

The Herald

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Our Provincial Finance.

The Report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of this Province for the year ending 31st Dec. 1914, presented to the Legislature on Wednesday last, shows that our finances are in a healthy condition.

The report shows that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the year amounted to \$531,353.88 and that the total expenditure, on all accounts was \$520,781.42. This leaves a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to \$110,572.46, or a reduction to that amount of the Provincial debt.

Considering that extraordinary and unforeseen expenditure during the year was very heavy, it is certainly very satisfactory to have a reduction of the Provincial debt amounting to over \$10,000. In the first place the capital or permanent expenditure amounted to \$41,300.86. To this are added \$7,943.48 paid in settlement of Walter Lowe's claim, which came over from the late Government and had by them been allowed to drag for years and years without any attempt at settlement. Then there are the war expenditures which no one could foresee. This amounts to \$20,942.00. These two items amount to \$28,243.48 which under ordinary conditions would be applied to the reduction of the Provincial debt.

The ordinary receipts and expenditures leave a balance in favor of the Province of \$80,158.80; that is to say ordinary receipts \$525,555.19 and ordinary expenditure \$445,396.39. But the expenditure on capital account, the war expenditures and the Lowe award amount together to \$69,586.34. Yet notwithstanding all these extraordinary expenditures there remains a balance for reduction of debt of over \$10,000. This is a good showing.

Legislative Session.

The House resumed its sittings on Tuesday March 23rd at 3.30 p. m. After the usual routine, the Leader of the Government moved the resumption of the debate on the address. He explained that the Leader of the opposition, in consequence of the funeral of his brother, the late James W. Richards, M. P., was not present and had intimated that he did not, under the circumstances, desire to say anything on the address. The Premier then delivered a trenchant and able speech. Referring to the war he pointed out that a great many of our people do not actually realize that we are in the midst of war. Many seem to be spectators more than anything else. The Premier then pointed with pride to the fact that two members of the House are actually actively doing their share towards sustaining the glory of our arms and contributing in splendid fashion towards the honor and success of the great Empire to which we are proud to belong. These two members are Major McPhail who has gone to the front with his company, and Dr. S. R. Jenkins who is in charge of the military hospital at Halifax. Another member, Mr. T. W. McDonald, had made application for a place in the military ranks and has been accepted and will probably soon be going to do his share in the firing line. He then reviewed at some length the

cruelties to which the Belgians had been subjected, and referred with pride and satisfaction to the noble and generous response of our Province to the calls made upon our people for the different relief funds. The Premier next praised the loyal and enthusiastic manner in which the Canadian people had volunteered to the call to arms. He showed that back of the action of the Canadian people there stood the attraction of the manner of treatment the Imperial Government had extended to her colonies. This was the bond that united the people of all the Dominions of the Empire. This manner of administration had prepared the people throughout the overseas Dominions for a spontaneous response. It was an inspiring spectacle. All uniting for the protection of the grand old flag. He instituted a comparison between the mild and humane treatment of her people by Great Britain, and the coercive "mail fist" method of Germany. These are the two systems that are being tried out in this war. He then reviewed the operations in connection with the gift of oats from the people of this province for the maintenance of the cavalry horses in the army of the Allies. Sixty thousand bushels of this contribution had been landed at Havre in the Autumn and some thirty thousand bushels remain which will be shipped when navigation opens. Referring to the number of the sons of our Province who have volunteered he remarked that it was unfortunate for our Province that so many of our young men had gone away to other parts of Canada. The sons of Prince Edward Island had volunteered in every part of Canada as well as at home. In this way the Island does not get credit directly for the great number who enlisted outside. The Premier then praised the great work of relief and comfort carried on by the Red Cross and kindred associations. In addition to the gift of oats other contributions had been made by the Government, without the consent of the Legislature. Authority, for this would be asked during the session. He knew the asking would not have to be repeated. The Government had contributed the sum of \$15,000 to the Patriotic Fund. About \$4,000 had been paid for freight on the oats, and about \$2,000 had been donated in small sums to the volunteers going to the front. Other small contributions have been made bringing the total up to something more than \$20,000. Legislative authority would be asked for all this money expenditure.

