

(Continued from page two) thinks the matter of so much importance as he first declared, does he consider some of the trifling expenditure true economy?

Premier Mathieson was very much surprised at the changed attitude assumed by the Leader of the Opposition in connection with this undertaking. Having at first taken a reasonable view, he deeply regretted that a change, evidently with the object of making some political capital, had taken place. He said that his associates on the trip to Europe would be Hoar, Mr. Arsenault as representing the Government, Mr. Frank Hearty and, he hoped, Senator McLean, would be able to go also. As to the "win-the-war-conference" to be held in Montreal, the Premier expressed his very great surprise that the Leader of the Opposition should break faith as he has done, with the evident hope of making political capital. In view of this serious breach of honor and confidence, the Premier said the Government's offer in this matter was now absolutely withdrawn. Hon. Sir Charles Dalton followed in a brief speech animadverting upon Mr. Bell's flagrant breach of faith in this connection. The bill relating to fox tax was put through committee, reported, read a third time and passed. Some other bills were put through their final stages, until the order paper was declared cleared off at 12.15. Mr. A. P. Prowse rose to a question of privilege, and animadverted upon the very unfair report of his speech on the Infirmary investigation, appearing in the Patriot of the previous day. Mr. A. P. Prowse then presented the report of the Public Accounts Committee and moved its adoption. The Opposition divided the House of the motion which carried on a vote of 14 to 10. Sir Charles Dalton presented the report of the Sanatorium, which was received and ordered to lie on the table. At 12.45 the Premier announced that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor would be present at 3 o'clock to prorogue the House. The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock p. m.

The prorogation ceremonies, at 3 o'clock, were of unusual interest. The military guard of honor embraced the King's County Company, under command of Lieut. R. C. McLean, which had arrived from Souris that same forenoon, on their way overseas, whence they departed the following morning. In the Legislative Chamber variety was lent to the scene by the display of the Stars and Stripes, the flag of our latest Ally, side by side with the Union Jack. While Hon. W. A. Pierce, U. S. Consul, occupied a seat on the floor of the House.

His Honor having arrived in the Chamber and taken his seat, he assented to the following Bills:

- An Act for promoting the settlement of unused lands and the development of other resources of the Province.
An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Development Commission.
An Act authorizing the extension of the time for the maturity of debentures.
An Act to incorporate the Governors of St. Dunstan's University.
An Act to further amend an Act to consolidate and amend the various Acts relating to the Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquor.
An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 57th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Cap 16, entitled "An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates for the different Counties of the Province of Prince Edward Island."
An Act respecting the Office of the Judge of Probate of Wills.
An Act to incorporate the Travellers Rest Hall Company.
An Act to further amend the Charlottetown Water Works Act and the Charlottetown Sewerage Act.
An Act to continue to levy a War and Health Tax to supplement the revenues of the Crown.
An Act to incorporate the McHerbert Silver Black and Patch Fox Company.
An Act to incorporate the Town of Montague.
An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association.

- An Act to incorporate the Alexandra Rural Telephone Company.
An Act to incorporate the Savage Harbor and French Village Rural Telephone Co.
An Act to incorporate certain persons Trustees of Princetown Royalty Church.
The Appropriation Act 1917.
An Act to further amend the Charlottetown Incorporation Act.
An Act to Incorporate the P. E. Island Egg & Poultry Association.
An Act to incorporate the O'Leary Public Hall Company.
The Fox Tax Act.
The Beaver Protection Act.
An Act to further amend the Summerside Incorporation Act.
An Act to incorporate the F. W. Strong, Co. Ltd.
An Act to vest certain lands in the Minister and Trustees of the Free Church Congregation, Scotch Settlement, Bedoune Road.
An Act to incorporate the Lot 7 Telephone Co. Ltd.
An Act to amend an Act in relation to the Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles and the use of the Public Highways by such vehicles.
An Act to amend the Statute Law.

His Honor then delivered the following address: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:— I am pleased to relieve you from your attendance upon the present Session of the Legislative Assembly which has been fruitful of a large amount of what I assure will prove to be useful and beneficial legislation.

The action which you have taken in the direction of solving the problem of providing for the returned soldiers from the war and the measures for the better and more efficient enforcement of the laws relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors will undoubtedly meet with the appreciation and approval of a great majority of the people of this Province. I cannot take leave of you without making a brief reference to the one subject which overshadows all others, and in comparison with which our local matters sink into utter insignificance. We realize more vividly than ever before the terrible nature of the great war in which we are engaged. There are very few families in Canada today who have not some one among their number engaged in this terrible struggle. I congratulate those who have won well-deserved distinction and earned the gratitude of their Country for their acts of daring and heroism and deeply sympathize with the parents, relatives and friends of those whose lives have been sacrificed to save their Country. I thank you for the liberal provisions you have made for the several important services of this Province.

