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Legislative Session.

The House resumed business after the Easter recess, at 3.40 Tuesday afternoon 6th. After the usual routine, Hon. Mr. McKinnon presented a resolution setting forth that it is expedient to introduce a bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders Association, and give them financial assistance.

The House met at 12.20 Wednesday. Under the order of petitions, five or six long petitions were presented against the passage of the act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders Association.

It was 3.20 when the House resumed in the afternoon. Considerable discussion took place on the motion to adopt a petition for the purpose of amending the act to incorporate the Morell Hall. The petition was received and read, and referred to a special committee to report thereon by bills or otherwise.

The Premier said he deemed the occasion opportune to refer to the Government's administration of the Prohibition Act, and to deal with some of the criticisms that had been launched against their administration of this act. He said most emphatically that the Government had not at any time dealt with any case under this act with any other desire or intent than to carry out the law.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault considered this a favorable opportunity to refer to certain statements that have been spread broadcast throughout the country, particularly in the county which he came from. Hon. Mr. McKinnon moved the adjournment of the debate and the House then adjourned.

Temperance Alliance had by their conduct towards the Government, done much to injure the temperance cause, and the successful administration of the Prohibition Act by the Government. The Premier here reviewed the conduct of the Alliance in the matter of the detectives employed by them, without even consulting the Government, and the performances of the Alliance generally. He condemned, in the most emphatic terms, the methods pursued by the members of the Temperance Alliance. The method of employing persons to tempt others to break the law and then punish the tempted was a most vicious system. It was an example of Kaiserism and, he said, we want none of it here.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon considered the Prohibition Act a good one; but those who strive to violate any act will always find a way for such violation. The amendments now proposed would meet these defects. The last time the act was amended was in 1913 and these amendments were a great improvement on the original act.

It was 9 o'clock when the Premier finished his address. The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. P. Prowse. He said he felt proud to have the privilege of seconding this resolution. He said the temperance question has of late engaged the attention of the people of nearly all countries.

Mr. Buntain continued the discussion on the Prohibition resolution. He said he was a prohibitionist. He was strongly of the opinion that most of the crime in our Province was caused by the indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and quoted evidence to sustain this contention.

Mr. Richards spoke briefly. He agreed with the mover and seconded that this was a most important question. It was important not only here, but in a great many of the great countries of the world.

It was 11.45 when the House

met on Thursday forenoon. Among petitions presented were some more against the passing of the act to incorporate the Fox Breeders Association. Several private bills were advanced a stage before the house took recess at noon.

After recess the House resumed at 3.30. A large number of bills were advanced a stage and the House then went into committee for further consideration of the companies' act. Progress was reported at 6 o'clock, when the House took recess.

House resumed in the evening at 8.20. Committee on the companies' act was resumed. Progress was reported at 8.40. After some progress had been made in committee on a private bill, the debate on the Prohibition resolution was resumed by Hon. Mr. McKinnon.

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Mr. Richards said he was quite prepared to assume his full share of the responsibility for the passing of the amendments of last year, to which reference had been made.

Mr. Speaker Wyatt delivered a speech, reviewing the legislation under review and sustaining the attitude assumed by the Premier.

After this discussion, the committee and other stages of a number of private bills were gone through, and considerable work was accomplished by the time the House rose at 6 o'clock.

The House resumed at 8.15, in the evening. The principal business during the evening sitting was the consideration in committee, of the amendments to the Prohibition Act. Progress was reported and the House adjourned at 10.15.

During his remarks he referred to the Premier's statement in reference to one man, and one only, who had subscribed to the funds in favor of our soldiers in the war, and when the time arrived for collection refused to contribute a cent. Mr. Dalton asked the Premier if he would have any objection to giving the name of the man. The Premier said there was no secrecy about it. The man was David Schurman. Hon. Mr. Myers was the last speaker on this resolution. Mr. Speaker then put the question and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Premier then introduced a bill founded on the resolution. The House then adjourned.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when the House met on Friday. After routine proceedings several private bills were advanced a stage. The Leader of the Government presented a bill to be an act to enable certified copies of wills made in the authentic form in the Province of Quebec to be admitted to Probate in this Province.

The House resumed after the noon recess, at 3.45. The Premier took occasion when the House went into committee to severely condemn the attack that had been made upon him by an article in the Summerside Pioneer and reproduced in the Patriot. The gravamen of the article was the accusation that the Premier had effected legislation last session, allowing for the watering and other infatuation of stock. He then proceeded to show how false the statements in this article were. He explained the meaning of the amendments made to the companies' act last session, which were for the purpose of relieving investors from a very disadvantageous position.

London, April 9.—The Russian successes in the Carpathian mountains, where the Muscovites are now said to control virtually all the important passes and are preparing for a descent of the southern slopes into the plains of Hungary, have revived unofficial talk of separate peace for Austria-Hungary, and seemingly increasing anxiety on the part of the interventionists in Italy for their country to take up arms on the side of the allies and secure territory which have failed to get in the negotiations through Germany with Austria.

Basel, April 8.—British & French cruisers, according to advices received here, have taken from the Italian mail steamers 2,300 bags of German mail addressed abroad, containing letters postcards, money checks and small packages. Bags coming from abroad intended for Germany are to be treated in the same way and confiscated. This course on the part of allied countries, it is understood is being made in response to Germany's submarine war against non-combatant merchant ships.

