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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARRIVE IN FRANCE

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, April 20.— The arrival of Russian troops at Marseilles to fight side by side with the French forces on the western front has been the sole topic of conversation this afternoon. It is regarded as an event of great significance from both political and military view point as it represents the realization of the hopes aroused earlier in the war by reports that large bodies of Russians were coming. The Russians came on a great fleet of transports. Not a single word of their coming was allowed to become generally known until they actually concluded the journey and were landing on French soil. The Russian soldiers will be used to fill the gaps on the western front caused by the recent fighting.

(Special to the Guardian.)

MARSEILLES, April 20—Transports bearing Russian troops drew up to the quay at 2.15 o'clock to-day. French troops, headed by the 6th Hussars and the 115th territorials, lined the landing to extend a welcome to the arrivals. Sailors of the French fleet in the harbour manned the yard arms of their vessels and the bands of the fleet played the Russian National Anthem as the first transport drew up. Russian officers and sailors lined up along the decks and on the bridges of the transports and the Russian bands played the Marseillaise. As debarkation began cheers went up from the Russians on the transports. General Lochweiscy commanded the Russian forces. He was received with military honours by the Governor of Marseilles and General Guerin representing General Joffre.

Coincident with the arrival of the Russians comes the statement from Paris that the Germans, owing to the strong resistance of the French at Verdun are withdrawing large forces from their front in Russian, Serbia and Macedonia and throwing them into this hotly contested theatre. Here the French delivered an attack near Le Mort Momme and succeeded in driving the Germans out of a trench previously captured by them. The Germans admit the entry by the French of German trenches in Caillette Wood, west of Vaux, after a heavy French attack but say that otherwise the attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

Around Ypres the Germans, according to Berlin attacked and occupied 300 metres of British positions. The British official report concedes a German gain here but says that except for two craters and one trench near St Eloi, and on the Ypres-Langemarck road the Germans were expelled from the positions they captured.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians are giving the Turks no rest. They dislodged them from their mountain positions and pushed forward their forces to their objective in the operations, which seeks to cut off communication between the northern and southern Turk armies. There has been heavy fighting in the Tohouk region, where the Russians are pressing forward in an attempt to capture Baibourt and come into contact with their army now occupying Trebizond.

Constantinople reports the British troops besieged in Kut-el-Amara are in a critical situation for lack of food and have forced the civilian population to evacuate the town. The usual bombardments along the Austro-Italian front are in progress.

SON OF HON. J. D. HAZEN KILLED IN ACTION

(Special to the Guardian.)

OTTAWA, April 20.—Word reached Ottawa this afternoon by cable of the death at the front of Lieut. James Murray Hazen, younger son of Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Hon. Mr Hazen was in attendance at a cabinet council when the brief message informing him of his bereavement was handed to him. Details of the manner in which Lieut. Hazen was killed are lacking. His death occurred "somewhere in France" and not improbably in the St Eloi region, where the Canadians have been holding an important section of the British lines against successive German attacks.

Lieut. Hazen, who was about twenty-three years of age, was a student at the Royal Military College, Kingston, when war broke out. Without waiting to complete his course he went into training and qualified for his lieutenancy. Leaving Canada last fall he went with the 30th Field Battery, but was transferred some time ago to the 30th. The eldest son of Hon. Mr Hazen, Captain Douglas King Hazen, is also with the expeditionary force. Hon. Mr Hazen and Mrs Hazen leave for St John to-morrow.

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THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE MOON ETC.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 12.10; tomorrow at 12.51, Sunday at 1.37 and Monday at 2.31; it will be high tomorrow morning at 1.35, Sunday at 2.48 and Monday at 3.48.

The sun sets this evening at 6.56, tomorrow at 6.58, Sunday at 6.59 and Monday at 7; it rises tomorrow morning at 5, Sunday at 4.58 and Monday at 4.56.

The moon sets this morning at 7, tomorrow at 7.59, Sunday at 9.05 and Monday at 10.20.

There was a full moon on Tuesday, April 18th at 1.07 p. m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Monday, April 24th at 6.38 p. m.

