fiscal policy to such a degree of perfection that its industries of our expenditure for the reduction of our expenditure; of our neighbour to the south—a brought its fiscal policy to such a degree of perfection that its industries of our expenditure for the year, there have been brought to their highest would still remain a balance of \$300. have been brought to their highest state of development—we see that were Canada to depart from her protective policy she would be at the merey of this great and powerful neighbour, and it appears to me that I also stated that under all the state of development—we see that would be the war expenditure. I will, in a moment, refer the triple of the state of their goal, to become exceed briefly to the ways and means that neighbour, and it appears to me that I also stated that under all the state of ambition, and it is not un common for the young, when they see obstacles in the way of the extrainment of their goal, to become exceed briefly to the ways and means that neighbour, and it appears to me that I also stated that under all the state. neighbour, and it appears to me that I also stated that, under all the cir- at once swept out of the way.

of this confederated Dom'nion the fiscal policy has been that of protection. And in the change of government, notwithstanding the professions that were made prior to 1896 by our friends opposite that protection should be pulled our root and branch, and the maledictions that they hurled against this fiscal policy, as I frequently heard myself, yet when they assumed power and during all the years they remained in power they carried on the business of the country and some spontaneity, the same enthusian and that is that a great many of those who, enlisted in the West were provinces. Quite a number of the war from a financial viewpoint as Canada showed when she did not hesitate when the tocsing try under practically the same fiscal policy are first the first point of view, he made such the call came to enlist for the war, and I am willing to give all possible praise for what they did the war, and I am willing to give all possible praise for what they did the war, and I am willing to give all possible praise for what they do show the same generosity, the same enthusian and that is due the people of the West and that is that a great many of those who enlisted in the West belonger to other provinces. Quite a number of those who enlisted in the West were prince Edward Islanders. At the same time, I am not attributing that the provinces are the people of the west were prince and the province of the west were prince and the province of the west were provinced that is the people of the west who enlisted in the West were prince and the province of the west were provinced that is the financial who enlisted in the west were prince and the province of the people of the west when they are provinced that is the financial who enlisted in the west were provinced the province of the people of the people of the people of the war from a financial who enlisted in the west were provinced the people of the war from a financial who enlisted the people of the war from a financial wh try under practically the same fiscal policy that was inagurated by Sir policy that was inagurated by Sir John A. McDonald when he established the National Policy. It is true, there have been some minor changes here and there in the way of revisions, but they were infinitesmal. And this is the same policy that has prevailed from that time down to the present session,—the policy of the Laurier tariff of 1907. So that when we are told by our friends on the Opposition side that, a new era must now be brought about, and that protection must not be any longer the policy of this country, surely they can have not the slightest hope that they will be able to persuade the members of this House or the people of this country for the people of this serious and acted so spiending and in the port of the forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity manner never to be forgotten, on the were born in the Western Provinces. However, that is neither here nor there will be vere born in the vere bown in the vere born in the vere bown in the vere bown in the policy that was inagurated by Sir John A. McDonald when he estab-lished the National Policy. It is true, there have been some minor changes

power, and perhaps unreasonable means. They never advance any workable suggestions that might be of assistance to the Government in this trying time, when the country s faced with so many serious and difficult problems. They prefer to alk of the high cost of living, indus al unrest and labour troubles. These lems do, unfortunately, exist, but Opposition offer no solution; uply make the bare statement that oubles are due to our l If that were so, how do ree trade Bribain? They have

eman opposite -would

their conduct in this House, seems to be to handicap the Governmen

by all reasonable means within their

most unfortunate, but history teachus that such conditions follow in itably after every war, and if that se true of other wars, the disturbance slikely to be a hundredfold more pro ounced after incomparably the great est war in all history. It is only a centuating these troubles for home entlemen opposite to make speeche is some of them have done, posihe line of cleavage between the lo r classes of society and the ver wealthy. The effect can only be make those who are not blessed with so great an amount of this world goods look upon those who stru and the cause of all their trouble At this particular time when peop of nervous tension it is our duty o everything we can to bring abou a return to normal conditions. events, we should refrain fro taking any course of action or i ulaing in declarations that can on

aggravate the present feeling of u rest. This is a time when we should unite in assisting the Government to bridge over this period of upheav: until in the course of a year or to normal conditions, let us hope, ma be restored, and we can proceed we did in pre-war times with the nary business of this country. This brings me to another que During this debate and on other occasions the question of East versu West has been discussed, in my opin ion, it is to be particularly regrette

There are a number of other mat-without the East of the East withou ters to which I should like to refer, the West? Is not the East the con to the occasion tonight. I move the the complement of the East? It within the memory of hon. gent Motion agreed to and debate ad- men sitting around me when the Wes On the motion of Sir Thomas White is today, when it was practically un the House adjourned at 11.07 p. m. known and shut off from the rest of the House adjourned at 11.07 p. m. known and shut off from the rest of The House resumed the adjourned Canada to a very great extent. No debate on the motion of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all Canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when all canada to the control of Sir Thomas one would claim that when White (Minister of Finance), that Mr. united on the project of building Speaker do now leave the chair for great railway to open up that cour Ways and Means, and the amendment try that the West, when the curtai

neighbour, and it appears to me that it would be very difficult for us to retain even those industries which we have succeeded in bringing to a certain degree of development, and, in some cases, to the very highest perfection.

