

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The real business of the present parliamentary session commenced on Monday, March 1st. As is the usual manner of proceeding, the address in reply to the speech from the throne was the first matter to engage the attention of the members of the House of Commons. Consequently, after the usual routine proceedings, the question was taken up on Monday as above stated. The mover of the address was Mr. Cronyn, member for London, Ont. and the seconder Mr. McGregor of Pictou, N. S. Mr. Cronyn is a literary man, of excellent tastes, and in his address in moving the adoption of the resolution, made a most favorable impression. His speech, indeed, was in a great measure a literary gem. The mover and seconder of this address, from session to session, are breaking new ground and have a free hand to present their own ideas of what they deem best in the interest of the country. Not infrequently ideas are presented somewhat out of the usual routine of government speakers. Mr. Cronyn presented several ideas which have not been part of the government programme up to the present, but which are doubtless most worthy of adoption, and possibly to some extent incorporated by the government from time to time in its scheme of conducting the public business. Mr. McGregor, who makes no pretensions to be an orator, and who hitherto had not taken any very large part in the debates of the House, delivered a very comprehensive address, dealing with many features of the public business of the country, and showing what marvellous things had been done by the present government since their assumption of office. He paid a high tribute to the great statesmanlike qualities of the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, and expressed the deepest regret that, owing to his devotion to duty, he was obliged to withdraw for a period from active participation in the public business of Canada. Both addresses were very well received by the House, and much esteemed by those present who had the privilege of listening to them.

In accordance with the usual custom, the leader of the opposition, Mr. W. L. McKenzie King, followed the mover and seconder of the address. He delivered a speech of considerable length which, from a political point of view, might be regarded as a somewhat vigorous attack upon the administration. He exhibited himself as a pessimist, so far as could be regarded from his expression of opinion. He was dissatisfied with the speech from the throne, and dissatisfied with everything the government had done, but while he was universal in his criticism of the policies and conduct of public business of the government, he was absolutely non-committal as to any policy which his party would be disposed to adopt in carrying on the business of the country, should the misfortune at any time occur that they come into power. After speaking in a pessimistic mood for nearly two hours, he wound up by moving an amendment to the effect that the Governor General should be asked to

dissolve Parliament and call an election for a new House. It is possibly nothing extraordinary for a leader of the opposition to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, but ordinarily, such an amendment is founded ostensibly at least, on some question of public policy, but in this case, the one reason that the leader of the opposition presented such a proceeding was, as Dr. Clark subsequently said, "presumably," and in the absence of the Prime Minister, unfortunately through illness. It seemed the most ridiculous position for a leader of a party to take to ask for a dissolution of Parliament, without furnishing any real substantial reason which might be construed to having some shadow of meaning relating to public policy. Throughout his speech, the leader of the opposition exhibited a degree of windiness and inaccurate information regarding the public business of the country. He seems to have received the most of his inspirations through sensational headlines in newspapers and to have furnished the balance by drawing upon a lively imagination. His attitude and his manner of expressing his ideas regarding the business of the country indicate nothing more than a desire for an election by any possible means that this might be brought about. But although this might appear on the surface, there is not wanting ample evidence that the leader of the opposition, and by far the greater number of those who support him, do not by any means desire a general election, but he very well knew that his amendment would be defeated, and he would have the more or less empty glory of having made the demand for such an event. There was nothing in the conduct or expression of the leader of the opposition or in the attitude he assumed in the debate on the address to give very much comfort to the opposition forces in the House of Commons.

Following the usual order, the leader of the House, Right Hon. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, continued the debate after the leader of the opposition had finished. The veteran statesman, whose marvellous ability and oratorical powers are well known, not only throughout Canada, but all over the Empire, is still by long odds the foremost Parliamentary debater in the Canadian House of Commons. He certainly is the Nestor of Canadian statesmen, and in his address on this occasion, he manifested all the ability, the brilliancy and the quickness of comprehension that has characterized him throughout his long parliamentary career. He exhibited that same wealth of vocabulary, that same polish of diction, and that same fluency of speech that has made him easily the foremost orator of our day in public life, not only in Canada, but possibly in the Empire. It did not take him very long to demolish the fragile structure erected by the leader of the opposition, with merciless logic and keen reasoning. He tore to shreds the unsubstantial verbal structure that labored to erect. The Acting Prime Minister took up the debate when the House resumed its sitting at eight o'clock in the evening, and spoke for almost two hours. Needless to say that the House and the packed galleries were admirably entertained during his remarkable discourse. The leader of the opposition in the course of his remarks was by no means as generous in his attitude towards the leader of the Government's unfortunate absence in consequence of impaired health, brought about by his unremitting and earnest unwavering devotion to the business of Canada in the most difficult time of her history. One of the noblest passages in

