

At The Federal Capital

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At The Federal Capital

The outstanding questions of importance that came up for consideration in the House of Commons during the week ending March 27th, were the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the new Dominion Franchise Act. The question of the Canadian Merchant Marine was introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday the 23rd, on the motion to go into committee of supplies to appropriate \$20,000,000 for the completion of the contracts entered into by the Government, through the Minister of Marine, on their programme of shipbuilding. Presenting the question to the House, the Minister of Marine was able to show that the Government had been most successful in carrying out their plans in this connection. The decision of the Government to build a merchant marine fleet to connect with the National Railway System of Canada, so as to carry on our export and import trade, was arrived at during the year 1918, before the close of the war. As all understand, it was very difficult to secure ships of any kind to carry on the business of the country. The absolute need of ships to do Canada's business so impressed the Government that they decided there was no other alternative than to build ships of their own. This was a very serious undertaking from many points of view. In the first place, the Government of Canada had not been previously engaged in the building of steel ships, and the greatest possible consideration was necessary in order that the venture might prove a success.

One of the greatest difficulties at the beginning of the enterprise was the procuring of steel plates. There was no such plates made in Canada, and the Minister of Marine was obliged to arrange for the supplying of them with concerns in the United States. This did not turn out to be at all satisfactory. In the first place, the plates cost a great deal more than it seemed they could be provided for. We ourselves the facilities for so doing, and moreover the building operations of the ships were held up by long delays in receiving supplies of plates sufficient to carry on the work. This was a most serious handicap, and the Minister, with the concurrence of the Government, determined that a new departure should be taken. The consequence was that he was able to arrange for a steel plate mill at Sydney, C. B., from which an abundant supply of excellent plates were secured, at a cost very much less than he had been paying for the same materials in the United States. This phase of the enterprise is excellent in every possible sense, and now, at this stage of the proceedings, the Minister could at any time sell his plate mill at a profit of a million dollars. More than that, just recently a request came from the mother country for the supply of 200,000 tons of steel plates for ships built in Great Britain. This contract the mill was obliged to refuse in consequence of the multiplicity of orders already on hand. The Minister was able to show the House that the enterprise of steel shipbuilding by the Government for the establishing of a

Canadian merchant marine was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The number of large ocean-going steel steamships to be completed under the present programme is 24, and of this 19 are already on the sea carrying freight to all portions of the globe.

It certainly is something that we may well be proud of, from a national point of view, that these ships connecting with the terminals of our national railways on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the seven seas, and that wherever seen their identity as Canadian ships is at once determined, as every one of them has the word "Canadian" as the first in her title. Thus, for instance, "Canadian Voyager" is emblazoned in large letters on one of her ships, and "Canadian" on another, and so on, so that every one of them has the word "Canadian" in its title, and in the different parts of the world they fly the white Canadian ensign with the beaver depicted in one corner. It will thus be seen that these ships are from every point of view distinctly Canadian, and convey to whoever sees them the idea that here is represented the ideals and progressiveness of the great Canadian nation. These are things that certainly should be most satisfactory to all patriotic Canadians. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the whole of the Minister's presentation was the fact that up to the 31st December, 1919, the 19 ships of the Canadian Merchant Marine that had been operating, although some of them were afloat less than a year, had not only paid their way, but had left a handsome surplus over and above all expenses. The sum of \$1,400,000 was left after meeting all ordinary expenses to be applied in the first place to pay 5½ per cent interest on their cost, an equal amount for depreciation, and nearly \$500,000 more put to rest account. Surely this is a most satisfactory showing, and one would think that under all these circumstances there would not be a murmur of dissent in the House of Commons regarding the providing of the money to complete the programme. Not so, however; a few members of the opposition, themselves interested in shipping, allowed their selfish motives to predominate over any feeling of pride or patriotism in the success of a Canadian National Mercantile and Marine. It is unnecessary to discuss the attitude assumed by these gentlemen. It was so supremely selfish and contemptible that it was not worthy of notice. The appropriation passed and the Government will now be able to finish up this programme of building their great Merchant Marine Fleet.