New York, April 12.—A British army 1,100,000 strong has been transported to France during the last six weeks, according to E. Thompson Seton, the well known Canadian author and naturalist, who returned on the St. Louis from England. They were shipped at Southampton and Portsmouth and landed at Havre and Bordeaux. One half of this army is already at the front. A great drive is planned by the allies for May. All is prepared, and the drive may be launched before that date he said.

The House met at 11.30 Saturday forenoon. A number of bills passed the third readings, and others were advanced a stage, before the House adjourned at 12.45 until Tuesday 13th.

Progress of the War. London, April 6.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received a despatch from its correspondent at Athens saying the British warships again bombarded the forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna Monday, according to report of the captain of the Greek steamer Arcadia. Hydroplanes of

the allies dropped a number of bombs, the captain declares, and the Vali of Smyrna ordered Europeans to leave town. London April 6.—Although the French are conducting a sustained and somewhat formidable offensive between the Meuse and the Moselle their efforts to dislodge the Germans from St. Mihiel, the southernmost point of their line, the demeanor of the allied armies as a whole indicate a disposition to await the outcome of Russia's gigantic plan to force the Carpathian barrier.

London April 7.—The Carpathians and the hilly country between the River Meuse and Moselle in France have sanguinary engagements, but little or no news is forthcoming of the progress of the battles. Except in the Uzok Pass in the Carpathians, where the Austrians, assisted by Germans, are offering a most stubborn resistance, the Russians are said to have crossed the first range of mountains, and from the heights which they have taken from the Austrians in bitter hand-to-hand fighting can look down the southern slopes towards the plains of Hungary. It is asserted that part of the army which has crossed the mountains is manoeuvring to get behind the Austro-Germans holding the Uzok Pass.

Newport News, Va., April 7.—Commander Max Thierichens, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinzess Eitel Friedrich, asked the United States government through port authorities here tonight, to intern his ship and crew for the war. Up to the last moment the German skipper kept up the appearance of being ready to dash to sea, and when the time for decision finally came he explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it necessary to intern rather than "deliver crew and ship to fruitless and certain destruction by British and French warships, waiting off the Virginia coast."

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McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION The Empire's Call to Farmers. Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers, worse still, they have become destroyers of food. HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture. Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand. Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time. At these conferences agricultural specialists, who have studied agricultural conditions and production throughout the world, and the best means of increasing agricultural production in Canada, will give valuable information and suggestions to the farmers, live-stock men, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers, and other producers of this country. The Canadian Department of Agriculture urges you to attend as many of these Conferences as possible, also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper. ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE. Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods. The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported. Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before: Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas, Beef, mutton, bacon and ham. Cheese and butter. Poultry and eggs. Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips. The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops (largely) through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of fertilizer. And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage. The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get a list of these bulletins. Then select the bulletins that will be of value to you. Mail your coupon right now. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service."

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Dominion Parliament. Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—The government to do away with middleman in war and other tracts. The inquiries have been under way in public accounts and books mittes show that the middle who were so prominent of the late administration are in a few cases active, all nothing like to the same as that they flourished during Laurier regime. The government thought they had the middle eliminated entirely but they have cropped up. Chief of them is Charles A. Slater operated also prior to 1911. While it is not definitely determined what course the government pursue it is likely that a mittee of judges will be appointed to take supervision of the war tracts and will be given powers. Ottawa, April 6.—The morning gave second reading to a bill to amend the Statute Act to give the Supreme Court power to hear appeals from provincial election where the located ground provided for such an appeal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed principle of the bill as having tendency to delay election which the house was a same time trying to expedite other legislation before it. view was supported to some extent by Hon. C. J. Doherty, stated, however, that the provincial legislatures having power to appeal the Dominion Parliament could not refuse to give the necessary jurisdiction. The bill was finally read a second time. During the discussion the estimates of the agriculture department, Mr. Donald Stewart of South Oxford, expressed his approval of the government decision to establish an experimental farm in Northern Ontario on the line of the National Continental Railway. Incident he remarked that the sooner western people stopped coming to parliament for aid the better would be for Canada. Knowledge of Moose Jaw, said the western provinces were no obligations to Ontario, said that the protectionist policy of Ontario was controlling country but that he was full that although the west got its weeds from Ontario had not got its potatoes from same source. Mr. Wright Muskoka, protested that members had been endeavoring to arouse the west against east. The west had its problems and the eastern had looked with favor efforts to solve those problems. Hon. Mr. Burrell said the Department of Agriculture was not following because the government was undertaking work in Alberta—that Ontario or other province would be speaking of the vote for the Minister of Agriculture said there had been a tremendous attendance from the United States and Canada at the Pan-American exhibition at San Francisco, he had attended. The building had been the center of attraction of the exhibition. The California press had admitted. In short, the Commission had made a Mr. A. A. McLean of Edward Island and Mr. Knowles both testified success of the Canadian at San Francisco. Hon. P. Graham suggested that an adian day or Canadian might be held during the exhibition. Mr. Burrell said that there had been such a Canadian building, which had been attended by the officials of the State and the officials. He promised Mr. Graham's suggestion consideration. Ottawa, April 7.—Investigation into the boots of the Canadian soldiers included, and the work of the report of the commission is in progress. There was debate on it in the house possible that there was minority report, but that certainty. That many have been supplied by