

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from page 2.)
 machine has been imported and has proved a great success. The manufacture of tiles for drainage purposes is well underway and the supply will be ample.

Experiments in peat have been carried on near Miscouche and now that coal is dear this fuel will be used at least by those in the vicinity of the deposits.

He would say that the suggestions of the Leader of the Opposition in school gardens were being carried out.

The Leader of the Opposition had made some suggestions last year re. the Dalton Sanatorium and at that time negotiations were well underway to go far beyond the suggestions. Much credit for taking over of the Dalton Sanatorium by the Dominion Government was due the junior member for Charlottetown.

The Institution was being enlarged the accommodation being more than doubled. He had no doubt that when the war was over both this institution and the Convalescent Home at Charlottetown would be still maintained for the health of humanity at large.

Many requirements were needed for the site of a convalescent home for the soldiers and no place suited so well as Government House and grounds.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor magnanimously offered to move and the Leader of the Opposition has done well to commend him.

The Leader of the Opposition has damned the Car Ferry with faint praise. He could not find any fault with the boat, seemed to find fault that the road was not already standardized. That matter will come up for discussion again, and we will have many objections of engineers to meet, such as straightening curves, widening cuttings and damps, strengthening bridges, new sleepers, and ballast.

The Department of Agriculture was not introducing tractors but was assisting those who wished to introduce them.

He agreed with the Leader of the Opposition that an effort should be made to get oyster mud from Richmond Bay for the farmers in that vicinity.

It was considered well to abandon grants to Exhibitions this year when the rivalries of peace had been overshadowed by the rivalries of war.

He assured the Leader of the Opposition that the School Fairs so successful last year would be continued this year and that an effort would be made to have a general fair in addition to the local ones.

With regard to land for returned soldiers, expropriation proceedings will not be used any more than they are now used in the Public Works Department. All most all dealings in land will be a matter of negotiation. All money spent for this purpose will come from the Dominion Government.

The opposition was welcome to all the consolation it could extract from the result of the Bye Elections. The Government had been more than ordinarily successful in each case in which they had gained substance but the opposition was content with the shadow.

Mr. McKinnon touched briefly on the war, the benefit of the Car Ferry to the provinces, the Convalescent Home and the Dalton Sanatorium; then, proceeded to reply to the statements made by the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Lee.

Mr. J. A. Dewar referred in eloquent terms to the death of Mr. J. D. McInnis. He also spoke of the war and the recent action of the Germans in bombarding churches.

In discussing transportation, he said that he could not agree with the Premier that it would take three years to standardize the gauge of the Prince Edward Island railway; even if it did that was all the more reason why a beginning should be made now. The rolling stock has gone from bad to worse. He also referred to the Car Ferry and the splendid work it had accomplished. He said that Captain Murchison as well as Captain Reid should have a share of the credit for the success of the service. He regretted that the Exhibition grant had been cut off, but this is a time for economy. He could not see where any bad result would follow from there being no exhibition this year.

He did not agree with Mr. Bell's statement that the Public Works Department was over-manned. Generally speaking the officials are fairly busy. From his experience he would judge that there was not enough officials to attend to the demands. He believed in the smaller exhibitions. At Georgetown they had cut out the trotting and the fakirs with beneficial results.

He would not favor any reduction in education which is the farmers' sheet anchor. In regard to tractors, he did not wish to become a detractor, but he did not think they were very suitable for Prince Edward Island. They would not save labor as extra men would be required to run them. Besides they would cost from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each.

He then touched on the food question, speaking of the great gulf between the producer and the consumer. For instance, he had paid twenty cents a pound for beef. In the early stages of the war he had been offered only three cents per pound on the hoof for good animals. Last Christmas dealers offered only ten cents for splendid cattle.

Mr. Dewar then touched on the Land Settlement scheme, pointing out that nothing was too good for the soldiers.

In closing he dealt with the dairy situation.

He said that certain factories in King's County had closed down because they had not been properly distributed. There were two or three in some places where there was only room for one.

Mr. A. E. McLean, Mr. Paton, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Johnston followed with well delivered addresses.

Hon. H. D. McEwen, after congratulations to the mover and seconder and the new Leader, said there were a great many things he would speak of were it not for the ominous war cloud that is hanging over the Empire at this moment. The war is a big question; and at this critical juncture there is no time for party politics.

Mr. McEwen referred to the Car-ferry, which, he said, had been a grand success.

He referred to the question of exhibitions and pointed out that while they were beneficial, there was an urgent and imperative call for economy. The small county shows were more educative than the provincial fair. He said there was a feeling throughout the country that exhibitions had got to be a profession and that the ordinary man with one or two animals had no chance against the Professional Exhibitor.

