

The Herald

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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Sir Robert in Manchester

Premier Sir Robert Borden was given the freedom of the city of Manchester on Saturday last. In his speech of acceptance he predicted that after the war German industries would be supported and developed by the most thorough and powerful organization ever known. He said that if military authority remained in control, the possessions and integrity of the British Empire would not remain unchallenged for long. Referring to the entrance of the United States into the war he said: "The great kindred nation adjoining the Dominion from which I come has been impelled by the relentless and overbearing arrogance and aggression of Germany to take up arms in the common cause of liberty and humanity. From the very foundation of the Republic the traditions of the American policy have been consistently opposed to intervention in any European war. They would never have committed this fateful step save for the overmastering cause of honor and right. Our neighbors are peace-loving people as we are, but those who imagine they are more greatly influenced by material considerations than other nations fail to realize or comprehend the true spirit of the people of the United States. Their astonishing progress and industry and their capacity in affairs may have led to a false conception, of them and their ideals on our part and possibly they have the same misconception with regard to us and our ideals."

Provincial Legislature

The House met, after the week end recess, at 7.45 p. m. Tuesday April 17th. After the usual routine, a couple of petitions were presented and bills founded on them, introduced and read a first time. Several questions were then asked and most of them answered. When the orders of the day were called, Mr. Johnston rose to a question of privilege relative to something that had appeared in the Guardian. The Appropriation Act 1917 was now read a second time and committed to committee of the whole. Mr. Paton in the chair. After considerable inadvertent manoeuvring by some members of the Opposition the bill was reported and ordered to a third reading. The act for the appointment of a commission for the better enforcement of the laws relating to prohibition was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole. Much discussion ensued, participated in by the Premier, Mr. Bell, Hon. M. McKinnon, Mr. Lea, Mr. Paton and others. Progress was reported at 1 a. m. and the House adjourned.

The House met at 11.30 on Wednesday 18th. After the usual routine, and the advancing of a bill or two from stage to stage, committee was resumed on the bill to incorporate the town of Montague, Dr. A. A. McDonald in the chair. House took recess at 1 o'clock.

It was 3.30 when the House resumed in the afternoon. The bill incorporating St. Dunstan's University was put through committee, reported and held for a third reading. The bill regarding the probate of wills was also put through the committee stage. The committee stage was then resumed

on the bill to incorporate the town of Montague. House took recess at 6 o'clock.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when the House reassembled in the evening. On the motion of Mr. Bell that the bill to amend the Act incorporating the town of Kensington be read a third time, Hon. Mr. Kennedy moved in amendment that the bill be read a third time this day six months. The amendment carried on division 13 to 5. Committee was immediately resumed on the bill to incorporate the Town of Montague. Progress was reported at 10.25. The House then resumed committee on the bill relative to the better enforcement of the Prohibition law. Dr. A. A. McDonald in the chair. At 12.25 the bill was reported, and the House adjourned.

It was 12 o'clock noon when the House met on Thursday. After the usual routine Mr. George E. Hughes rose to a question of privilege. He took exception to something which appeared in the Guardian relative to the enquiry into his charges against Falconwood Infirmary. Premier Mathieson gave Mr. Hughes a sever castigation in this connection. The discussion continued till recess at 1 o'clock.

It was about 4 o'clock when the House reassembled. The bill relating to the Probate Court was read a third time and passed. On the motion for third reading of the bill providing for the appointment of Probation Commissioners, the Opposition asked for a division and the House divided on the motion, the vote standing 14 to 12 in favor of the Government.

The House met at 12 o'clock on Friday 20th. The usual routine having been disposed of, some bills were advanced a stage. Dr. A. A. McDonald introduced "an act in relation to the Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles and the use of Public Highways by such Vehicles" 111 Geo. V. Cap. 7. A resolution relative to the protection and encouragement of Beaver culture was introduced and referred to the Development commission. Recess was taken at 1 o'clock.

House reassembled at 4 o'clock and the committee for further consideration of the Bill relative to Stipendiary Magistrates. The bill was reported with amendments. House again went into committee to consider the bill incorporating the Egg and Poultry Association, Mr. H. D. McLean in the chair. The bill was reported. The House again resolved itself into committee to further consider the bill to incorporate the Town of Montague. Progress was reported. A report received from the chairman of the private bills committee was received and read.

