

(Continued from page two)

ed by him today when he introduced a bill to make the prisons and penitentiaries act applicable to industrial farms. It provides for the transfer of prisoners to industrial farms and for the extension of the powers of the parole board. As the minister observed in the course of the discussion today, there is much more to be done in the way of reform, and he is still considering a general scheme in the interests of the prisoners and convicts who pass through the prison and penitentiaries of the Dominion. Prison life is being gradually reformed under the Conservative regime of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion. The central prison of Ontario, which was situated in a populous district of Toronto has been removed to Guelph, where a prison farm has been established. It is a pleasant institution and authorities say that it is a model of its kind, but prisoners who come under the criminal code could not be taken to that farm. Henceforth under Mr. Doherty's amendment these may be taken to Guelph or any other industrial farm and they will be given a chance to begin life anew. The effect of the new legislation will be to encourage the establishment of industrial farms instead of county jails, for prisoners may now be committed to these farms instead. York county has a splendid industrial farm.

Ottawa, Ont., April 16—Major General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in Ottawa shortly after two o'clock this afternoon and got a good reception. A large number of local military officers and many of the rank and file of the 77th and 20th Regiments were at the station, as well as many civilians. He had been expected a couple of hours earlier, and a much larger crowd was at the station then, but in spite of the disappointment about a thousand people gathered in the afternoon to welcome the Minister of Militia back to the capital. General Hughes travelled on one of the government cars, and was accompanied by two of his counsel, Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, K. C. of Montreal, and J. S. Ewart, K. C. of Ottawa. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. of Toronto, who has also been retained by General Hughes, travelled with the minister as far as Montreal, and then went on to Toronto. Messrs. Lafleur and Nesbitt met him in New York, but Mr. Ewart did not see him until he reached Montreal. General MacDonald and Hon. Col. McEwen also met the minister at Montreal. His staff who went to England with him were Capt. John Basset, his aide de camp, Miss McAdam and Miss Creggan, his private secretaries. On his arrival on the platform at Ottawa, the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards struck up "Home Sweet Home" and played a number of other airs, such as "Robin Adair," while the General, shook hands with many of those who had come to greet him. The only cabinet minister was Hon. Robert Rogers. Thirty militia officers lined up on the platform and the minister shook hands with each of them. All the leading officers of the headquarters staff were present, as well as the following members of parliament: Deputy Speaker E. N. Rhodes, Major Stewart, Col. H. B. Tremaine, F. S. Scott, George Elliot, William Gray, S. F. Glass, Donald Nicholson, Capt. Tom Wallace, J. A. Sessmith and Senator Rufus Pope. A cheer was raised by those on the platform when General Hughes stepped off the train, and when he reached the outside he was given a hearty reception by the crowd. He walked to his car with Mr. Rogers, and they conversed earnestly on the way. He drove at once to his apartments and later had luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. In the afternoon he called upon the Prime Minister, and a long conference ensued at Sir Robert's home on Wurttemberg street. The Minister of Militia looked in the best of health, and was hearty in greeting everyone, but he was more serious than his wont. General Hughes said tonight that he would make a statement to the house on Tuesday regarding the Kyle charges, but that he had nothing for publication.

Senators McLean Murphy and Brown have come home to spend their Easter vacation.

Mr. James A. McDonald has been appointed Judge of Probate in succession to the late Judge R. Reddin. Congratulations.

Progress of the War.

Paris, April 9.—The capture by French troops of about 150 metres of a German trench south-west of Douaumont village, north-east of Verdun, was announced by the war office this afternoon. Progress in communicating trenches south of the village also was reported. The Germans made two hand grenade attacks on French positions in the Gaillette wood in this region, but both were repulsed. West of the Meuse there was only feeble artillery activity. The text of the statement is as follows: German submarine rammings by Russian warship near spot where hospital ship was sunk.