In relieving you of your duties I desire to assure you that you have my sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

After the exercises in the Legislative Chamber, His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, Consul Pierce and Premier Mathieson, addressed the military from the Balcony. The Band discoursed excellent music and hearty cheers rent the air.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, April 24. Sir Thomas Whittier's Budget delivered in the Commons this afternoon was the shortest on record. The minister, who took the floor immediately on the opening of the House, said: "The features of the public finances in which I conceive the House to be officially interested at the present time are the relationship between national income and national expenditure and the increase in the national debt. For the first year of the war the revenue from all sources was about one hundred and thirty million dollars. It rose during the second year to \$170,000,000. For the year ended March 31st last I am happy to say our income will reach two hundred and thirty-two millions or one hundred million in advance of the fiscal year 1915. In round figures \$134,000,000 of the aggregate was derived from customs, \$24,000,000 from excise and \$12,800,000 from the business profits war tax. From this last named

tax which was introduced by the budget of last year we estimated that we should receive twenty-five million dollars during the three years of its currency. Our experience has proved that this estimate will be largely exceeded. The tax was retrospective, being levied in respect of business accounting periods ending subsequently to December 31st, 1914. The profits of the first accounting period of businesses subject to the tax were much affected by the severe depression and dislocation of business incidental to the first months of the war. Nevertheless from this first period the sum of \$12,500,000 has already been collected and when the full levy is made we expect to have collected in respect of this period as much as \$15,000,000. For the second accounting period the taxes for which we estimate that the amount collected will be much larger—in fact as high as \$30,000,000 or more.

Taking our total revenue at \$323,000,000 and our total current and capital expenditure at \$172,000,000 we find that during the past fiscal year we were able to pay from our income all current and capital expenditure, all charges of interest upon our increased national debt, all pension outlays and in addition devote the sum of \$90,000,000 to payment of the principal of our war expenditure. For a country such as Canada, of sparse population and without the conditions of long established and concentrated wealth prevailing in older and more settled communities, the result must be regarded as extremely satisfactory. Coming next to the question of our direct war expenditure we find that with our increasing military effort it is also continually increasing. Since the beginning of hostilities our total war outlay, including estimated and unadjusted liabilities to Great Britain for the maintenance of our troops at the front and inclusive of withheld pay, totals, so far as we can calculate, about \$600,000,000.

As the result of this large war expenditure the net national debt of Canada which was \$336,000,000 before the outbreak of war has risen to over \$900,000,000, although this will not be shown by our official statements for some months to come. By the end of the present fiscal year, it may reach \$1,300,000,000. From the beginning it has been clear that it would not be possible for the people of Canada to pay during the war, more than a part of the principal of our war expenditure. The policy of the government has therefore been directed along two main lines: First to fund the war indebtedness so as to postpone its maturities to periods well beyond the end of the war and secondly by increased taxation of current expenditure on works on the other to be in a position to meet from annual income all annual outlays, including increased interest and pension charges and in addition a substantial amount of the war expenditure itself.

Ottawa, April 27.

Hon. Mr. Meighen in referring to the surplus of sixty millions available on the year's operations for meeting war expenditures declared that only in four other years since Confederation had the country paid its way. "During the last three years of the old administration the country ran behind in expenditure over revenue a total of \$72,000,000, that was the increase in our capital debt in three years, and part of the expenditure we have to make today, which adds to our total outlay is the interest on that \$72,000,000 which the country ran behind in 1908, 1909 and 1910," he declared.

The solicitor-general then launched upon a defence of the government's financial policy, noting that Great Britain had during the war been compelled to turn to a tariff on imports in order to raise revenue. "I am as firm in the belief now as I ever was in the principle of a moderate protective system for this Dominion of Canada," he declared. A protective tariff, said Mr. Meighen, must be drafted having regard to the preponderant sentiment of both must be considered in order to secure that unity which was essential to

national life. He pointed out that it was indisputable that the people of the three prairie provinces favored a lower tariff than does the prevailing sentiment in the east, but it could not be argued from that that the producers of the west should not regard for the whole of the country, and not merely their own. Nor could it be held that this sentiment of the west should be ignored by the citizens of the east, or by the parliament or government in the framing of the country's policy.

Mr. Meighen declared that the government in permitting free wheat and flour was not departing from the spirit of its mandate from the people. "This," he said, "is an independent act of our own volition and stands there subject only to the regulation and disposition of this parliament or the government acting under the authority of this parliament. To that the big fundamental objection which applied to reciprocity fails to apply." The reduction of British shipping, said Mr. Meighen, had created a new condition. The British wheat commission purchasing in Canada was taking nothing but one, two and three northern, and no one else could get space on boats for wheat shipment to England. The market for low grade wheats in Britain had been wiped out. This made it necessary to secure another outlet for this quality of grain.