Sir George Foster's splendid address was in reply to Mr. King's rather ungenerous criticism of the Prime Minister's absence. He told of the toil and cares and burdens of public men and no words we are able to apply could present our readers with as ample an appreciation of this splendid passage in a great address as the words of Sir George himself. Therefore we herewith present this paragraph of his address in full:

"But my hon. friend goes on to develop his thesis by saying that the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) should be in his place, and his argument, if it meant anything, was: No matter what are the conditions; no matter what the state of his health, you are not doing your duty to Parliament unless you have your Prime Minister in his seat now and constantly during the session. I do not think that the good sense of the House or of the country will march easily with my hon. friend's opinion in that respect. I have alluded once before somewhere to the pathetic side of the life and work of a Prime Minister of this Dominion; for it has its pathetic side. My hon. friend is young and strong, and the future is before him. If he gets out from the free and light atmosphere of criticism and assumes the burdens of the office of Prime Minister of this country, he will find that they are nerve-racking and body-racking; that morally, mentally and physically there is a strain upon the man who holds that office, all of which call for sympathy rather than criticism when the strain proves to be too great to bear. And if that is true in normal times, when we have storms and ebullitions only under shelter of the wings of peace, what must be involved in these duties in times such as we have lately gone through, when the war winds blow, when currents and counter-currents come alternately; when immense responsibilities must be assumed and quick decisions made?—What the duties of the Prime Minister must be under these conditions I know, because I have sat by and have seen. I tell you that in my heart of hearts, as in the heart of hearts of all of us there will be a spot free from censure, free from criticism, free from stern rebuke—a spot in which is generated human nature's just recognition of merit and of toil. This is say of what must fairly be our attitude with regard to the Prime Minister. We have not failed to recognize the responsibilities devolving upon the leader of the Opposition in time of peace or in time of war. He also is a brain-racking and a body-racking office, and my sympathies went out to the old chief who led the battalions of hon. gentlemen opposite for so many years, when in his advancing years I noted how the sense of the responsibilities and of the burdens which he had to bear grew upon him. I know that in his mind and in his heart there were struggles of statesmanship but little known to those who could see only what was apparent from the outside."

The debate went on from day to day, and as is nearly sure to be the case, in many parts was very common-place, but here and there there were some excellent addresses. One of the best was that delivered by Hon. Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior. Mr. Meighen did not evidently intend to participate in this discussion, but some words dropped by Mr. Crerar, formerly a member of the Government, assailing the position taken by Mr. Meighen in some public address during the recess, brought the Minister of the Interior to his feet. Although without any preparation, his address was a masterly and comprehensive deliverance, which fully vindicated his position and turned the attitude of Mr. Crerar into ridicule. He defended his position with his usual merciless logic and unanswerable reasoning. When he had finished his comprehensive address there was very little left of the attack made upon him by Mr. Crerar. Another outstanding and splendid contribution to the debate was made by Sir Thomas White. Sir Thomas, who, as all know, is a master of finance, dealt with the financial side of Canada's business during the war and since the war, and cleared up the numerous mis-

understandings that have been from time to time forced upon the people by those desirous of injuring the Government. In a speech of almost two hours he certainly left little that he did not allude to so far as the public business and the financial transactions of Canada are concerned. It was certainly a splendid effort, and went far, we must feel sure, to clear up the numerous misapprehensions that may have crept into the minds of some people in consequence of the unremitting attempts to lead the public astray. After Sir Thomas' masterly pronouncement, it appeared there was not left very much to be said regarding the fiscal policy and general administration methods of the Government.

As might be expected, from the conduct of certain members during the past session, a species of third party is established in the House of Commons. In the Museum, where the sessions had been held for two or three years, there was a certain section of cross benches, and those who are not supporters of the government, politically speaking, were neither fish nor flesh, took their places. In the new house there are no actual cross benches, but at the extreme rear of the seats on Mr. Speaker's left, where the opposition members take their place, there is a little section of seats that have been appropriated by the members of the agrarian party. They are not satisfied with this name, and they have christened themselves the National progressive party. They number 11 or 12 all told. Mr. Crerar, former Minister of Agriculture, is the leader of this group, and Mr. Levi Thompson, member for Que Appelle, is the official whip of the new party. Dr. Clark, member for Red Deer, who, since his advent to the Canadian Parliament, has been everything by turns, and nothing long, is the first lieutenant of this aggregation. He it is who announced to Parliament that new high sounding title of those who occupy this corner in the new House of Commons. They have all announced that they will support the leader of the opposition in the amendment he has presented to the address in answer to the speech, but although they have so declared themselves, there is evidently not wanting in the minds of some of them at least, some perturbation to the consistency of taking such a position yet, it appears they are determined to vote against the government. Possibly these new comers, call themselves by whatever name they may, turn out oppositionists, as almost all little parties of this kind do, and eventually become clear-cut grites. Since the debate commenced, this new party has had one addition, who up to that time had sat on the Government side, although it seems that he had perhaps once or twice voted against the Government. The new recruit of the new party is Major Andrews of Winnipeg. He is a little man who has rendered good service in the army, and is a great military enthusiast. He made a brief speech, expressing his dissatisfaction, although there did not seem to be any particular point in his declaration of dissatisfaction, but he seemed uneasy. At the same time he declared that "he did not like that sort of thing." Anyway he has gone over; whether he will become a full-fledged member of Mr. Crerar's party or not remains to be seen. He may continue to be the fourth party in Parliament. He may perhaps think that he is quite able to conduct a party of his own, that he will be not only the leader of the party but the caucus with himself whenever he thinks proper, and that he will be sure always to have himself vote with himself on any division that may take place in the House.