Mr. PROULX: The hon, member speaks of protection. Is he in favor of protected or free potatoes for Prince Edward Island?

Mr McISAAC: Potatoes are free Mr, Speaker, not only is this, to which it have referred, the best fiscal policy for our country, but it is the fiscal policy under which we have carried on our public business for forty years —during almost the whole history of this confederated Dominion the fiscal policy has been that of protect.

she did not hesitate when the tocsin of war was sounded, but went forward and acted so splendidly and in a manner never to be forgotten, on the battlefield. The same generosity

have not the slightest bone that they will be able to persuade the members of this House of the people of this country to take them seriously.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in view of these faces it is our futly to stand by that which will; afford the Government the west and surest means of securing the noney necessary to perform their regrets, cobligations. We have been fold by the Finance Minister, of the amount of our national debt, of the amount of our national debt, of the amount of our national debt, of the war long single for the provenue is summed up, and we find their eville be quite a difference between the revenue and the expenditure. We shall have, according to the first single for the first single for the provenue of the provenue of the first single for the provenue of the first single for the provenue of the first single for the provenue of the provenue of the first single for the provenue of t

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wind, heartburn, water brash, billiousness, etc.

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cessary to meet this great deficit? already stated, there will be a tus between ordinary revenue and der to provide for this deficit, it is ended to borrow the money in one ay or another and probably largely means of national loans, at least, me of it will be borrowed in that On this point I wish to make remark. Prior to the war no Dominion. When the first dotic, or national loan, was issued, s quite possible that there were me misgivings as to what might be success of that venture. But in his, as in every other effort put orth in connection with the war, anada rose equal and superior to he occasion. The loans thus far loated in Canada were subscribed vith great facility and generosity, so nuch so that in every case they were onsiderably over subscribed. That oos to pove that not only in war is anada great, but that Canada is reat in peace and in here ability to lance her own burden of dept. have to borrow—is it not best to errow from amongst ourselves, that lace in the hands of the Government rom our own people? The people brough the Government to carry on omes back to them, in due time the crincipal, and principal and interest emain in the country. In that way he country is not denuded of this noney; it is not made so much poorr, as it would be were these finan-ial transactions carried on outside

In this connection I can scarcely efrain from animadverting briefly on remark made by my hon. friend rom Red Deer (Mr. Clark) when adressing the House a few days ago. le advised the Government to stop ose, would be glad to stop borrowing vere they able otherwise to meet their bligations, but if they have to borow at all is it not much better to orrow in our own country and from urselevs than to go abroad and ne otiate with those outside of Canada who then will be the beneficiaries, ather than oursives? Following this p, I would say that in Great Britain, there the system of government and he fical policy presently existing are lear to the hon, member for Red beer, they are constantly borrowing ioney for their public expenditure.

Are they not at present negotiating normous loans? Well, if it is a good aing for that country and for that overnment which, in his opinion, s an ideal one, surely it cannot be ad for Canada to follow such an xample. I have heard it said that he national debt of Great Britain vas one of the greatest elements of could scarcely understand such an ssertion, but its soundness is estabshed upon inquiry, when it is apparnt that the money raised is simply anded by the people to the Governdent and then goes back to the peo-le again, and that it circulates hroughout the country, amongst hose who have contributed it. Now such a policy is good for the Mothrland, I can scarcely bring myself o believe that a similar policy is bad or Canada. I have already said that he Government is confronted by ser-ous problems. A considerable amount f unrest exists throughout the counry and large amounts of money have o be raised for various purposes. Vevertheless, I think we can be assured that all the problems which onfront the Government can be solv-d, that all the difficulties which face nancial obligations can be well and easonably met, when we consider he almost limitless resources of our ountry and the energy, enthusiasm, nd patriotism of our people. In my pinion this is the time, above all, when east and west should stand united then all sections of the country and all our people, whatever views they any entertain, should work harmonously together to bring about that which we all earnestly desire, the uccess of Canada, and all lend our issistance so that our country may be firmly and solidly advanced on the eath leading to that proud position which she is destined to occupy in the galaxy of nations.

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