In reply to a question by Mr. McCraney, of Saskatchewan, Mr. Meighen said that the order-in-council went into effect on April 16th, and the duty on wheat going into the United States was removed the following day. Dealing with the duty on flour he said there were 540 small milling companies in Canada. Under normal conditions protection was necessary to their existence. The price of flour had risen to such an enormous sum that the removal of the small duty of fifty cents a barrel would not have the effect such a course would have caused three years ago. Another reason why free wheat was necessary was to take advantage of every possible facility to supply flour and wheat to Britain.

Progress of the War

London, April 25.—A British official communication, issued at midnight, says: "Further information received regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was of an exceptionally fierce nature. Seven German divisions were engaged on this front from Croisilles to Gavrelles. Several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, but eventually all these remained in our possession except for a few buildings north of Rœux. "Not only were frequent hostile counter-attacks shattered by our massed artillery fire, but those of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating our barbed wire cut down by our rifle and machine gun fire. "One British corps took prisoners from no less than four German divisions. Our troops advanced along the whole front.

London, April 27.—Field Marshal Haig, in his official statement from British headquarters in France tonight, says there is nothing of special importance to report. Aerial activity was intense on Thursday, and British aviators brought down seven German airplanes, while six others were driven down out of control. The statement reads: "There is nothing of special interest to report from the battle front. "Yesterday the activity in the air was again marked. In the air fighting seven German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. One hostile balloon also was destroyed. Six of our airplanes are missing."

British Headquarters in France, April 28, via London.—There was more desperate fighting along the British front today, and the Germans, evidently spurred on by the declarations from Field Marshal Von Hindenburg that they must hold their present positions at all costs, are making a resistance more stubborn than any heretofore encountered. At

various points captured in the first onward rush by the British, the Germans have been ordered into counter-attacks with a reckless disregard for losses. The battle was still in progress late today and it was possible near Oppy to see, at one time, no less than five grey waves of Germans blindly facing the British fire in an attempt to re-take their lost positions. Heavy shells broke upon them in a great explosive torrent, and where each shell burst great gaps were cut in the ranks of the oncoming men. Those who penetrated the British barrage from the larger calibre guns were met by field gun fire and mowed down under continuous sprays of machine gun bullets.

London, April 28.—The British troops have captured Arleux-En-Gohelle and German positions on a front of more than two miles north and south of that village, says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. Northeast of Gavrelle, between Gavrelle and Rœux and north of Monchy-Preux, gains were made. The Germans counter-attacked bitterly with large forces and suffered heavily from the British fire. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The statement reads: "Severe fighting, in which our troops have had the advantage, took place throughout the day from the Scarpe river to the Acheville-Vimy road. We captured Arleux-En-Gohelle and enemy positions on a front of over two miles north and south of the village.

London, April 29.—The British troops captured a German trench system south of Oppy on a front of about a mile after heavy fighting this morning, says the official report from British headquarters in France. The Germans offered strong resistance and delivered several counter-attacks but these failed. The number of prisoners taken by the British since Saturday morning is 976, including 16 officers. The text reads: "This morning an enemy trench system, south of Oppy was captured on a front of about a mile after heavy fighting. The enemy offered stubborn resistance and delivered several successful counter-attacks. The prisoners captured since yesterday morning now number 976, including 16 officers."

DIED.

LOWE.—At Charlottetown on April 26, 1917, Walter Lowe, in his 77th year.

BARQUHARSON.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. M. McMillan, The Lennox, Charlottetown, on April 29th, Mr. James Farquharson, aged 84 years.

ADAMS.—In this City, April 30, 1917, Mrs. Margaret Henderson Adams, relic of the late Mr. William Adams, in the 90th year of her age.

JOHNSTON.—In this city, on April 28th, John Johnston, plasterer and builder, aged 86 years, leaving one daughter and four sons to mourn. The daughter, Miss Katie lives at home. The sons are: Rev. J. F. Johnston, Cardigan, J. J. Johnston, K. C. M. P. P. William Johnston, M. D. Dorchester, Mass, and Richard E. Johnston, barrister at law, Boston. Deceased was a man of sterling honesty and integrity; one of the old school. He was a great reader and kept posted on world events. When the dread summons came he was quite prepared to go. The funeral took place yesterday morning and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were the four sons of the deceased, already named and two grand sons Raymond and James Johnston. At the Cathedral, a solemn Mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. J. F. Johnston, son of the deceased with Rev. M. J. Smith deacon, Rev. F. McQuaid sub-deacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop occupied his seat in the Sanctuary, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hughes and Herrell. Other priests in the Sanctuary were Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rev. I. B. McDonald and Rev. Father Hogan. After the Libera and absolution the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road where interment took place. May his soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, and various types of Oats and Hides.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Local And Other Items.