In regard to increased production, Mr. McEwen said that the only way in which this could be done was by actual work. Increased production could not be obtained without elbow grease.

W. H. Dennis concluded the debate.

Progress of the War

London, April 4.—Directly east of Amiens there is the stiffest kind of fighting going on, with the situation changing every hour. In the Montdidier sector the battle also rages with great bitterness, elsewhere there is little change, though the signs of a new German effort east of Arras are unmistakable. Paris appears to consider the tide already turned in the Allies' favor; but though the British regard the future with growing confidence they prefer to await the developments of the next two days before passing judgment on the greatest battle in history. In every sector of the eighty-mile battlefront the allied defence has stiffened and the Anglo-French are contesting every inch of territory. The Somme-Montdidier line swings back and forth with each attack and counter-attack, villages passing to the enemy's hands and back again several times in a few hours. Such fighting is extremely costly and leads to rapid exhaustion. Cavalry, armored cars and night batteries race here and there, and the fighting has every characteristic of a war movement.

While the advance of the German armies in Picardy has come almost to a halt, there has been savage fighting on the extreme western edge of the battle zone. Encounters in which large forces have been engaged have occurred north of Moreuil, but there seems

to be no decided advantage gained by the Teutonic invaders. They claim to have taken heights and to have carried a wood in advance of the line near Moreuil, but the British say that they have driven the enemy from positions they have occupied elsewhere in this sector. The French lines further south have stood firm against savage assaults, especially in the region of Montdidier and eastward from that place along a part of the line which was subjected to a terrific strain for two days last week. In a number of sectors the French have surged forward and taken hard-earned ground from the Germans and have established the lines solidly along the Oise River.

The expected allied counter-offensive has not yet come, but the Germans who are reported to be entrenching along the French front, evidently expect it there. The elements have been at work in delaying the German advance. Rains are reported along the French and British fronts. Wet weather, if continued, would handicap further advance of the Germans and be of infinite value to the allies, who are moving their forces and supplies over solid earth instead of ground which has been churned into a condition where every step is beset by difficulties. The chief German efforts apparently have been in the region of Moreuil and Albert. Around these places there has been stern fighting with the Germans hurling their fighting men at the allied lines in serried ranks, which have been mowed down by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. The effort in the Moreuil region is considered as being an attempt to reach the Paris-Amiens railroad, which is four or five miles distant. The railroad, which was cut at Montdidier, was a branch of this Paris-Amiens road, but its possession means little to the Germans.

The beginning of April, a month whose dates are written large on the pages of American history, finds the soldiers of the United States hastening to take their place in the zone of fiercest fighting. There has been American troops involved in the struggle in Picardy since the morning of March 23, but General Pershing is now leading over 100,000 of his men, just how many is as yet unknown, to a point assigned to them by General Foch, the leader of the allied forces in France. These men may even now be in the battle-line and America awaits news from them with confidence that they will compare well with the veterans of France and Great Britain. A report from General Pershing to the war department states that the situation along the battle line is improved. He did not give any information regarding the movement of his troops.

London, April 5.—A short and determined but futile enemy thrust east of Arras, and British local attacks south of that battered city, were the extent of the fighting today, aside from artillery engagements on the British side of the Somme battle front. The French to the south did little more. In two weeks the battle of Picardy has dropped from hurricane violence to a zephyr-like calm. Instead of the public riveting its attention on the battlefield, it is speculating on the next move, wondering where and when it will come and trying to anticipate what measures the government will take to make good the losses of the last twelve days. The wounded continue to drift back in considerable numbers and they serve to impress the public with the need of reinforcements. However great the confidence in the ultimate result, this calm should not lull anyone into a false sense of security or apathy. There has been a lull in every great offensive and generally it is followed by a flash almost as powerful as the first attack.

Paris, April 7.—German troops numbering over 100,000 delivered a terrific attack today against the French along a front of nearly nine miles from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Boye road. They were met with a storm of fire from the French guns, and although the assaults were repeated time after time, they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground. The French retained Grivesnes, but the Germans occupied the villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.

Local And Other Items

Mr. O'Connor has resigned his post, as cost of living commissioner, to the Minister of Labor. His reason is unknown.

Nearly two thousand Canadian soldiers are now buried in England, nearly every grave having a cross above it. Mrs. Astor has laid out a beautiful cemetery adjoining the Canadian Cliveden Hospital.

The Cunard Line Steamship "Valeria," a vessel of 5,865 tons gross register has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here by insurance interests. The "Valeria" left here March 4 with cargo for a British port.

A spectacular fire occurred in Toronto April 6th. The Galena Oil works were destroyed and \$200,000 damage done. Four hundred thousand gallons of lubricious oil was destroyed. The cause is supposed to be a hot box in a freight car.