As stated in the beginning, the second important question presented to the House during the week ending March 27th, was the new Dominion Franchise Bill. This, as all readily understand, was looked forward to with a very great amount of interest, and all manner of conjectures were indulged in as to what manner of Act it should be, but after the bill was presented to the House and received its first reading, it seemed from a casual perusal to be most comprehensive and reasonable in almost every respect. The second reading of the bill was an event of the greatest possible interest and aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the House of Commons. The motion for the second reading was made by the Minister in charge of the bill, the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor General, and his speech on the occasion was one of the most splendid deliveries that the House of Commons has heard for many a day. Mr. Guthrie had many advantages

as he held the House, and his first place he is a man of great stature, splendid personal appearance, with a strong resonant voice, which was easily heard in every portion of the chamber. His vocabulary is abundant and polished, and his delivery is free and unhesitating. It was indeed an occasion long to be remembered, and his speech made a deep impression on the House. It was listened to with perfect attention, everyone anxious to catch every syllable that fell from his lips. Mr. Guthrie has been a good while in Parliament and was formerly a Liberal. He was one of those who joined Sir Robert Borden in 1917 to carry on the great work that then confronted the nation, and his review of the question of Dominion Franchise, from the days of Confederation was interesting in the highest degree. He passed in review the first Franchise Legislation introduced in the House of Commons immediately after Confederation, then the different parties that were formed from time to time, 1885, 1898 and 1908. The discussions and the attitude assumed by the respective parties in Parliament on these different occasions were graphically described and were of the most intense interest. He referred to the intellectual giants of the days past from 1885 when the fight was between Sir John A. Macdonald, then Prime Minister, and Mr. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition. The Hon. Minister, passing down along from one franchise bill to another, unfolded to the House in a most interesting manner the changes of attitude that had been assumed, particularly by the Liberal party, who were and are the advocates of the Provincial Franchise for Dominion purposes, according as the Provincial Governments were Liberal or Conservative. When all, or nearly all, the Provincial Governments were Liberal, the Federal Liberal Governments found no difficulty at all in advocating Provincial Lists for Dominion Elections, but after three or four Provinces of Canada had elected Conservative Provincial Legislatures, a very great change came over the spirit of the dreams of the Liberal stalwarts. They had recourse to all manner of subterfuges to prevent the Conservative Governments of the Provinces from employing their lists for Dominion election purposes, while at the same time hypocritically making a pretence of constantly adhering to their principle of Provincial Lists. This phase of the Minister's presentation was beyond description, not only highly interesting, but extremely amusing. He himself had participated in these political tricks, as a supporter of the Liberal Government in the House of Commons; therefore he spoke with all possible knowledge and authority on these fine points in political legerdemain.

A most pathetic portion of the Minister's address was his reference to the old guard, so to speak, who had participated in the parliamentary struggles from 1885 right down along to the present day. When enumerating the names of some of the outstanding Canadian statesmen who took a leading part in these great discussions, he made the statement, amid the profound silence of the House, that only two were now alive, and these were the present Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Louis Davies, and the Right Hon. Sir George Foster, who was now Acting Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons. It has been said that this statement was received with a hush and a profound silence, but once the name of Sir George Foster was mentioned the spell was broken, and a thunder of applause greeted the veteran statesman, who was in his place

as a member of the House, and Mr. Guthrie. This was a memorable circumstance and served to add another most interesting feature to the Minister's discourse. For nearly two hours Mr. Guthrie entertained the House of Commons in a way that is very rare indeed. It was a memorable day, a memorable discourse, and the occasion contributed in a large measure to place Mr. Guthrie on a very high pedestal in the galaxy of Canadian statesmen.

After a speech by the Leader of the Opposition and two or three brief discussions the motion carried for the second reading, and the House went into committee on the Bill. Some progress in the committee stage was made on the Bill on Thursday, and it now stands over for further consideration until after the Easter holidays. Altogether the week in Parliament was in many ways memorable and will have a large place in the history of Canadian Parliamentary proceedings.

SPEECH

On the Resolution in favor of standardization and grading of Canada's Butter and Cheese for export, moved in the House of Commons on Monday, March 22nd, by Mr. John W. Edwards, member for Frontenac, Ont.