Petrograd, April 9, via London, April 10.—The torpedo boat destroyer Stroggi has rammed an enemy submarine near the spot where the hospital ship Portugal was sunk (in the Black Sea), according to the official announcement tonight. The Bethincourt salient, which for weeks had projected like a wedge into the German lines northwest of Verdun, has been evacuated by the French. The evacuation was carried out under cover of darkness, and without interference, and the French, through the move, have been enabled to straighten out their line, which now runs from the corner of the Avocourt wood to the south of the crossing of the Bethincourt-Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt roads. Violent attacks delivered by the Germans against the new positions found the French line unwavering, and all of them were repulsed, except between the Avocourt wood and the Forges brook, where the Germans succeeded in entering the French trenches but were almost immediately driven out. Northeast of Verdun, around Pepper Hill, and on the Douaumont-Vaux sector, the Germans heavily bombarded French positions, but were unable to launch an infantry attack in the face of the fire of the French guns. The capture of 150 metres of German trenches southwest of Douaumont is reported by Paris. On the rest of the lines in France and Belgium artillery duels alone have been in progress. The offensive of the Russians against the Germans in Northwest Russia has simmered down to mutual bombardments and bombing attacks by the German and Russian aviators. Artillery actions in the Lake Narocz region continue and an infantry attack by the Germans here was repulsed by the Russians. Considerable fighting between the Turks and the Russians has taken place in the Black Sea littoral, with the Turks the aggressors. Three attacks against the Russian entrenchments on the right bank of the Karadere were without result. The Russians are pushing their advance against the Ottomans in the Upper Tchoruk river region. Along the entire Austro-Italian front the artillery of both sides has been active. An unofficial despatch from Saloniki reports an exchange of shots between German and French cavalry on the Macedonian front, and the shelling, but without effect, of French trenches by the Germans in the region of Giveli and Doiran. The British steamers Adamant and Avon have been sunk, presumably by submarines, while the Danish steamer Argor Ryg, supposedly torpedoed, has been sighted badly damaged south of the Isle of Wight. The communication says:

"In the Argonne our artillery concentrated its fire on the enemy's communications. Our heavy batteries during these operations shelled a sector in the neighborhood where important troop gatherings and columns on the march were observed in the region of Montfaucon and Nantheville. Near Hill 285 we exploded a mine which crumpled the enemy's trench for quite a considerable length, and destroyed a small post. To the west of the Meuse a violent battle, which lasted the entire day, was engaged on the whole of the front from Avocourt to Cumieres, and even spread to the eastern bank of the river. The preliminary evacuation of the Bethincourt salient, which was carried out last night, and enabled us to establish a continuous line, beginning at the Avocourt and running along the Forges brook and running along the southern flank of the Forges brook to the northeast of Hau-

court, and reaching our positions a little to the south of Bethincourt-Esnes roads and Bethincourt-Chattancourt. The whole line was violently attacked by the enemy, but withstood the fiercest onslaughts. On the front of Le Mort Homme-Cumieres, the German attack met with a sanguinary setback. The attacking columns which debouched in close formation from the Cumieres wood, were caught under the fire of our troops and repulsed, leaving hundreds of bodies on the ground. All attempts against Le Mort Homme were also repulsed with heavy losses. A simultaneous offensive movement against our positions between the Avocourt wood and the Forges brook met with fierce resistance on the part of our troops, which everywhere repulsed the enemy. Finally the enemy, through an attack against one of our works to the north-east of Avocourt, at the southern outskirts of the wood, succeeded momentarily in gaining a foothold in our trenches, but were thrown out at once through a counter-attack. To the east of the Meuse the enemy artillery was very active against our organizations at the Cote Du Poivre and the region of Douaumont-Vaux, as well as on the whole of our second line. We kept in check by our certain fires, the infantry attackers were unable to debouch. In the Woivre there has been an intermittent bombardment. Belgian communication: 'There has been considerable artillery activity especially in the region of Dixmude, and bomb fighting around Steenstraete.'

Bulletin—Paris, April 9.—The French evacuated the Bethincourt salient Saturday night, and the Germans today attacked with great violence, their new line from Avocourt to Cumieres, but were repulsed with sanguinary losses. Only at one point, northeast of Avocourt, did the Germans succeed in entering the French trenches, and from this position they were immediately ejected through a counter-attack, according to the French official communication issued tonight.

London, April 9.—The British war office tonight issued the following official communication: "A fokker monoplane descended inside our lines yesterday. The pilot, who was unaccounted, was taken prisoner. Today there was artillery activity about Neuville-St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern redoubt and Wychaete. The enemy sprang a mine in the Hohenzollern sector. At St. Eloi our troops hold a considerable portion of the ground gained March 27, including three out of four of the main line craters."