The Premier next referred to the educational system of the Province. He pointed out that our department of education have very much deteriorated before the present Government came into power. He considered it a most fortunate circumstance that we had Mr. Campbell as Superintendent of Education, in succession to Dr. Anderson who had retired with honors from a long career as an educationalist. He adverted most favorably upon the school supply establishment and its efficient manager. Other questions had been very fully dealt with by the mover and seconder of the address. He announced that the government had in contemplation a Provincial laboratory. The Government had established at Falconwood an infectious disease department. This had done incalculable good; but it was only the beginning. The Dalton Sanatorium had come, in consequence of the munificent donation of Hon. Mr. Dalton. He wished to say further that Hon. Mr. Dalton had made another donation of \$10,000 for the development of the work peculiar to the Sanatorium. The establishment of the laboratory would inaugurate a campaign against disease. Nothing is more important than the preservation

of health. He thought the agricultural department under the direction of Hon. Commissioner McKinnon had been most active during the past year. Five short courses in domestic science had been given, and these had been largely attended. It was intended to establish in the agricultural building a library where information of the most extensive nature may be procured. Concluding the Premier stated that notwithstanding foreseen expenditures, the Government had been able to make a reduction of the Provincial debt. The reduction of Provincial debt, since the Government assumed power amounts, he said, to upwards of \$100,000. In addition to this the Government have established an agricultural building in Charlottetown and at Summerside. There were considerable improvements; but it was only the beginning of things. At the conclusion of the Premier's speech, Mr. Speaker put the question and the address was adopted. The Premier then introduced the companies' act which was received and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

The House met at 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, March 24th. After the usual routine proceedings, questions and notices of motion the House, on motion of Premier Mathieson, resolved itself into a committee of the whole to further consider the companies' act. Speaking to the motion the Premier entered into an explanation of the Act. Some other members participated in the discussion. After some time in committee the chairman reported progress and the House adjourned for the day.

It was about 3.30 when the House met on Thursday afternoon. After the usual routine the Speaker with the members went up to the Council Chamber and waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and presented him with the address in answer to the speech at the opening of the session. His Honour thanked the members for their address and they then returned to the Legislative Chamber. Several questions were asked and some petitions were presented. Several private bills were presented and read a first time. Premier Mathieson then introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates. The Premier explained that the act was necessary to afford co-ordinate jurisdiction to the two Stipendiaries in Prince County. He said that the matter was urgent and he asked suspension of the rules necessary to permit the bill to go through all its stages today. The bill then was read a first time, a second time, put through committee and read a third time. The Premier then presented to the House the Provincial auditors report on the Public accounts of the year ending Dec. 31st 1914, and the Commissioner of Public Works presented the report of that department for the same period. The House then adjourned.

It was about 4 o'clock p. m. before the House met on Friday. In addition to the ordinary routine proceedings some private bills were advanced a stage. Committee was then resumed on the Companies' act. Progress was reported and the House adjourned to Tuesday 30th.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, March 24.—The resolution providing for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 to meet the cost to Canada of the war during the year ending March 31st, 1916, was put through the committee stage in the Commons this morning without objections from the opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the hope that the government would give the house information regarding the

measures taken for the security of Canada. Sir Robert Borden said that he would gladly give members of the house the required information. He told of the steps which had been taken to protect public property. The resolution went through in less than ten minutes. Hon. Charles Doherty's bill providing for the extension of licenses of insurance companies was passed and Hon. W. T. White's war tariff bill was then taken up in committee.

Ottawa, March 24.—When the House went into supply on militia estimates, Mr. Kyte, of Richmond, N. S., while complimenting Major General Hughes upon having shown "marvellous energy and very great ability," took occasion to bring to the attention of the committee two letters relating to the removal of Lieut.-Col. Struan G. Robertson from the command of the 17th Nova Scotia Battalion of the first contingent, and the practical disbanding of that corps. Sir Robert Borden said that Mr. Kyte had taken a very unusual course in giving publicity to letters attacking the general officer commanding the Canadian forces at the front. However, the member for Richmond would have to accept the responsibility for that. It might be a legitimate act of party warfare on the part of Mr. Kyte to use the letters for the purpose of attacking the minister of militia. He would, however, have to accept the responsibility for that also. However, Sir Robert did not think Mr. Kyte should have taken advantage of the occasion to make an attack upon the officer selected with the approval of Lord Kitchener and the War Office to command the Canadians now facing the foe. "I have made careful inquiries," he concluded, "as to the treatment of these men at Valcartier and at Salisbury Plain, and I think I have exhausted every source of information. There was no disposition on the part of the Minister of Militia, so far as I have observed, to discriminate in any way against the Nova Scotia regiment. With the Minister of Militia, I met the regiment at Valcartier, and I venture to say that every one of them will say with me that the Minister treated them in a very considerate way and offered to do, and tried to do, everything that was reasonably possible, under the circumstances."

