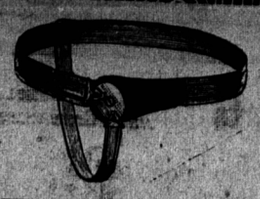

TRUSSES

We have just received a big assortment of the latest improved trusses inall sizes and styles and are in a position to fit every case with the utmost satisfaction.

All fitting is done free of charge by a competent man who understands his business and will be pleased to give any advice you may require along this line.

Call and see us.

E. A. Foster

Central Drugstore
Sunnyside

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from page one)

and the Internal Committee of the Senate. It came to a head this week, when the Speaker ruled out of order a report of this Committee recommending a number of changes. There was an appeal from his ruling and he was defeated by a vote of 29 to 13. Among those who voted against him were the two party leaders, Senator Lougheed and Senator Bostock. As Senator Landry is appointed by the Government, he evidently felt that the action of Senator Lougheed reflected on his dignity. This took place yesterday morning. Speaker Landry did not appear for the afternoon session. It was officially explained that he was indisposed.

Senator Bolduc was appointed temporarily in his place. To-day Speaker Landry was still on strike. The ruffled Senators held a secret meeting in the Senate Chambers this afternoon. Reporters and the public were excluded. They discussed with warmth the unprecedented situation which had arisen. It is reported that a certain Montreal Senator made the suggestion in the heat of the debate that the Sergeat-at-Arms should be despatched to haul the sulking Speaker to his chair. However, this idea was not acted upon. The debate grew hot and after the adjournment hot words passed in the corridors between several of the octogenarians, who almost came to blows. It is stated that Speaker Landry has placed his position before Sir Robert Borden and has threatened to resign if he is not upheld. However, nothing official has been given out and this is only rumour.

Hon. Dr Reid, Minister of Customs, who has been in charge of the investigation the Government has been carrying on in the Public Accounts Committee, made the important statement to-night that it was the intention of the Ministry after the prorogation of the House to continue the inquiry through the Justice Department and to enforce restitution wherever wrongdoing was found. The Committee will now wind up its work to-morrow. Dr Reid offered on behalf of the Government to have the Committee continue the inquiry, but pointed out that it would delay prorogation for another month.

As the Liberals are anxious to get away from Ottawa and mend their political fences for the election which they fear is imminent, his offer was not taken up and Messrs Carvel and Kyte admitted that every assistance had been given by the Government in prosecuting the inquiry by the Committee. They agreed to the termination of the work to-morrow, when a report will be made to the House.

MAMMOTH NEW GROUPS AT THE EDEN MUSEE.

The latest new tableau to be installed in the Central Hall of the Eden Musee, New York, is entitled "Field of the Cloth of Gold," a group of the time of Henry VIII. The magnificent costumes, velvets, silks, robes, draperies, hangings and the entire outfit is worthy of study.

In the Entrance Hall, additional figures have been added to the group of the European War leaders.

In the Historical Chamber, a scene depicting an actual occurance in the present war. A Red Cross nurse is seen in the act of nursing a wounded soldier, when a stray bomb exploded in the midst of the improvised hospital and unfortunately killed the nurse while in the performance of her duty. Numerous additions have also been made in the History of the World's prominent men and women.

The wonderful Kinemacolor natural colored moving pictures can be seen at the Eden Musee exclusively every day, the subjects being changed at each series. They consist of dramatic, comic, scenic and miscellaneous subjects. The low admission price of 25 cents to all enables one to pass a very pleasant and entertaining number of hours at this popular 23rd St. amusement house.

Use Harmon Violet or Rose Toilet Soap—the soft, creamy lather is very soothing and beneficial to the skin. A fresh supply just received. MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets. Mtf.

PREMIER AND OPPOSITION LEADER AGREE

(Continued from page one)

troying the business. Imagine the situation. After they had sold some $35,000 of stock, some to people in Massachusetts and some in this Province, if that stock was to be null and void, just imagine the position in which we would stand towards the rest of the world! There is another clause: "Nor shall the practice commonly known as the watering of stock be allowed." That is to be read in connection with the former clause, and standing alone it has absolutely no value. The watering of stock is something that has been entirely and absolutely beyond our control, except in the companies where supplementary letters patent were applied for, and in every instance where supplementary letters patent would increase the stock, I have personally made an investigation. Whoever is the author of this fabrication, of this tissue of falsehoods, cannot point to one single case that would justify the statements which he makes. The heading of the article is "The Shepherd and the Sheep" and reads, "for the future every promoter and director must be strictly honest. There must be no more bogus companies—no more watered stock." That is true; there must be no more bogus companies nor watered stock,, and that is why we are putting so much labour on this bill (the Companies Act).