The length of today will be thirteen hours and fifty-four minutes; tomorrow thirteen hours and fifty-eight minutes, Sunday fourteen hours and one minute and Monday fourteen hours and four minutes.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF BUDGET DEBATE MR. BELL'S PREDICAMENT

The Liberals for the Second Time were in a Sorry Plight Early Yesterday. The Opposition is Listless and Inattentive and not Rallying to the Support of Mr. Bell. They Nearly all Slunk Home and had to be Routed Out of Bed in Order to Carry on a Pretense of Discussing the Estimates. Mr. Hughes and Others Fail to Respond to the Leader's Urgent Whip, and it is Quite Apparent that the Disintegration and Demoralization Evidenced Last Week Have Become Accentuated The Weakest and Most Impotent Opposition in the History of the Legislature.

The debate on the Budget was brought to a close under somewhat sensational circumstances in the early hours of yesterday morning and has resulted in much mortification and heartburning among the Opposition and its more extreme partizans, especially the Patriot.

The debate on Wednesday night had been pursuing its normal course. Hon. Mr McKinnon concluded his address, Mr Gallant followed in a characteristically rambling and amusing address, and Hon. Mr McEwen next spoke, driving home some truths which apparently made some of the Opposition so uneasy that they quietly slipped past their leader and disappeared from the House. At 11.45 Mr McEwen concluded, and was followed by Mr Hubert Howatt, who spoke with considerable force and at no less considerable length, until none of his colleagues were left except Mr Bell, Mr McInnis and Mr Dinnis. All the Government members had remained faithfully in attendance. When Mr Howatt sat down, however, no one on the Government side rose to continue the debate, and the Speaker asked the House if it were "ready for the question." This entirely upset the usual urbane equanimity of Mr Bell, and he appealed to Mr McInnis to save the situation by getting up to continue the debate. Mr McInnis did not respond to his chief's appeal and Mr Bell next called upon Mr Dennis. But he also sorrowfully shook his head, and there being no other one to fall back upon, the debate collapsed, and the question was put and carried, that the House go into Committee on Supply.

The PREMIER proposed that Mr A. P. Prowse take the chair, and was proceeding with the first item on the estimates, when

Mr BELL asked the Premier—Are you going on with the estimates tonight?

The PREMIER: Yes; have you any objections?

Mr BELL: Well, the hour is late, and we have had a long day's debate; perhaps it would be better to adjourn until to-morrow.

The PREMIER: It is not very late yet, and it is always customary when the House goes into Committee on Supply to pass an item or two before adjourning.

Mr BELL: But I have not been furnished with a copy of the estimates of revenue and I cannot see how I am to judge of the expenditure when I do not know the particulars of your estimated expenditures.

The PREMIER: I can furnish you with my copy, it is the only one I have got. But I must inform the hon. gentleman that for eleven years when I was on the other side of the House I was never supplied with a copy of the estimates of revenue. But I do not object to supply my hon. friend. You will see that we are always doing a little more for you than you did for us, and we never get any thanks for it.

At this point Mr Bell turned to the representative of what Hon. Murdoch McKinnon described as the Liberal Bureau of Garbled Statesments and Misrepresentations" and appealed to him to whip up Mr Hughes and Mr Johnston and any other member he could reach by telephone. The telephone was immediately set agoing, and within half-an-hour Mr Johnston appeared, rubbing sleep from his eyes and humorously complaining that he had been called out of bed. Mr David McDonald and Mr Gallant followed later, but Mr Hughes and the others failed to appear. This neglect of duty has evidently given serious offence to the Patriot, which yesterday pilloried the delinquents and named them as follows:—Messrs Hughes, McMillan, Saunders, McLean, Lea and Forbes.

While Mr Bell's emissary was on the hue and cry, Mr Bell undertook to hold-up the estimates by his usual blocking process of speaking at large. He objected to the first section of the estimates, under the heading Supreme Court, which included the Attorney-General's salary, and argued that the salary should be reduced. He declined to make an amendment to that effect, but proceeded to talk at length about his favourite topic, the Summerside Inquiry, until Mr Arsenault cleverly set a trap for him, which he immediately fell into.