London, April 19.—The British official communication issued tonight says: "Last night at St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured the mine crater remaining German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running southwest from the above crater. Today there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, Vierstraet, St. Eloi and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Kockincourt and Givenchy."

Paris, April 10, 10.40 p.m.—The battle around Verdun is proceeding with unabated fury. To the west of the Meuse a bombardment of increasing intensity is reported in the French official communication issued tonight. Fierce German attacks were delivered against the French front south of the Forges brook, but though the Germans suffered very serious losses the French line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres remained unbroken. The text of the statement says: "West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with increasing intensity during the course of the day. About mid-day the Germans launched an attack, debouching in the region of Haucourt-Bethincourt on our positions south of the Forges brook. Notwithstanding the violence of the assaults, which cost the enemy very serious losses, our line was not moved on the whole of our front of Le Mort Homme-Cumieres. Continuous attempts to attack proceeded by intense artillery pre-

parations, were arrested by our curtain of fire. East of the Meuse Cote Du Poivre was very violently bombarded. The enemy at the end of the day attacked several times our positions in the Gaillette wood, but were everywhere repulsed.

"In the Woivre artillery activity was quite pronounced. Relative calm prevailed on the rest of the front. On April 8 one of our air pilots brought down in the course of a combat a Fokker, which fell inside our lines near Esnes. On April 9 another Fokker was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell in the Woivre, within the German lines. A third Fokker came to earth within our lines in Campagne. The machine was intact, and the pilot was made prisoner. The same afternoon a German aeroplane flew over Nancy and dropped two bombs, the damage was slight. The Belgian official communication reads: 'During the course of the night a German detachment, after having succeeded in occupying a Belgian listening post, south of St. Georges, was immediately driven out by a counter-attack. The day there was a considerable artillery activity, especially in the direction of Dixmude and to the south.'

London, April 11.—The armies of the German Crown Prince around Verdun are still vigorously on the offensive against the French. Having delivered an attack along the line from Le Mort Homme to Cumieres, which netted them a few small portions of French trenches. On the east of Le Mort Homme the German commanders rested their infantry here, but in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, northeast of Verdun they threw their men in large numbers against French trenches. Here again they met with success only for a short period of time for the French in a counter-attack drove the invaders from the advanced sections of the trenches they captured and in the operation took one hundred German prisoners. While the Douaumont and Vaux attack was in progress the Germans had not forgotten the line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres and covered the entire region with intense artillery fire, probably preparing for another infantry attack. Along the remainder of the front in France and Belgium there were only artillery bombardments. In one of these, north of the Aisne, French guns caused serious losses to a strong German column on the march.

London, April 12.—Although casualties resulting from last week's attacks on craters at St. Eloi are not yet known every preparation is being made on a large scale for the reception of a large number of Canadian wounded who are expected to arrive shortly at Folkestone and other Canadian hospitals.

London, April 13.—With abatement in the terrible battle that has been in progress nearly two months before Verdun and the state of comparative quietude reigning in all other war theatres, diplomatic issues growing out of the war are prominently to the fore in the news of the day. The submarine controversy between the United States and Germany is heightened by the disaster which befell the cross-channel steamer Sussex. Germany's denial that one of her submarines was responsible for it has kept the American Government busy gathering data for "information" from Germany concerning the Sussex and attack on various merchantmen since the torpedoing of the Lusitania, which it is asserted is beginning to focus the entire matter of submarines. Great Britain has replied to the American protest against the clause in her trade of persons under British jurisdiction and that care will be taken to avoid injury to neutrals' commerce. The cases of the Chicago meat packers against Great Britain for holding up cargoes, valued at many millions of dollars, destined to neutral ports, have been amicably settled by representatives of the meat packers and the British Government. Great Britain will pay for the seized cargoes.

Paris, April 14.—The War Office communication issued this evening says: In Argonne, our batteries have been active in the region of St. Hubert, where German works have been damaged. Our batteries have been active against roads in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt. To the west of the Meuse during the day artillery on both sides has been active in the region of Le Mort Homme and the east of the Meuse our batteries have been active in the region of St. Eloi. The day has been quiet, except along the Belgian front, except north of Dixmude, where artillery actions have taken place.

Paris, April 16.—The War Office communication issued this evening says: The day has been quiet, except along the Belgian front, except north of Dixmude, where artillery actions have taken place.