Ottawa, Mar. 25.—Sir Robert Borden's resolution to increase western senatorial representation and safeguard Prince Edward Island's representation in the House of Commons, was passed by the House of Commons this morning with very little debate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that in amending a similar resolution last year, so that it should not come into effect until after the dissolution of this parliament, the Senate had taken a course which should have been accepted. Sir Robert stated that the question now was what action the Senate would take this year, but he told Mr. A. A. McLean, of Prince Edward Island, he did not think the resolution would meet last year's fate. The legislation was generally approved by representatives from the Maritime Provinces before it passed. During consideration of the estimates of the railways, the Hon. George P. Graham asked the Minister of Railways, how the Intercolonial had stood up under the strain of war conditions. Hon. Frank Cochrane replied that at the end of January there had been a deficit of \$83,000 on the road. He stated he had endeavored to keep every permanent man working on the I. C. R. during the winter, even though there was little justification for this from a business standpoint. If he followed the practice of the C. P. R. or other private roads, he would have let out about 3,000 men. He stated that operating expenses on the road had decreased by \$200,000 during the year. The car and repair shops had been kept busy repairing or manufacturing new rolling stock. The work on the Prince Edward Island car ferry was not so well advanced as it might have been. The ferry itself was ready, but as there was a difference of \$25,000 in the insurance to be paid while

crossing the ocean in summer, as had occurred with winter, and as the piers for the terminals had not been ready it had been considered better to save money by holding the boat back till spring. Mr. Carroll of South Cape Breton, asked when the contract of Mr. F. P. Gutelius as general manager of the I. C. R., expired, and whether or not the government proposed to renew that contract. Hon. Mr. Cochrane said the contract was for three years and expired in May. The government, he declared, was well satisfied with Mr. Gutelius. Hon. Frank Cochrane said that he had endeavored to manage the Intercolonial in a business way and in the interest of the whole people. He had tried to keep politics out of it, feeling that the introduction of politics would not be in the interest of the employees or of the public. He had laid down the rule that promotions in the service should be made for merit. Mr. Cochrane said that he was not the first minister to be criticized for changing the system of management on the Intercolonial, and he expressed belief that no minister had ever travelled over the road so much as he. He thought that they would find that other railways found it advisable to provide private cars even for superintendents.

Before the boot investigating Committee on the 25th, Private Ross, who had been through the mill from beginning to end gave evidence. He stated that naturally the question of boots was discussed freely by all his comrades, and he said that unqualifiedly the boots were highly satisfactory, and his opinion that they were useful for the purposes of the troops was shared by his comrades. They all, Ross said, could do the best marching with Canadian boots Mr. Bennett, an agent for the Gram motor trucks, who visited Salisbury Plains two or three times a week between November 1st and Dec. 10th, was examined with regard to weather conditions. He stated that weather conditions could not be worse; that mud everywhere reached to the top of the men's boots, in some places there was a better of ten to twelve inches of clear mud and that it was a common occurrence for the water lying in the roads to reach up to the carburetor on the motor trucks, which would mean a depth of from fifteen to twenty inches of water.