"If Mr Mathieson's reputation depended on himself no angel of light could stand higher." That statement is made by a gentleman who professes to be a lawyer, and he ought to abandon that profession.

"No company incorporated under this Act shall issue stock to represent the increased value of any property of the company, nor shall the practice known as watering of stock be allowed. Any issue of stock hereby prohibited shall be null and void."—"That was the law that prevented and nullified the issue of watered stock." The law did not prevent the issue of watered stock in the slightest possible degree, but it did prevent the issue of stock upon the increased value. I did not pass the Act, nor anyone else; every member who sits in this House and who voted for that amending Act is equally responsible with myself. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition voted for it, every member present voted for it, and every one in this House takes the responsibility. I don't think there is a member in this House who, if the bill were brought up again, would not vote for it again, because it was right. This writer in the "Pioneer," whose false statements are copied in the "Patriot," first of all begins by stating that I passed this Act. I know that any honourable member in this House is willing to assume the responsibility that belongs to every member in passing legislation. "Last year this clause of the Act was repealed. And it was repealed to suit the sinister purposes of the very man who now claims to be intensely interested in safeguarding the public interests." I wish to characterise this statement as an unmitigated falsehood. I have made a point always of letting charges of this kind go. I have never in this House nor out taken trouble to contradict slanders, because I always believe that truth in the end will prevail; and I would not touch this thing now but for the fact that it is a slander upon this House and a slander upon the province. I am sure the Leader of the Opposition or any other member does not stand behind such an infamous falsehood as that. Journalism such as that is below all respectable standards, and the man who is the author of that would be very much better placed behind the bars than occupying the position of instructing the people. The article goes on: "Now, why did Mr Mathieson last year cause the clause in the old Act to be repealed? What was his object? It was manifestly to make legal what the statute for 26 years had declared to be illegal. It was—it must have been—to legalise the issue of watered stock. It must have been to assist promoters of companies to unload that watered stock upon the public. It must have been to lead the sheep to the slaughter—to fleece them—but to do it legally. There is his record. How else can you interpret it?" That is what the Legislature did because they saw that the law as it stood was capable of working tremendous injury to perfectly innocent people. I think the Legislature should not be ashamed of having repealed such a law.

"Did Mr Mathieson perform this duty? Did he try to safeguard the public interests as we view it? He certainly did not. He issued charters by the wholesale. He issued to every one that asked—to every one who would pay his extortionate fee. The public interests were virtually sacrificed for so much cash."

There is not one single atom of truth in any of this. In the first place the Act itself was passed by the Legislature by unanimous vote and for good reason, as the Legislature thought. In the second place the issue of letters patent and supplementary letters patent is an Act of the Government of the Province. But you can see that this writer, who has a tongue dropping venom, would make it appear that I was the whole Legislature, Government and Opposition, and that I issued all those letters patent. I can tell you that there was not one single grant of letters patent or supplementary letters patent that was made in my time that I did not scrutinise down to the last detail, and wherever there was any irregularity or any conflict of the law they were held up until the error was corrected, and if the error was not corrected they were not granted. The man who wrote that cannot come forward and mention one single instance in which his charges are true. When any application is made to the Government for the issue of letters patent we require to know in every case, "what do you want extra capital for?" That is the first question. The second is, "Is the capital stock that you already have paid up, or if not, how much? And why should there be a new issue? Are you requiring for the purpose of developing your business, to add to your stock, or are you proposing merely a watered proposition?"

I think that since I came into this House fifteen years ago we have been exceedingly lax in requiring the class of information that we require in the case of letters patent. The hon. members can look back on the statute book of last year and find a series of amendments all intended to facilitate the working of the Act. We had then in view what we are now putting through, the passing of a Companies' Act that would guard the rights of the investing public at every point. In order that the mistakes of the past might not work destruction and ruin, the Legislature thought fit to repeal this particular clause.

Mr JOHN RICHARDS, Leader of the Opposition, said that was the first intimation he had of the article to which the Premier had referred; he did not happen to see the paper before. They would all agree that there had been carelessness in the formation of companies in the province, but he thought it was done unwittingly and without any intention of doing wrong to the shareholders or others concerned. He fully agreed with the Premier that increasing their capital owing to the increased value of their live stock was not watering the stock. At least he did not think it could be looked upon in that way, because the animals unquestionably had an increased value; and in doing that he thought the fox ranchers believed they were acting quite legitimately. He would say that he was quite prepared to take his share in any responsibility for the passing of the Act. (Cheers.)

The discussion was taken up by Speaker Wyatt and Hon. Mr Arsenault.