The Empress of Britain which sailed on March 29 had on board the following troops: 53rd Battalion, 35 officers and 1,062 men; 74th Battalion, 34 officers and 1,046 men; 75th Battalion, 36 officers and 1,114 men; draft field heavy artillery, 1 officer and 61 men; medical corps reinforcements, 4 officers and 144 men. Total—3,537 of all ranks.

London, April 17.—Again the Germans launched a powerful infantry attack against the French positions from the Meuse to Douaumont and again they were being swept back, except where they obtained a footing in a small portion of Chantreaux Wood, by the guns of the French. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the attacking forces along a two and a half mile front. The Germans kept up a heavy shelling on Hill 304 north-west of Verdun and the second lines to the French in this region, probably with the intention of again throwing infantry forward in an endeavour to capture these important positions, the keys to the Verdun position on the west. Elsewhere along the lines held by the French there have been only bombardments and mining operations. Numerous German positions have been bombed by French aircraft.

Safe Arrival of Canadians Troop

Three Troop Ships with 8,597 Men, including the 64th and Siege Battery.

Ottawa, April 13.—The safe arrival in England of three Canadian troop ships, with a total of 8,596 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces aboard is officially announced through the chief press censor's office.

The Adriatic, which sailed from Canada on March 31, had on board the following troops: 64th Battalion, 38 officers and 1,088 men; 73rd Battalion, 36 officers and 1,033 men; No. 8 Field Ambulance, 10 officers and 181 men; draft heavy artillery, 1 officer and 50 men—total 2,437 of all ranks.

The Baltic, which sailed on March 23 had on board the following troops: 66th Battalion (Calgary), 40 officers and 1,073 men; 82nd Battalion (Vancouver), 36 officers and 1,050 men; No. 6 Laval University General Hospital, 38 officers, 45 nurses and 190 men; Canadian O. T. C. candidates for regular commissions, 45; naval ratings, 3 officers and 89 men; civilian doctors, for army, 3; details, 6 officers and 2 men. Total—2,623 of all ranks.

Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for war-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY, BEEF, PORK, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS, SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE, BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Empress of Britain which sailed on March 29 had on board the following troops: 53rd Battalion, 35 officers and 1,062 men; 74th Battalion, 34 officers and 1,046 men; 75th Battalion, 36 officers and 1,114 men; draft field heavy artillery, 1 officer and 61 men; medical corps reinforcements, 4 officers and 144 men. Total—3,537 of all ranks.	Legislation	11,679.81
	Library	1,363.62
	Miscellaneous Grants, etc.	12,290.61
	Oyster Culture	1,419.35
	Paupers	3,896.79
	Postage	892.96
	Provincial Auditor's Dept.	1,762.18
	Provincial Building	5,028.16
	Public Lands	941.99
	Registry Offices	6,277.87
	Sinking Fund	11,745.00
	Telegrams	116.57
	Telephone Extensions	2,971.17

Public Accounts For Year Ended December 31st, 1915

Following is the Provincial Auditor's Report on the Public Accounts as tabled Tuesday night, 11th inst.:

Domestic Subsidy	\$372,181.88
Public Lands	692.67
Provincial Secretary's Fees	2,912.00
Prothonotary's Fees	1,555.03
Registrar of Deeds—Chitown	3,616.28
Registrar of Deeds—Side	2,597.10
County Court Fees	495.13
Fines and Penalties	1,183.60
Falconwood Hospital Fees	3,934.56
Private Bills	575.00
Vendors' Licenses	133.33
Peddlers' Licenses	435.00
Casual Revenue	255.00
Fire Insurance Companies	5,375.00
Life Insurance Companies	1,725.00
Accident & Guarantee Cos.	605.00
Loan, Trust and Building Associations	787.50
Banks	5,998.95
Telegraph Company	375.00
Steamship Companies	500.00
Express Companies	300.00
Gas and Electric Light Co.	100.00
Miscellaneous Companies	1,016.67
Income Tax	13,789.56
Land Tax	37,138.37
Fox Tax	2,372.16
Succession Duties	6,258.46
Foreign Liquor License Taxes	1,000.00
Oyster Culture	196.00
Motor Vehicles	491.32
Refunds	2,144.23