Ottawa, March 26.—The Commons committee on the revision of the electoral laws decided today to recommend legislative changes for the keeping of polls in cities open until 8 o'clock on election day, and also requiring employers to give their men an extra hour at noon, so as to enable them to vote. The question of making provision for the vote of soldiers, while on active service, was discussed again, but no decision was reached by the committee. It is probable, however, that a majority on the committee will recommend that in the draft bill a clause be inserted to allow of balloting by soldiers under the supervision of their commanding officers. The committee will hold another meeting before finally deciding on its report to parliament. Ottawa, March 26.—Hon. Frank Cochrane made the interesting announcement in the House today that the Government proposed to take power to operate the N. T. R., in case the G. T. P. failed to take over the road. The Premier explained further that neither the Statute nor the contract for the National Transcontinental contained any provision for determining whether the road had been completed in a sense to require it to be taken over by the Grand Trunk Pacific. This point might be settled either between the parties or by arbitration or judicial proceedings. If there were arbitration or judicial proceedings there would necessarily be delay and the Government was taking measures to provide for the operation of the road if such a delay occurred. Ottawa, March 29.—As the curtain is being slowly lowered upon the Parliamentary stage the outstanding impression left upon the unbiased observer's mind is that in its conduct of the war the Government has been unerringly guided by patriotic and national desires. In the various Parliamentary committees, while a score of witnesses were refuting the advance verdicts of gull, rendered by prejudiced and interested judges, the Commons heard from the lips of Sir George Foster the story of the efforts put forward by Sir Robert Borden to safeguard the public

(Continued on page 2)

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Dec. 9, 1914—tl.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency section alongside his homestead. Entry may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORRY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows—

- (a) Rank
- (b) Name
- (c) Regimental number
- (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
- (e) Battalion
- (f) Brigade
- (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- (h) British Expeditionary Force

Army Post Office,
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M & E tf.

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interest and the fair name of Dominion. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce informed his hearers when he told his Prime Minister had issued a letter to the members of Cabinet urging that they deal not with middlemen with the original source supply, and that when this impossible they should first suit him. And how in his case his first question to all seekers was: "What will do represent? If they did not present a bill," added Minister, "I had no furtherings with them." For my self—and I think I can say for every member of the Government—I am jealous of any ten cent piece which goes to other objective than that which is authorized by this Parliament for the prosecution of this war.

The veteran Parliamentary words, spoken with studied phrasing, drew sympathetic cheers from all sides of the House. A few minutes later, Sir George S. Roberts was leading the House, in the absence of the Prime Minister, the absence of the Prime Minister earned loud applause from Ministers in benches, when he declared, in answer to Mr. Ollivier, that "Canada is in this war as it is through. It was used money or more men, the Government stands ready to fill the need, knowing that in doing so would have the support of the people and Parliament of Canada (General Cheers)."

Progress of the War.

London, March 14.—The British Admiralty issued a statement saying that a British air raid had been successfully carried out today on German submarines at Hoboken, three miles outside of Antwerp. The text of the Admiralty statement was as follows: "The following has been received from Commander Longmore: 'I have reported that a successful attack was carried out this morning by five machines of the Duxford squadron on the German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp. 'The pilot had to return owing to thick weather, but Squadron Commander Ivor T. Courtney, a Flight Lt. H. Rosser reached the objective, and after planning down to 1,000 feet dropped four bombs each on the submarines.' It is believed that considerable damage has been done to both the works and the submarines. 'The work were observed to be on fire. All five submarines were observed on the ship. Berlin, March 2 via London—Reports from the Carpathians indicate that some of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of the Campaign is raging. A special correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphically reported that the 'greatest bloody battle now in full swing in the Carpathians. It has not yet reached point where a definite judgment can be passed on the events any point. The conflict is likely to be waged days yet with equal fierceness by both sides. 'The new few days probably will see released Przemysl investment army engaged in this struggle. Conditions on the Vistula river and along the Bag and Narew lines appear to have changed little or not at all recently.

Petrograd via London, Mar 25.—The following official communication was issued this evening: "On the front toward the west of the Middle Nemere continue to make progress. 'The right bank of the Narew, the left bank of the Vistula has been brought into the hands of our forces. 'In the Carpathians our offensive on the front, in the direction of Bartfeld and Uzok is developing with complete success. Our troops, operating under extremely difficult conditions, gained a decisive success in the region of the Lupkow Pass, where they carried by assault a very important Austrian position on the great crest of the Austrian position on the great crest of the Beskid mountains. 'The Austrians made several furious counterattacks in close rank formations but were dispersed and partially annihilated by our fire and bayonet charge. Towards the morning of the 24th the enemy began a retreat on certain positions. During the day we took as prisoner about one hundred officers, 5,600 men, and besides captured several dozen of machine guns. London, March 25.—The British Admiralty stated this evening that they thought the German submarine U-29, which recently sank four British and one French steamer in the English Channel and damaged three other vessels