How Watt Was Paid

James Watt, the great engineer, during his apprenticeship in London, had to live on 8s. a week, and found it difficult. For his work on the model of the Newcomen engine he was paid £9 11s. and for the supervision of the construction of a bridge at Hamilton he was paid £7, his offer being less than that of Smeaton, who offered to do the work for £10. For his work as superintendent of the Monklands canal he received £200 per annum, and for his survey of the proposed Strathmore canal he received the sum of £80—not much, when the nature of the work, a survey of forty days be considered.

LARGE PETITION PRESENTED TO GOVT.

A numerously signed petition by incorporated fox companies, asking for the passing of legislation to safeguard the industry, was presented to the Government.

The signatories to this petition represent in the vicinity of $15,000,000 capital, all invested in silver foxes. The silver fox interests predominate in the fox business, and, so far, none of the well known and reputable companies have refused to concur with the legislation recommended by the Fox Conference. Many signatures are coming in every day with reqquests to be added to the names of the petitioners, and it is expected that within the next few days the names of all interested in the silver fox business will be on the petition.

Following is the text of the petition:—

To the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

Your petitioners humbly show that

Whereas—The Fox Breeders of this Province realise the necessity of an Act of the Legislature to incorporate an Association to govern the industry.

And whereas—With this object in view meetings were called in each of the three Counties for the purpose of appointing men to constitute a Committee to draft an Act for the necessary legislation.

And whereas—At such meetings the following persons were appointed, viz: J. A. Johnson, F. L. Rogers, W. B. Hayes, A. C. Saunders, J. W. Callbeck, Chester McClure, R. E. Spillet, E. R. Brow, W. B. Prowse, J. E. B. McCready, W. H. Prowse, J. Frank Sterns, J. D. Stewart, J. D. McIntyre and W. L. Poole.

And whereas—It is apparent that any system devised by the said Committee for the government of the said industry must have the guidance of the said Committee until same is placed on a permanent basis.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that an Act of Incorporation for the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders' Association along the lines suggested by the said Committee, a copy of which is attached hereto, be passed at the next session of the Legislature and that the members of the said Committee be the Provisional Directors of said Association to remain in office with full power as Directors until their successors are appointed at the first regular meeting of the Association to be held on the first Tuesday following the 15th day of February, 1916.

It is understood that much ado is being made by owners of imported and cross foxes in several localities, who claim that the legislation is not in the general interest of the fox industry. Let the general industry speak for itself; it knows its own business better than the few men who are actuated, to quote their own words, by greed and selfishness. The general industry says in no doubting mood that the legislation asked for is vital to its future. It is now at the stage when honesty must not only be asserted but assured.

Consul Mays states that official figures show that thousands of outside foxes were imported into the provinve in the last three years; that in 1912 and 1913 alone about 1920 were brought in.

The investor has a right to know who owns these foxes and in what ranches they are. The suggestion is made by opponents of the legislation that the owner register under oath before a Government official of absolutely unpolitical complexion the pedigree of his foxes "as far as he knows." Too much of this "as far as I know" sort of thing has been done already. The public wants the facts that the owner does not swear to "as far as he knows," but that he can prove.

PROHIBITION RESOLUTION DEBATE CONTINUED

Rousing Speeches by Hon. L. L. Jenkins and Messrs. Buntain, Dewar and Dobie.

The debate on the Prohibition Resolution of the Government was concluded on Thursday evening, when a number of vigorous speeches were delivered.

HON. MR. JENKINS was the next speaker. His address was brief. He said there was more than prohibition of liquor to be looked after. The churches and the homes were the places in which to begin the teaching of temperance. They should teach the young temperance in their language. The language which certain members of the Alliance had used in their insensate condemnation of the Government was more intemperate than the drinking of many a man whom they sought to influence to the good. He referred to the highly creditable record of the Government in its enforcement of the Prohibition Act, which he said had never in the history of the country worked so satisfactorily and with such good results as at the present time. He was among the first who were anxious to see the Prohibition Act properly enforced, but he did not stand for the methods employed by the Alliance. They had brought to the Province for the purpose of procuring evidence, two men of the lowest stamp, who were given money to induce innocent persons to break the law in order that they might in this way secure convictions. Such methods were dishonourable to say the least. Referring to Judge McLeod, he said that if Mr. David Schurman and his confreres desired to stand in the high estimation of that gentleman, they must live their lives over again from boyhood.