Premier Mathieson stated that he wished to refer to an article in the Patriot of that date. The article referred to a bill amending the incorporation act of the Town of Kensington, which had been given the six months hoist on Wednesday evening on the motion of Hon. Murdoch Kennedy. The Patriot imputed personal motives to Mr. Kennedy. The Premier pointed out in vigorous and emphatic language, the false and misleading character of the Patriot's article. He showed that Mr. Kennedy had killed the bill in consequence of a largely signed petition from the principal citizens and property holders of Kensington. The Premier read the petition setting forth the reasons for defeating the bill. The Premier described the Patriot's article as a libelous untrue and disgraceful. Hon. Mr. Kennedy followed and pointed out that he had been informed that some of the leading citizens of Kensington had told him the Leader of the Opposition

had undertaken to railroad this bill through the Legislature without consulting those most interested. He said he did not own five cents worth of real property at Kensington. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The House met Saturday at 11.15. After the usual routine and before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Mr. McKinnon rose to a question of privilege, relative to a report which appeared in the Patriot newspaper. He took exception to it as a false and misleading report of statements made by him during a speech in the House. He severely admonished upon the conduct of the Patriot in its manner of reporting the Legislative proceedings. Several bills were advanced from stage to stage. Hon. Premier Mathieson stated just before adjournment that he intended going overseas shortly after prorogation to visit our Island soldiers at the front. He said that all the Provinces except our own had already sent official representatives to the battle fields, to encourage and commend our boys at the front, and it seemed quite proper that the Island Province should also do so.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Ont., April 19—Those who have become convinced that the "fat is on the fire" and that we are to have a spectacular political battle in the House of Commons as a preliminary to a general election in the near future, appeared to have some ground for their beliefs when the house re-opened this afternoon. The opposition, for no apparent reason except mere opposition, refused to agree to two government motions, the passing of which would not possibly hurt anybody. One of these was by Hon. Frank Cochrane to straighten out the tangle regarding the committee appointed to prepare the bill of railway consolidation. That committee met during the recess but was unable to organize for two reasons, one that a rule of the house forbade special committees of over fifteen members—this one had twenty-six—and the other that no quorum could be got. So today Mr. Cochrane moved the suspension of the awkward rule and the reduction of the quorum to nine. The second motion objected to was by Sir George Eyster to enable the fifth anniversary of confederation to meet jointly. These harmless motions were objected to and the speaker pointed out, the house had to pass them unanimously before they could be operative. They were therefore allowed to stand. However, there was no ostensible reason for holding up the business; certainly none was given and the impression has been given that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has begun to fight.

Ottawa, April 20—According to a return tabled in the Commons today 27 members of parliament are either serving now or have served with the expeditionary forces in the present war. Twenty-two of them, including Lieut. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, are put down as having served overseas, and thirteen of the 22 have returned to Canada. One member, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, fell in action. Eight members of parliament, not counting Hon. Dr. Beland, are still overseas. According to the return, 25 of the members put down as not accepting either pay or separation allowance, being Sir Sam Hughes and Lieut. W. F. Carroll. Nine of the members have been in receipt of separation allowances, and thirteen are still in receipt of pay.

Ottawa, April 20—Before any progress was made with individual items of supply this afternoon the Liberals opened a general discussion of the changes made by order-in-council in the procedure of appointments to the civil service. Hon. Charles Murphy used the term "revolutionary" in referring to them and laid emphasis upon the fact that appointments could now be

made without reference to the civil service commission and without regard to age. The minimum age of 18 and the limit of 35 had been wiped out. He thought some explanation was due the house.

Hon. Dr. Reid, whose estimates were before the committee of supply, pointed out that as the regulations stood formerly it was necessary for the government to take into its services men between 18 and 35. "I thought it was hardly fair for us to fill positions in the government service with men qualified for overseas service," he said. "The change had been chiefly made to enable the government to fill positions with men who had seen overseas service." "I have since then filled every position with a returned soldier," he added, explaining that in small positions with nominal salaries there were exceptions since they were not places that could be offered to an ex-soldier who had to make a living.

Hon. J. A. McNeill

During the budget debate Hon. J. A. McNeill, during the course of a vigorous speech, presented admirable statements of the operations of the Public Works Department and of our financial position. We leave space only for extracts from his speech. He said: "My first duty as Commissioner of Public Works was to ascertain the condition of the various public works throughout the province. As everyone knows the late Government was barely able to keep the bridges in a passable condition and they were handed over to us completely worn out. It meant that a large expenditure had to be made in the rebuilding of a great many of these bridges. This we undertook to do and at the end of 1915 we had built 28 steel bridges, having a total strength of 2168 feet, also 6 large concrete bridges, all of a permanent nature, and we had expended for this purpose \$117,261.17, or an average of over \$29,000, per year. On other bridges there was spent in the same time \$107,219.06, or an average of nearly \$27,000, and on the roads and small bridges there was expended \$228,974.33, or an average of \$57,243.60.

Free Wheat.