Five thousand dollars was stolen from the Cote Des Neige branch of the Royal Bank of Canada early this afternoon by two highwaymen, who held up the office staff of two, knocked out the teller, J. Bertrand, and after cutting the telephone wires escaped in the direction of the C. P. R. tracks. The manager R. J. Papineau was out at lunch at the time of the robbery. The highwaymen are still at large.

The recent British aerial raids on Cologne caused 248 deaths, half of whom were soldiers, according to the latest reports received at Massel. The soldiers were in a railway train bound for the Picardy front and standing at the Cologne station. Panic reigned in the city for twelve hours, the streets were deserted, and the population hid in cellars; one report says that a Major was killed. The bodies of two Swiss who were killed during the bombardment arrived here yesterday, and will be buried with honors.

James Donaldson, of Elms, president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, has been appointed to the Dominion Dairy Produce Commission, which will handle the exportable surplus of Canadian daily produce, including condensed milk, for the current season. This commission replaces the Cheese Commission. Mr. Donaldson, discussing the cheese question, was prepared to give assurance that there would be an advance in the price of cheese this season such as would permit fair competition with the condensaries. Just what this might be he was not prepared to say. Mr. Donaldson is an ex-warden of Perth.

Citizens were shocked to learn of the death in Montreal, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, of Mrs. Duffy, wife of Mr. James P. Duffy, Pownal Street. Mrs. Duffy has not been in good health for a number of weeks but the illness was not considered serious. It was decided to secure the treatment of specialists in Montreal, and so she left for that city Thursday morning last, accompanied by her husband and the family physician. Besides the suddenly bereaved husband and children there are left to mourn two sisters in St. Louis, Missouri, and a mother in this city. The body, accompanied by Mr. Duffy, left Montreal Sunday night.

It is understood that the government has decided not to wait for legislation to put into effect the amendment to the Military Service Act, which was announced in the Commons by Sir Robert Borden yesterday. A special meeting of the Cabinet Council was held late on the night of April 2nd. The Government is anxious to put this amendment, which will make any man who resists the law subject to immediate draft, into force without delay in order to assist meeting the situation which has arisen in Quebec. Legislation, even without any obstruction, would take two weeks at the least before it could pass the Commons and the Senate to secure the signature of the Governor-General. It is proposed to have this amendment passed by order-in-Council, under the War Measures Act, to be ratified later by legislation, if necessary.

Local and Other Items

The court of cassation has rejected the appeal of Bolo Pasha from the sentence of death imposed by the court martial, for treason.

One of the German long range guns, bombarding Paris burst, according to German prisoners captured on the French front, five of the gun crew being killed.

A private letter dated March 14th, received by a citizen last evening states that three hundred men of the 104th Battalion had been sent from Witley Camp to France in three drafts of one hundred each—about a fortnight previously. The remainder of the Battalion was then sent to Scotland and since then about seventy were sent to the M. G. depot for transportation to the seat of war.

Up to last week 1,059 aeroplanes were reported down on all battle fronts in March. Of these the Allies claimed 838 and the Germans 221. All but a relatively small fraction of the total were the result of the intense fighting on the western front, the Allied figures being 740 and the German as given above. The balance consists of machines reported down on the Italian, Palestine, Macedonian and Mesopotamian fronts.

American troops were given a civic reception at an historic centre, in England last week. The American flag flew over the town hall, which dates back more than three centuries before Columbus discovered America. Headed by a band, the Americans marched through the streets crowded with cheering people. The mayor and other prominent citizens welcomed the soldiers and refreshments were served by a committee of women headed by the wife of the Mayor.

The trial of the action and counter claim in the Admiralty Court between the owners of the Mont Blanc and the owners of the Imao in which each ship is claiming two million dollars against the other has been completed. Without leaving the bench Mr. Justice Drysdale gave his decision that the Mont Blanc was wholly to blame and he would file a memorandum accordingly. The damages would be assessed in the regular way against the owners of the Mont Blanc.

Advices from Paris state that though her troops are now taking active part in the gigantic German offensive, France, whose soldiers have been weighed down so many times during this war, still preserves her calm presence of mind. While great interest is taken in the present military operations, from which happy results are expected by the country, the German attacks have no more effect on the morale of the people than does the German long-range gun during its bombardment of Paris.

Saturday morning, Mr. E. T. Higgs received a telegram from Miss Goff in Victoria, B. C., containing the sad news that her father, Mr. R. C. Goff, died suddenly. The news will surprise and shock Mr. Goff's friends in this City and Province. When he left here last fall Mr. Goff was the picture of good health and for years was apparently a wonderfully well preserved man. He was long prominent in temperance circles and one of our leading prohibitionists. As a successful man of business he was widely known and respected. He was a son of the late Hon. John Goff of Woodville.