The Northumberland is now making daily trips between Summerside and Point du Chene.

Russian troops have recaptured the town of Olasingin on the Caucasian front, it is announced officially.

A bill to encourage cultivation of land was given a second reading in the British House of Commons late Monday night, by two hundred and eighty-eight votes to twenty-seven.

King Alfonso of Spain is trying to obtain the consent of all the warring Governments to an exchange of the prisoners captured in the early battles of the war.

Advices from the Canadian Army Headquarters in France state that a varied assortment of Vimy trophies, machine guns etc. are being prepared to be shipped out to Canada. These will be a feature of the Fall fairs.

Two German employes of the Roosevelt Hospital New York were arrested last Monday night charged with having a bomb in their possession. The police heard of a plot to explode a bomb in Wall Street Tuesday to create a panic on the stock market.

The report that King Constantine of Greece is soon to abdicate is reiterated in a despatch from Rome to the London Star, which says it has been confirmed from neutral diplomatic sources. It is suggested that the King and Queen may land at an Italian port and proceed over land to Denmark.

Plans for sending one thousand and American surgeons to Europe for service in the Allied armies have been announced in Washington by the general medical board of the council of national defence. The men will be placed by the American college of surgeons, and the aim is to have them on the firing line within three months.

Charges that Max Lynar, also known as Count Lynar of London, had plotted to "seize the person of President Wilson and raise an army of 150,000 German Reservists in the United States, for the invasion of Canada" were made when he applied for his release on parole from the prison in New York where he is serving a sentence for bigamy.

Hon. Martin Burrell, in the House of commons, Ottawa on Monday said there were 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes in Canada on April 15 beyond the food requirements of Canada. The surplus potatoes were in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta. The House resumed the debate on the Budget and Sir Thomas White, speaking on the amendment, announced that duties on wheat would not be re-imposed except by Parliament. He also stated that Sir Robert Borden on his return would introduce a bill to extend the term of Parliament.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, and various types of Oats and Hides.

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Tenders for Coal

Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown Also Hospital for Insane.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on Thursday, May 10, 1917

from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Provincial Building, Law Courts, Prince of Wales College, Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary Queen's County Jail, Georgetown Court House and Jail, Summerside Court House and Jail, and Ferry Steamer Hillsborough with Coal for Ferry Steamer Hillsborough, to be delivered at Prince Street Wharf, coal for the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary to be delivered at Falconwood Wharf, and for the other buildings to be delivered in their respective vaults at the cost of the Contractor by the first of September next. Weigh Scales to be approved of by the Department. Full particulars as to the quality and quantity for each building may be had at this office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Coal."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secy. of Public Works Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 30, 1917.

May 2, 1917—21

Dining Car Service on Ocean Limited

In placing the Ocean Limited again on the route between Montreal and Halifax, the Canadian Government Railways has paid particular attention to making the dining car service of this premier train meet the needs of its patrons. Leaving Montreal at 7.15 p. m., the Ocean Limited carries a diner as far as St. Leonard Junction, serving dinner. This is proving a great convenience, especially to passengers arriving from Ottawa and Toronto to make connections for Eastern points. This diner is picked up at St. Leonard by the Westbound Ocean Limited in the morning, and breakfast is served to passengers before the arrival of the train in Montreal. The dining car service on the C. G. R. trains has reached a high state of efficiency, and is widely praised by experienced travellers. May 2, 1917—11

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916—17.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

National Service FARM HELP

A Bureau for the enrolment of Volunteers for Farm Labour is now open in the office of Mr. G. J. McCormack, Kent Street (next Revere Hotel), Charlottetown. An office is also open at Summerside, and each National Service League throughout the country will be supplied with forms for this work.

Every person who can possibly do so should assist in some manner to increase the production of food supplies this year. Next to enlistment for active service, this is the most important patriotic duty which confronts our men and boys today. Increased Food Production means Increased Fighting Power!

DO YOUR BIT TOWARDS INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES. Register Now! Stating how much time you are prepared to give, and when.

Boys should have the consent of their parents before giving in their names. Farmers may apply for Help through this Office, or the nearest branch of the National Service League.

Let everyone co-operate in this important movement. It is of vital importance that there should be a general increase in Production this year, and by patriotic co-operation everyone can help himself and the country. Help to Increase Production!

J. A. MacDONALD, Director of National Service. May 2, 1917—21

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table listing live stock breeders with columns for Name, Address, Breed, and Male. Includes entries for Bert Brown, Geo. Anneser, John Brobant, D. J. Nicholson, J. A. Fraser, Jos. L. Cameron, Daniel McNeill, J. A. Fraser, D. L. Morrow, Anneser's Winner, H. A. Robertson, Geo. Anneser, Roy W. Bolpitt, Francis Chowan, Kenneth McMillan, Geo. Martin, and New Peth.