Ottawa, Ont., April 17—For twenty-four hours "free wheat" has been the main topic of political discussion. The announcement of the government came as a complete surprise for the secret had been well kept and outside of the cabinet even those who are usually well informed regarding the intentions of the government had no suspicion that any such action was about to be taken. It is probable that until an hour before the order was passed only one or two individuals in the whole Dominion were aware that "free wheat" was about to go into effect. The question mostly canvassed now is whether the purpose is to make it a permanent policy or only for the period of the war. The general impression seems to be that although it is a war measure, it is likely to be revoked after the conclusion of hostilities, and that it will remain in force so long as the American market is kept open to Canadian producers as it at present is under the Wilson-Underwood tariff. Revised figures show that there are over 118,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, and 35,000,000 are required for domestic purposes, including seed, there are over 18,000,000 available for export. The supply is tabulated as follows: Up to last Saturday: Interior terminal and port elevators 29,048,000 bushels; country elevators 90,000,000 bushels; in farmers' hands 45,000,000 bushels; in flour mills 8,000,000; in transit 3,500,000 bushels.

It has been frequently pointed out that the expenditure in 1916 was much smaller than in the previous year. It is well, however, in this connection to note that whereas the average annual expenditure on the roads and small bridges since this Government came into power up to the present time was \$54,460.00. Last year it amounted to \$43,274.24, and by no means indicates a starvation policy. The chief source of economy during the past year was made on account of large bridges and was largely due to the unusual expenditure made necessary by the storm of 1915, the damage done by which is so well shown in the Patriot of Sept. 28th and 29th, that I would like to read it again to the members of the House.

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The island was visited by a heavy wind and rain storm Saturday evening. It continued all day yesterday, and into this morning. Damaged trees and overturned fences mark its path in the country. So far no marine disasters are reported.

The tide today was the highest for years. The streets along the water front were practically flooded, and sea weed was thrown clean up to the side walks.