MR. BUNTAIN followed. He said that the temperance question was more alive today than ever before. He said that the strongest advocacy that could be made in the cause of temperance was to be found at home. Wherever there was a strong influence on the side of right that influence would predominate and he could say with the rest that so far as his district was concerned there never was a time in the history of that section when they were as free from the sale of liquor as at the present time. The present Government had given to the country temperance legislation which probably no other Government had given, and had met the Alliance on more than one occasion fully. Perhaps because the Alliance thought the Government "easy" they considered it well to pile on them amendments while they knew perfectly well it would be absolutely impossible to enact. No doubt the old act, although very good, required like all other acts certain amendments; but the amendments that were proposed by the select group of the Alliance in 1914 were such as no Government would consider for a moment. With regard to the present proposed amendments, he thought they would work for the improvement of conditions. On the 14th April, 1914, he had the honour to ask in the House whether it was the intention of the Government to inquire into certain charges that had been made by the Alliance against certain officials. The answer he received was an entirely satisfactory investigation that should have been carried through, on the part of the Alliance, with the spirit that it called for; instead they made it a pretext for attacking the Government and every member connected therewith. Mr. Buntain referred to the decision of Judge McLeod, and concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to that gentleman, whom he said every right-thinking, sensible, honest and unprejudiced person in the country honoured and respected as one of the leading citizens of the Province. It was absurd for such men as attacked his integrity to question his decisions; their position in that respect was ludicrous and did not deserve serious comment.

MR. J. A. DEWAR was the next speaker. He stated that he was in favor of the amendments, which he considered would strengthen the Act very appreciably. He gave the history of prohibition in the Province and stated that it had more than justified the claims its promoters had made for it. He thought it had stood the test of time and demonstrated that the principle of prohibition was a sound one and was in the Province to stay. He did not think the time would ever come when the people would go back to the license system. The people would not license crime and take the responsibility for it. It was reasonable to say that if drinking were curtailed the expenditure on the public asylum would be considerably lessened. He believed that there would be less crime if there was less drinking. He referred to the advancement which prohibition was making in the world at large. Russia had decided to abandon the liquor traffic and an enormous benefit was the result. He read a statement showing the evil effects of alcohol. The good work of prohibiting the sale of liquor was being taken up in Great Britain by the most influential men. Mr. Lloyd George had said that they were fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and that drink was the worst; and the King himself had set the example to the people by announcing abstinence in his household. He thought that prohibition should be a national question, and he had no doubt that Sir Robert would give his earnest attention to any suggestions made in this connection. One thing he urged upon them was, that they should never forget, in dealing with the liquor traffic, that it was their duty to lift the fallen. It was also their duty, in enforcing the law, to regard the educational side of the question.

MR. DOBIE endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker in regard to the benefits which would accrue from the amendments now proposed. He could not think of a better work than that the Leader of a Government, supported by members of the House, should take into consideration amendments for the better enforcement of such an important law as the Prohibition Act. He remarked on the excellence of the speech which had been delivered by the Premier, whose calmness, he said, in view of the bitter and entirely groundless attacks which had been made upon him to serve political ends, was admirable, and reflected a spirit which was directly opposed to that of certain agitators in the temperance body. He believed that the policy of the Government was a very good one in adding to the laws they already had, the amendments which were now proposed. He did not see that they were losing anything whatever by not having adopted the amendments which the Temperance Alliance sought to have them enact last year. He thought there had been in evidence too much of a mean spirit of condemnation on the part of some temperance persons, who, misdirecting their energies, rendered themselves more of a hindrance than a help in forwarding the cause. Truth and honour should be a characteristic of the press, but the Patriot had lent itself to the dissemination of maliciously false statements in regard to the Government. He also referred to the long and Honourable career of His Honour Judge McLeod on the bench, and concluded by scoring those who had meanly questioned his decisions.

LOUVAIN!

A shrine where saints and scholars met
And held aloft the torch of truth
Is smouldering 'neath fair Brabant's skies,
A ruined heap—war's prize in sooth!
The Pilates of Teutonic blood
That fired the brand and flung the bomb
Now wash their hands of evil deed,
While all the world stands ghast and dumb.

Is this your culture, sons of Kant,
And ye who kneel 'round Gothe's throne,
To carry in your knapsacks death?
To feel for man nor ruth nor moan?
What 'vails it now your mighty guns
If God be mightier in the sky?
What 'vails your cities, walls and towers
If half your progress be a lie?

The smoking altars, ruined arch
Of ancient church and Gothic fane
Have felt the death sting of your shells,
And speak in pity thro' Louvain.
Wheel back your guns, your howitzers melt,
Forget your World Power's cursed plan,
And sign in peace and not in blood
Dread Sinai's pact 'twixt God and Man.

THE DRAWBACK.