Five Killed, Four Injured
 Five men were killed, four were severely injured and several suffered from lesser injuries in a head on collision on the 15th inst. at Bellows Falls, between the Boston and Montreal express and a way freight on the Rutland Railway. The dead are the engineers and one fireman and two brakemen. So far as is known no passengers were injured.

Important Notice!

Department of Finance  Dominion of Canada

Your Income Tax Return Should be Filed at Once!!

All persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on Income, as follows:

Every unmarried person or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year, 1919, received or earned \$1,000 or more.

CLASS 1
Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 31st of March, 1920.
Trustees, executors, administrators, agents and assignees must use Form T 3.
Employers making a return of the names and amounts paid to all directors, officials, agents or other employees must use Form T 4.
Corporations and Joint Stock Companies making a return of all dividends and bonuses paid to shareholders and members during 1919, must use Form T 5.
NOTE—Individuals occupying partnership must file returns in their individual capacity on Form T 1 or T 1 A.

CLASS 2
Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.
All individuals other than farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1.
Farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1 A.
Corporations and Joint Stock Companies must use Form T 2.

PENALTY
Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.
Any person, whether taxable or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information, duly required according to the provisions of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of \$100.00 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

Time Limit
All persons in Class 1, as shown herein, must file on or before the 31st of March, 1920.
All persons in Class 2, as shown herein, must file on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

General Instructions
Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation, or from Postmasters.
Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.
Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.
Make your returns promptly, and avoid penalties.

Every corporation and joint stock company, whose profits exceeded \$2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

CLASS 2
Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.
All individuals other than farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1.
Farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1 A.
Corporations and Joint Stock Companies must use Form T 2.

PENALTY
Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.
Any person, whether taxable or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information, duly required according to the provisions of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of \$100.00 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

Address of Inspector of Taxation for this District:
 HALIFAX, N.S.
 R. W. BREADNER, Commissioner of Taxation.

Dominion of Canada
 PROVINCE OF
Prince Edward Island
 In the Probate Court, 10th
 George V., A. D. 1920,
 In Re Estate of Allan L. McDonald, late of Souris, in King's County, in the said Province, Merchant, deceased, testate.
 By His Honour Eneas A. Macdonald, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c.
 To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or any Constable or literate person within said County.
GREETING:
 WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Arthur P. McQuaid, of Souris aforesaid, Executor of the last will and testament of the said Allan L. McDonald, deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of March next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forth with published in some newspaper published in Prince Edward Island once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forth with posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, in King's County, in front of the County Court House in Souris, and in the hall of the Post Office in Souris aforesaid, and that a true copy of this Citation be sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, and with additional postage prepaid for acknowledgment of receipt, addressed to the sons of the said deceased, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.
 Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L. S.] this Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1920, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign.
 (Sgd.)
 ENEAS A. MACDONALD,
 Judge of Probate.
 Feb. 25, 1920—4i
 J. C. McLeod | W. K. Bentley, K.C.
McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors
MONEY TO LOAN
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 Schumacker Feed, Hay
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We want 50 Carloads of good
BALED HAY.
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 We want Fifty Thousand
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 Write us for prices. State
 quantity for sale.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd of April, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, as required times per week, on the route, Cardigan and Railway Station, from the 1st July next.
 Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be obtained at the Post Office of Cardigan, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
 JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1920.
 Feb. 18, 1920—3i

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. D. STEWART
 Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
 OFFICE:
NEWSBOM BLOCK
 Charlottetown
 Branch Office, Georgetown.

McLean & McKinnon
 Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
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 Legislative Assembly.
 Prince Edward Island.
 Rules Relating to Private Bills.
 36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.
 37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.
 38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.
 39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.
 40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.
 41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.
 H. E. DAWSON,
 Clerk Legislative Assembly.