(Hansard, March 22, 1920.)
 Mr. JAMES McISAAC (King's, P.E.I.): I did not intend to participate in the discussion of this important question, but the admirable manner in which the motion has been presented by the hon. member for Frontenac (Mr. Edwards) has aroused in me, as I am sure it must have aroused in others, a very great interest in the subject. The hon. member has given to the House an amount of statistical information so extensive and valuable that it seems to me that it is of the greatest importance that it should be placed on the record of the proceedings. I was also impelled to rise to my feet in consideration of the statement which the hon. member made in the course of his remarks that the province from which I come—Prince Edward Island—was a very close second to the great province of Ontario in the perfection of cheese manufacture. It was a matter of gratification and pride to me to hear the hon. member say that the cheese of Prince Edward Island graded ninety per cent or a little over, and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to that hon. gentleman and, at the same time, of putting on the record of this Parliament an expression of great gratification at the fact that the smallest province of Confederation stands next to the greatest province, or at least one of the greatest provinces, in the matter of cheese-making. However, in regard to the hon. member's references to oleomargarine, I do not think I can agree with him. I do not know that I have ever tasted oleomargarine, or at least, if I have, I must have done so unwittingly. It is said that this substance can be made to look so much like butter and by means of flavoring to taste almost like it that it is sometimes difficult to discover the difference. I do not know much about its manufacture, but I would say that, when the prices of all commodities are so exceedingly high, it would be hardly fair to prevent the poorer classes of people who might not be able to supply themselves with butter, from obtaining a substitute which is reputed to be perfectly good. I am informed that, properly manufactured, there is nothing deleterious or injurious in the elements that enter into oleomargarine, and for that reason I think that, for the time being at least, those who cannot afford butter might be permitted to buy this substitute. As has been remarked, it would scarcely have any material effect upon the price of butter in the market, especially at the present time, and it has been shown that even formerly, when it was probably manufactured to a greater degree than it is now and prices were not so high, it was not known materially to affect the price of butter in the open market. I was very much pleased with the statement of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Tormie) that it was the intention of the Government to take proper steps in the matter of inspection, and in every other

way to guard the purity and good condition of our butter and cheese intended for export, not only at the port of shipment but in transit, so that these products would be carefully looked after until by the officers and employees of the department they were absolutely on the market. That seems to me to give us a safe guarantee that this matter will be zealously looked after. As the Minister remarked it will take some little to bring this system to the greatest degree of perfection, but it is certain that everything that can possibly be done to safeguard the interests of our butter and cheese producers will be done. Before I take my seat I desire to say one word more. The debate was undoubtedly on a high level and was moderate in every way, and free from anything partisan, until the hon. member for Chateaugay-Huntingdon (Mr. Robb) rose to speak. I regret to say, however, that he was unable to let the occasion pass without introducing a partisan spirit. He threw the virus of party bias into the debate in order, I presume, to have a crack at the Government. It seemed to me that his endeavor to connect the present subject with the Wheat Board and milling and other things was very far-fetched, and the hon. gentleman must have had considerable difficulty in bringing his remarks on those matters to bear upon the subject under discussion. I would not be so ungenerous as to suggest that there might be some thing other than the public good, perhaps a mere personal motive, that impelled the hon. member to wander so far afield, but I do think he could with great propriety have confined his remarks more strictly to the question before the House. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me once again express my gratification at the statement which fell from the lips of the hon. member for Frontenac, that the province from which I have the honor to come has taken such a high place in the cheese manufacturing of Canada.

IN CHANCERY

Before the Vice-Chancellor.
 No. C. 1400.
 Hugh McIsaac, Jr., Complainant
 AND
 Margaret E. McKinnon } Defendants
 Mary McIsaac & others }
 Pursuant to a Decreeal Order made in the above cause on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1920, by His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, I will ask up and sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, All that tract of land situate at Goose River, Township Number Forty-two in King's County, bounded as follows:—Commencing on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the Northwest angle of land formerly in possession of Michael McDonald, now in possession of Eneas McDonald, and running thence South three degrees and forty-five minutes East one hundred chains, thence South eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes West five chains, thence North three degrees and forty-five minutes West one hundred chains to the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence Eastwardly along said shore five chains to the place of commencement, containing Fifty acres of land, a little more or less. The lands will be sold free from incumbrances. The Sale will be confirmed by the Court of Chancery without expense to the purchaser.
 CONDITIONS AT SALE.
 And I do hereby give Public Notice to all creditors of the late Hugh McIsaac, Senior, or parties claiming any interest in the Estate to come in before me, at the "Bayview" Hotel, St. Peters, on the said Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1920, at the hour of nine o'clock, a. m., and prove their claims, otherwise to be excluded from any benefit of the said Order, and be barred from and against any claim against the Estate in the administration thereof.
 Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1920.
 A. B. WARBURTON,
 Master in Chancery.
 A. F. McQUAID, Esq.,
 Solicitor.
 April 7, 1920—41
 D. C. McLeod | W. K. Bentley, K.C.
 McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and
 Solicitors
 MONEY TO LOAN
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Do not forget
 to file your

Income Tax Return

on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

Dominion of Canada
 Department of Finance



ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. 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.
2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded \$2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

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 1A.

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 provision of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of \$100 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.

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.

Address INSPECTOR OF TAXATION,
 HALIFAX, N.S.

R. W. BREADNER,
 Commissioner of Taxation.

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\$1.98
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MONEY TO LOAN.

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 proceeding 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.