The air is getting crisp and clear,
The sky is largely blue;
A robin's pipe I think I hear—
I love the morning dew.
In city haunts I hate to bide,
They never stir my blood;
I'd gladly roam the countryside
If 'twasn't for the mud!

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Beer & Weeks

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We are now prepared to take orders for Vacuum Cleaning.

Our powerful Vacuum Cleaner is operated by a gasolene engine and the strong suction produced is sufficient to draw out all the dirt, dust, grit, moth eggs etc which have accumulated in your carpets and rugs and which ordinary methods do not remove.

No need to take carpets up any more----we clean them right on the floor.

We also clean upholstered furniture, mattresses, haircloth furniture, etc removing all traces of dirt.

Vacuum Cleaning is the new sanitary methods.

75c per hour — **Phone us to book a date for you** — **75c per hour**

PERSONALS

Prof. Thompson returned home yesterday, by the Capes, from Boston.

Mrs. Stephen Coyle has arrived home after spending the winter with her daughters in Woburn, Mass.

Mr. Oswald Wright arrived in Charlottetown yesterday from the mainland, via the Capes.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Weeks, of Fredericton, were among the visitors to the city yesterday.

Mr. George Dickieson and sister, Miss Ruth Dickieson, of New Glasgow, are visiting in the city. They return home to-day.

Miss Nan McNair was pleasantly surprised last evening when a number of her girl friends treated her to "Variety Shower" in honor of her marriage which takes place on April 28th to Mr. R.N. McNeill, of the firm of McKinnon & McNeill. A delightful evening was spent, fun in plenty being furnished by the novelty of the gifts and poetry attached thereto.

"Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup is quick, sure and harmless—it rapidly dispels the cough and breaks up the cold. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Went Streets. Mtf.

COL. FARQUHAR BURIED WITH MEN.

LONDON, March 31.— A memorial service for Colonel Farquhar yesterday in St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, was attended by Lady Farquhar, Major Hamilton Gault and a party of the Princess Patrisias commanded by Lieutenant Newton of Winnipeg. Come of the wounded Patrisias hobbled on crutches to pay tribute to their late Colonel, whose burial took place some days ago in Voormezeel cemetery, just behind the firing line, near St. Eloi, next to the graves of Captain Newton and others Patricia officers. Colonel Farquhar requested this before he died. There were five staff officers and two score of members from the regiment at the graveside in the cemetery which was shelled by Germans during the burial service.

Lieutenant Newton says that Colonel Farquhar was shot in the chest by a stray bullet whilst he was getting through some wire entanglements. He suffered much pain and lived three hours. No successor has yet been appointed.

SEASONABLE NOTES

In order to secure a good percentage of fertile eggs it is necessary to mate the birds some time before the eggs are needed. This should be done at least two weeks before starting to hatch. Keep a few extra birds on hand for changing in the breeding pen. Alternate the male birds every week or two, and the results should be better.

For Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reeds, Wyandottes and other similar breeds, one male should be mated with about ten females. For the lighter breeds as Leghorns, one male may be mated and the other meat breeds should be mated in the proportion of one male to six r eight females.

A good percentage of fertile eggs may be expected up to about two weeks after the male birds have been removed.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

All the world is full of sorrow
Yes the world is full of woe.
Some are weeping now for loved ones
To the battle field must go.

Listen to the ring of battle,
Harken to the bugle blow.
Men are falling in the contest
Adding to the world more woe.

But the God that rules the nation
Will he answer in a flood
Will he see the Christian nation
Spilling one another's blood.

Will he move upon the waters
As he did in days gone by
Will he hear the weary sufferer
On the battle field to die.

When the battle is all over
And the victory is won
Will it bring the loved ones homeward,
No! their work on earth is done.

Sleeping near the field of battle,
Where they fought and where they fell
Yet their memory will be cherished
In the homes where they did dwell.

WORK.

(By Henry Van Dyke.)

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk of loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room:
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirits and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerfull greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

THE HUMAN TIE

It makes strange but very interesting ready, the story of the hob nobbing of French and British with German soldiers during recent weeks. What is the philosophy of it? Surely this, that you can get men to keep on hating each other when they are miles apart but when you bring them within a few yards of each other, they will, in spite of you, break out in friendliness once in a while. It is reported that Emperor William has ordered that there can be no more of this exchanging of courtesies upon the battlefront, but if the rival armies continue to face each other with only a few rods between, he will have difficulty in getting his order obeyed. After all, the human tie persists in holding men together despite a multitude of forces tending to drive them apart. It is written down in the very constitution of things that God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth, and nothing can disprove it. It is distance and consequent misunderstanding that make men hate each other.—Christian Guardian.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" in a package