Mr ARSENAULT: Would the hon. member propose a reduction in the other items under the heading Supreme Court?

Mr BELL: I don't know; what are they?

Mr ARSENAULT: The Clerk of the Crown, the Prothonotary, and so on.

Mr BELL: No; I don't think I would go so far as that.

Mr ARSENAULT: Why?

Mr BELL: Well, you see these are fixed by statute, and it would be necessary to amend the law, and I am not prepared to go to that length. If the Government desire to make a reduction it must first amend the statute.

The PREMIER: If the hon. member would take the trouble to consult a competent lawyer he would find that the Attorney-General's salary is also fixed by statute and the objection he takes to interfering with the other items applies with equal force to that he is now pretending to discuss. When the hon. member stands up and shows his utter and fundamental ignorance of the law, does he think for a moment that he is fooling the House? Does the hon. member know, or does he not, that the item he is objecting to is fixed by statute the same as the other items under the same heading?

Mr BELL: I know that.

The PREMIER: Why, then, does he seek to obstruct the proceedings of the House by talking on every conceivable subject while pretending to object to an item fixed by statute.

Mr BELL said he was merely suggesting that in view of the financial position displayed by the public accounts that the Attorney-General would follow the example of a distinguished predecessor and reduce his own salary.

At this juncture Mr Johnston came to the rescue of his chief and asked whether the Court Stenographer would be at the full disposal of the Court, as the Court had been inconvenienced in the past by the absence of the stenographer when important cases were being heard.

The PREMIER replied that arrangements had been made whereby the Court would obtain the full services of the stenographer while it was sitting.

At the item, Stipendiary Magistrates, Mr Johnston drew attention to the heavy expense incurred by defendants in prohibition cases by the wholesale subpoenaeing of unnecessary witnesses.

Mr BELL said the same complaint applied to Summerside.

The PREMIER said that the difficulty was due in a great measure to some political friends of the two members making the complaint. They handed in the names of a large number of witnesses and if one was not subpoenaed and the case failed, they would lay the responsibility upon the neglect to call that particular witness. He would see what could be done in the matter, however.

At the item, "Prohibition Inspectors, $2,300."

Mr BELL complained that Mr Phillips had been dilatory in enforcing a fine upon one of his relatives.

Mr ARSENAULT: Was that the case referred to at the Inquiry?

Mr BELL: No; it was within the last month or two. The facts were within the knowledge of Mr Massey, who had to bring pressure to bear upon him to fulfil his duty.

Mr ARSENAULT: I don't know of any such case within the last month.

Mr BELL assured the House that the facts were as he stated, and asked if the Inspector had any discretionary powers in the enforcement of fines.

The PREMIER: No prosecutor has the right to suspend the enforcement of any fine of his own option. The object of the law, he supposed Mr Bell would admit, was to put people out of the liquor business.

Mr BELL: Yes, that is the intention, of course.

The PREMIER: Sometimes it is better to suspend sentences and to keep them over the heads of the offenders. It had proved effective in certain cases, in others it had failed. But it was not for the Inspector to use his discretion. When a fine had been suspended it had been with the view of putting an individual out of business.

Mr BELL: That is where I differ from the Attorney-General. The right of suspension is vested in the Governor only.

The PREMIER: That is for pardon. The Governor may exercise his prerogative in such cases on his own initiative.

Mr BELL contended that the sole right was vested in the Governor and no other body. He then proceeded to refer to two recent cases in Summerside where he alleged that difficulty had been experienced in getting Mr Phillips to act.

Mr ARSENAULT replied that he knew all about these cases and that Mr Bell had absolutely misrepresented the facts. He then gave details of what has transpired and proved conclusively that Mr Phillips had acted with the utmost despatch, and that the Executive Council had refused to interfere though a request was made to them to do so.

At the items, Falconwood Hospital, the Premier explained that Dr Goodwill had a salary of $1,800 and board and quarters, whereas Dr Dewar was action for $1,200 and the keep of one horse.

In reply to Mr Johnston, the Premier said that Falconwood farm consisted of 341 acres, 300 of which were in good condition. It was intended to develop the farm to its full capacity both in agriculture and fruit growing. Mr L. L. Jenkins had been temporarily appointed in charge, but his salary had not been arranged yet.