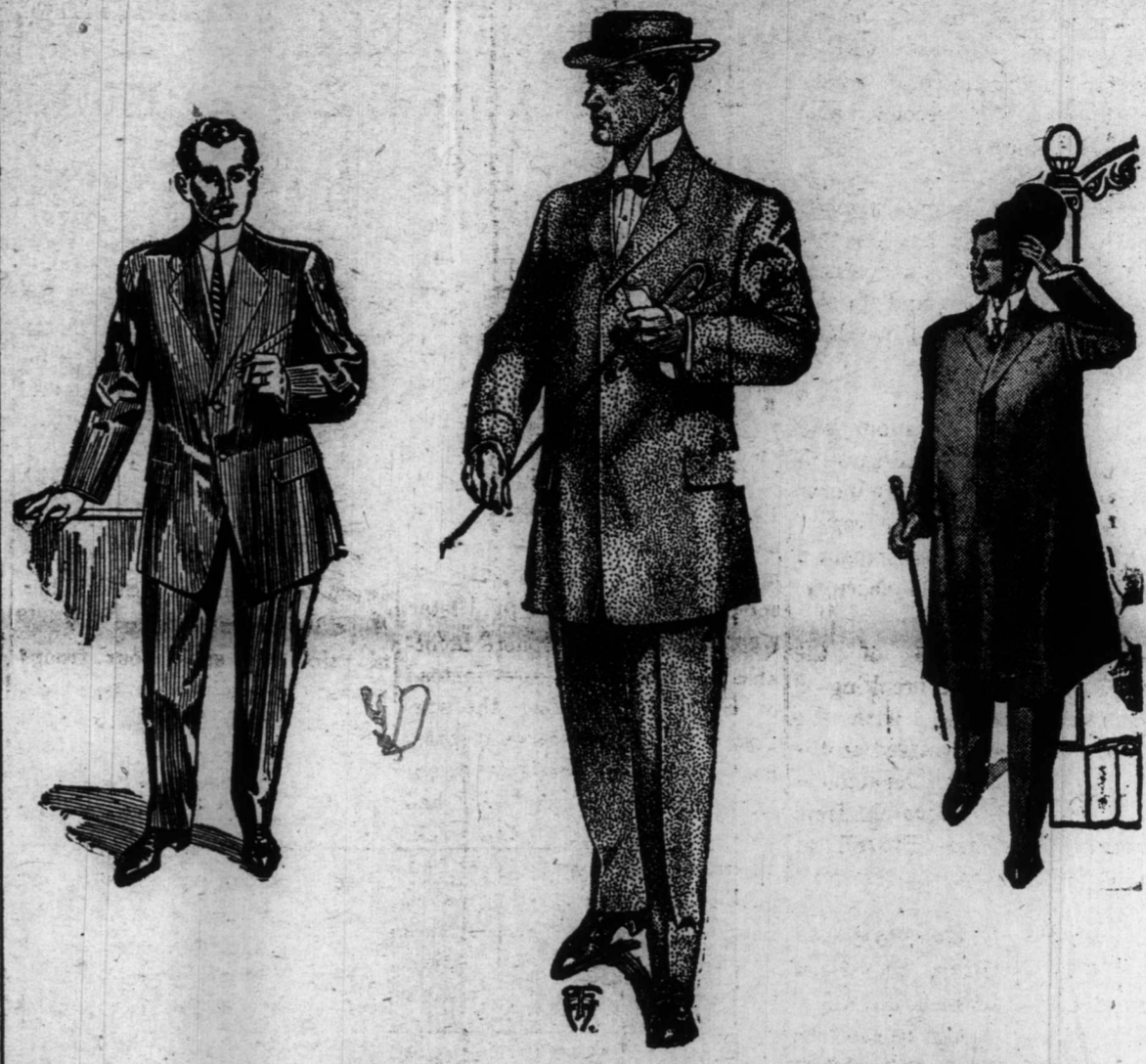
DAMAGE FROM THE STORM

(Patriot, Sept. 28th, 1915.) In the City and the Country. Some damage to fruit trees is reported in various sections of the country, as a result of yesterday's storm, and there are bushes of windfalls in many orchards. Quite a number of fences were blown over. As stated yesterday the tide was the highest known for years. In a number of places roads and bridges were badly damaged. Along the water front in Charlottetown considerable damage was done, lumber on the wharves being floating away, boats knocked about in the docks, and the offices on the wharves being flooded. The wharf of L. M. Pools & Co. suffered worst of all. It was covered with three feet of water and the piles were dislodged by the force of the heavy sea. A large quantity of lumber was carried out, including a shipment of 500 cedar posts. These posts and other lumber are scattered along the opposite shore from Rosebank to the bridge. It will be collected when the weather moderates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM DECEMBER 2, 1911, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

On Dec. 31, 1911, there was owing by the Province on account of Debentures.....	\$725,662.18
Outstanding Liabilities.....	84,909.76
Due Bank and Loans.....	200,903.83 1,072,575.77
On Dec. 31, 1916 there was owing by the Province on account of Debentures.....	638,061.89
Outstanding Liabilities.....	69,347.98
Due Bank and Loans.....	358,752.17 1,067,161.97
Improvement	\$10,443.78
RECEIPTS:	
1912.....	462,984.54
1913.....	526,531.29
1914.....	525,558.19
1915.....	470,729.80
1916.....	505,758.22 2,472,611.17
EXPENDITURE:	
(Including Payments into Sinking Fund.)	
1912.....	488,612.19
1913.....	490,887.47
1914.....	514,982.78
1915.....	577,832.49
1916.....	506,076.63
	\$2,568,401.51
Less amount paid into Sinking Fund for reduction of debt.....	90,610.29
	2,477,791.22
Less amount paid to reduce outstanding Liabilities.....	15,621.83 2,462,169.39
Surplus	10,443.78

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Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat, Chesterfield style made from a good quality English Cheviot, 42 inches long, fly front. This garment really has to be seen to be fully appreciated.
- At \$15.00**
Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat. Men with an eye to economy will appreciate the value of this Spring Weight Overcoat. The material is a dark grey English Cheviot, made 42 inches long, has a good durable Italian body lining and is well tailored throughout. Sizes—37 to 44 chest.
- At \$17.50**
Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat Chesterfield style, fly front, L. B. 42 inches long, made from a medium grey cheviot, good quality, full lined, plain box back. This Coat is really worth \$20.00. Sizes—37 to 42 chest.
- At \$22.50**
For a Spring weight Overcoat the slip-on in this is a remarkable favorite. This line is made from Brown Tweeds, Fawn and Grey Covert Cloths, S. B. model, buttoned through patch pockets, full lined, with cuff on sleeves makes a very smart Spring Coat.
- At \$20.00**
Fine medium grey Spring Overcoat. Here we can show you a nice Grey Cheviot Chesterfield Overcoat which is approved by all well dressed men as the coat for spring wear, full lined, 42 inches long, fly front. Sizes 37 to 42 chest.
- At \$25.00**
Very dressy grey Tweed Spring Overcoat. In style these Overcoats are very neat and dressy, made from a well woven English Tweed, S. B. Chesterfield, fly front.

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- NEW BLACKS IN BORSALINOS—Wolthousen's Stetsons are ready for you. The smartest shapes—the latest colorings, the handomest hats in town.
- STETSON HATS.....\$4.00
- BORSALINOS.....\$4.00
- WOLTHOUSENS.....\$3.00
- Other choice English shapes, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50



Women's Black "Slickers" at \$5.25 Wonderful Value

This new lot really is wonderful value. Despite advancing costs we are able to offer you something that certainly is a real bargain. Cut full and generous in size, sturdy makes, good weight. All sizes. FIVE TWENTY-FIVE.

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