Total Ordinary Receipts	\$470,730.80
Interest, etc., on Sinking Fund Investments	7,112.00
	\$477,842.80

EXPENDITURES.	
Administration of Justice	\$29,077.09
Boards of Health	661.26
Children's Aid Society	500.00
Consolidation of the Statutes	275.00
Coroners' Inquests	173.15
Department of Agriculture	2,294.40
Department of Education	169,694.67
Dept. of Public Works (Ord.)	112,096.49
Dept. Provincial Sec-Treasurer	6,410.20
Elections	4,418.05
Executive Council	3,183.80
Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary	59,436.52
Interest	41,081.70

Capital or Per Expenditure	\$510,344.97
War Expenditures	46,114.07
	\$567,852.49
Sinking Fund, Interest on Investments, etc.	7,112.00
	\$574,964.49

Local and Other Items.

Latest war news to hand is favorable. The Russians have captured Trebizond, the most important Turkish city on the Black Sea. The Great Alaskan sweepstakes dog race of 412 miles was won by Leonard Seppala with 17 Siberian wolf dogs with which he won last year's race. Time 80 hours 27 minutes. He wins a purse of \$2000.

A large quantity of rubber was found in coffee bags on the steamer Lyngneijord, from New York, March 17, for Bergen. The entire lot of 250 bags was seized. A bag burst as the cargo was being discharged and this gave the trick away.

Mr. Ronald McEachen, Rock Barra, who died a couple of weeks ago was almost a centenarian. He lacked but one month of being 100 years of age. He was smart and active up to a month or so ago, doing the principal work around the farm.

The contract for the steamship service between Picton and the Magdalen Islands have been awarded by the Government to the Magdalen Islands Steamship Co. Ltd., who will perform the service with the steamer Amelia, which craft was formerly in the service.

Sir Sam Hughes arrived at Ottawa on Sunday, and yesterday afternoon met his opponents and critics in his place in the House of Commons. He made a fighting speech, nailing the Kyte charges. He denied every allegation made by the opposition and presented indisputable proof of the groundlessness of the Liberal insinuations. He was applauded again and again by his political friends and at the close of his speech received an

The office of *Tenebrae* will be sung in the Cathedral, by the Bishop and clergy, this Wednesday evening, Holy Thursday evening and Good Friday evening at 7 p.m. The solemn morning services commence on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 8 o'clock, and on Holy Saturday at 7.30.

The Solemn services of Palm Sunday were carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral last Sunday. The palms were blessed by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald and Rev. Dr. B. Gillis. Rev. Father Herrell was celebrant of the Solemn High Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Poirier as deacon and Rev. Father McQuaid as sub-deacon, with Rev. Maurice McDonald as master of ceremonies.

The derelict schooner Annie E. Parker, which has been drifting up and down the strait all winter, was after considerable hard work taken in charge by the C. G. S. Stanley on Saturday afternoon. It was the intention to take the vessel into Souris which was the nearest port but it is reported that owing to the prevalence of ice therabouts a course was headed instead to Georgetown. It was found advisable by the Captain to beach the vessel on Panunoro Island. The vessel is said to have a cargo of lath on board valued at about \$5000.

DIED.

MURPHY—In Boston, Mass., April 7, suddenly, Pius S., beloved husband of Agnes C. Murphy.

McISAAC—In Quincy, Mass., on March 30, Mrs. Sarah L. McIsaac.

WILSON—In Boston, on March 29, William E. Wilson, late member of Painter's Union Local No. 11.

McCARRON—In this City April 11th Mrs. Katherine McCarron aged 55 years, R.I.P.

McINNES—At Charlottetown on Tuesday, April 11th Margaret McInnes, aged 85 years.

GREEN—At Wheatley River, April 16, 1916, Una Bertha Green, aged 19.

SAUNDERS—At the Charlottetown Hospital on April 18, Mr. Isaac Saunders of Winsloe.

SANDERSON—Suddenly, at Youngstown, Alberta, on Thursday, April 6, 1916, Christine Jane Sanderson, formerly of Prince Edward Island, wife of Andrew W. Lyster in her 38th year.

McWADE—In this city on April 18th, Anna McWade, aged 85 years, R.I.P.

BURKE—In this city on April 18th, Mrs. John Burke aged 34 years, R.I.P.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office