At the item, "Land Assessment Revaluation, $2,400."

Mr BELL asked whether this was necessary this year.

The PREMIER said that under the statute of 1910, the valuation should take place every five years. Last year the Act was amended postponing the revaluation till the present year.

At 3.45 a.m. the Committee rose and reported progress, all the items having been passed except those of Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Roads and Roadmasters, and Civil Engineer.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS, WEETINGS ETC.

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HON. A. E. ARSENAULT SCORES OPPOSITION

Hon. A. E. Arsenault continued the quotation from the report of a school inspector under the Liberal regime as follows:—

This commission published a voluminous report. For years you, Mr Superintendent, our Teachers' Associations and my brother inspectors have been indicating our weak points and recommending remedies. But despite the fact that we have all stormed with voice and pen, volleyed and thundered, the schools of this province are for the most part still rumbling along through the same old ruts on the royal road to learning." And we will see what improvements there have been effected since. While the Leader of the Opposition was speaking on the schools he referred to a report which was not complimentary to a certain school, and I wish to show how badly off the hon. gentleman was for material to score a point. He had hunted through these books for something to bolster up his case on education and to try to show that the schools were not improving. He lit upon three small paragraphs in an out-of-the-way place and quoted them. He quoted from Mr Devereaux's report the following: "In a few schools there is a noticeable improvement in reading due to better methods of teaching this subject. . . . In a majority of schools, however, reading is heard, not taught, and in consequence there is no progress worth mentioning." That was the extract he read, and there was great jubilation and slapping of desks. If he had just read the conclusion of that inspector's report it would have put a different complexion on the matter. It only shows how much reliance can be placed in the hon. member's words. Here is the concluding portion of Inspector Devereaux's report, which the member ought to have read, but which he carefully refrained from mentioning: "In conclusion, it is pleasing to be able to report that the past year, on the whole, has been a year of progress. Progress in an educational system can be measured in many ways; by better equipment and better housing of children; by better methods of teaching and consequent advance in the intellectual attainments of pupils; and by a growing educational sentiment throughout the country. Along all these lines of development there has been a marked advance, and though we are still far from our ideal, yet we can truthfully say that never in the history of this province have our schools been better equipped or more comfortable; never have the teachers been more earnest in the class-room or readier to adopt improved methods of imparting instruction; and never have parents taken more interest in the schools or paid more willingly for efficient service. The outlook, then, for the future is most hopeful, and if parents, teachers, trustees and inspectors continue to take such an active interest in educational work, there is no doubt that, as the years go by, our schools shall advance at an accelerating pace, till at last our position shall be such that every pupil in the schools of this province will be receiving a training that will fit him to discharge his duties faithfully and efficiently, in whatever station of life he may be placed." (Applause.) Now, take the report of the Superintendent for last year. He says: "In the School Report of 1911 the then Superintendent of Education, Dr Anderson, after referring to the hopelessness of his task, the falling off of the number of pupils enrolled, and the considerable decrease in the average daily attendance, is constrained to add: "There is, I am sorry to say, already observable a weakening in the morale, . . . " etc., as I have just read to you. "Another serious result," said Dr Anderson in the report to which the Superintendent of Education last year referred, "of the present educational system is the scarcity of qualified teachers, which has to a greater degree than formerly rendered it necessary to grant permits to temporary teachers —to me a very distasteful and objectionable course if the standard of qualification is to be maintained." "The striking words quoted above," said the Superintendent, "though doubtless true of the time in which they were written, could not be used to characterize the conditions that exist to-day. Now the educational outlook is extremely hopeful; the enrolment and the attendance are both increasing; the teachers, with very few exceptions, are working faithfully and are showing a constantly increasing skill and a very keen desire to excel; the granting of permits to temporary teachers has completely ceased. The greater consideration shown to teachers during the past few years, the very substantial increase made in their salaries, the better training which they now receive, the frequent and thorough inspection and careful supervision of schools now made possible by the appointment of a sufficient number of competent inspectors, and the change in the course of studies, which seeks to place the emphasis in school work on the training of boys and girls for life in their own communities, have all contributed their share to the present hopeful educational outlook." I would like to know where our friends in the Opposition have acquired such a wide knowledge along education lines. Are they men who have been following the school system in this province very closely? Are they men identified with the profession? Are they men who have been employed in teaching? How is it, then, that they set themselves up as such authorities on education? It seems to me we have on the School Board to-day men with some knowledge of education. We have Dr Robertson and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, both thorough educationists and men who know exactly what is wanted in this province. We have Mr McCready, a man who is recognized as a leading educationist in Canada. We have besides these gentlemen on the School Board itself many members of the Government—at least four men—who in past years have been successful teachers in this province. In view of the improved condition of education and the teachers in this province, why do our friends try to spread in the country a spirit of discontent when the spirit of optimism has been prevailing. The teachers on an average now receive from the Government alone $74 each more than they received before. That is apart from any bonus that they receive and apart from what the districts pay them.

THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPARTMENT

An attack was made on the School Book Department, which was said to serve very little purpose, and it was said we should have placed the business in the hands of the merchants. I have selected here ten subjects out of 61 that are on the list for sale in the school department, and on these I want to show the House that the saving to the people of the country just on these ten articles, has been in the past year $3,277.68, as compared with the prices they were paying before. Is not that worth something? We were told we should have given the supplying of these articles to the merchants. The complaint was that the merchants were charging exorbitant prices. The merchants are not dissatisfied. They tell us they would just as soon be clear of these school books, because it was not a matter that could allow of much profit, spread among so many merchants. Of course, the saving has been in the buying of large supplies. The Government can buy very much more cheaply in this way and therefore it is an advantage to the people. We all remember this Commission which was mentioned in the inspector's report. This Commission was appointed some years ago, and I have nothing to say against the men who formed it. They were good men and worked diligently. They took a great deal of evidence and made a report which was tabled; and we asked the late Government what they intended to do with it. What did they do with it? In the classical words introduced by my friend in the Opposition, "What did they done with it?" They pigeon-holed it! They never took any action on it. That Commission cost the country some $4000. It was so much money wasted that might have been put to some use. When they appointed that Commission they had absolutely no intention of carrying out its recommendations. It was simply to shift the load off their own shoulders and to temporise and put off the evil day when they would have to raise the salaries of the teachers.

THE OYSTER QUESTION.

And now, Mr Speaker, I want to come to a subject that interests me perhaps more than any person else in this House, and that is the subject of oysters. I heard so much about oysters in the last campaign that I hardly care to look an oyster in the face now. (Laughter.) I think the whole question of oysters was raised for one purpose, and that was to try to defeat me. They did not succeed, however. Just before I go further, I want to say that those of the Opposition who spoke on the oyster question in the last campaign took very good care to see where they were speaking, because it was in the very places where they were not interested in oysters where they said most, and in the places where they knew all about it, the least was said. I remember my friend the Leader of the Opposition held a meeting in Malpeque, the home of the oyster, and he thought that he was going to set fire to the heather there. In fact, he thought that after his eloquent speech there I would not attempt to show my face around there; indeed, he thought I would not get a vote around there. Well, he was sadly disappointed, because, although he volleyed and thundered, and although he poured a stream of eloquence into that place he did not raise a response. Why? The people of that district might like to speak many thinks and talk among themselves, but when a man came from an outside district, not knowing what he was talking about, and presumed to address an intelligent people who knew all about the subject, they said they were not going to be instructed by a man who knew less than they did themselves. And they did not listen to him. I was there, and at the end of his speech he was the most discomfitted man you could well imagine on a platform, for he never succeeded in raising a single cheer. That was the district where, in 1908, I got 25 votes; and to show what a feeling there was against me in that district in 1915 I received 76 votes! That was a place where the people knew all about the oyster question; they knew it from beginning to end. That was the place where the oyster association was formed and from where we had men in this room sitting around here. My friend said we sent them home disappointed. If those men, who were mostly fishermen, entertained such a feeling, I was one of those responsible for what was done, and they knew it. Why did they not turn out and vote against me? Now, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I think

(Continued on page three.)