The Superintendent of our Experimental Farm Station has, we learn, obtained from Messrs. William Clark, of North Wiltshire, Mr. William Moffatt, of Mayfield, and others, a number of young breeding sows of first class quality. It is proposed to sell the progeny of these to youths attending our schools who are engaged in home project work and who may desire to try what they can do in respect to hog raising for the supply of the Empire wants with pork for the soldiers. No doubt the young porkers will be obtained upon easy terms, together with directions as to how to keep them growing and fattening until the day of slaughter, and no doubt there will be keen competition among those who take part in the experiment.

Major T. W. McDonald Dies from Wounds

The sad news of the death in the field of action of Major Temple W. McDonald, officer commanding the Fifth N. B. Seige Battery, was received on Friday April 5th.

Word came through last Monday that Major McDonald had been severely wounded in the field on Easter Sunday morning and through the news was a severe blow to his friends throughout the province, all hope was held that his recovery would be speedily forthcoming. However, Major McDonald was destined to pass to his reward in the manner that he would have wished it, and the news came to his relatives Friday morning that he had died from wounds.

Major McDonald has had a splendid, though short military career. Upon the outbreak of war he responded to the country's call and left in November, 1914 for Quebec where he took a thorough course of training and qualified for a lieutenancy in artillery. He returned home in February, 1915 and upon the formation of the famous 2nd Seige Battery (now the 98th) was appointed senior lieutenant and in that capacity left with the battery for overseas on November 1915. He was most popular with the men and was a most capable and careful officer, receiving the unstinted praise of his fellow officers and the deep respect of the men under him. Official recognition of his capabilities was made in February, 1916, when he was appointed to a captaincy. He had seen considerable service in France, being in the thickest of many of the Canadian artillery engagements during the past two years. Shortly after crossing the English Channel he was again promoted and at the time of receiving his fatal wounds was a Major and in command of a crack New Brunswick Battery.

Major McDonald was born in 1874, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Archibald J. McDonald. He was educated at the local seats of learning and also studied at St. Ignace College, Montreal. Later he was admitted to the firm of A. A. McDonald and Bros, and in January 1912 was elected by acclamation to the junior seat for the Georgetown district in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

He leaves a widow (nee Miss MacInnis, City) whose brother Charles, was killed in action last fall, a widowed mother, three brothers and three sisters. The brothers are Howard and Allister at Georgetown and Glen of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Winnipeg. The sisters are Miss Marion and Gladys of Georgetown and Mrs. (Judge) H. O. MacInnery, St. John.

Judge James MacDonald, City is a cousin.

The following clipping from an English paper, tells how Lieutenant Ernest Weeks of the Engineers, son of Major W. A. Weeks, of this city, won the Military Cross at Hill 70: Lt. E. G. Weeks, Engrs. when in charge of the buried cable system in the forward area he displayed the greatest coolness and disregard of personal safety, making several reconnaissances through heavy fire, and sparing no effort to secure valuable information for his brigade headquarters. He set a splendid example to his men.

The extent of the meat shortage in England was disclosed in the English market reports received by the Food Administrator. These show that the amount of home-produced meat marketed there had decreased from 227,000,000 pounds weekly in 1916 to 55,000,000 weekly since January 1 this year. The number of cattle reaching the market has decreased 65 per cent, sheep 40 per cent, and hogs 65 per cent.

DIED.

McKENZIE—At Glen Valley, on March 31st, Malcolm J. McKenzie aged 75 years.

CURRIE—At Rocky Point, April 2nd, Mr. Neil Currie aged 76 years.

BUCHANAN—At Bradalbane, on April 4th, Katie M. Buchanan, aged 17 years.

REID—At Charlottetown, on April 7, Henry Reid, aged 68.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	MALES
Dan. G. McCormack	Launehing	York	1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack	Launehing	"	1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill	Village Green	"	1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole	Lower Montague	"	1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael	Peake's Sta., R.R. 2	"	1 (1 year old)
Col. G. Crockett	York	"	1 (2 year old)
G. W. Wood	Hazelbrook	Berk	1 (4 yrs. old)
A. P. Ings	Pownal, Lot 49	"	1 (1 year old)
Jos. L. Cameron	Ellis River	"	1 (3 yrs. old)
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown, Shrop.	lams, 10 rams and 7 ewes	
John Howlett,	Annapdale	"	7 rams

A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Cl'town, for Island Stock Breeding Company
 Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs
 Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs
 Leicester—1 ram lamb

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