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THE GERMAN PUBLIC NOW UNDERSTAND

That They Have Been Betrayed by the Government. Efforts of Militarists to Show that Fatherland is on Defensive Have Failed.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Teuton militarists are striving to convince the German people that they are on the defensive.

President Wilson's and Lloyd George's speeches have been used as a lever to enforce this opinion, according to reports here, but it is by no means certain yet that their efforts will be successful.

Officials here look for some reply to the two speeches, as they believe the voice of German opinion will be sufficiently strong to force some declaration. This may take anything from a week to a month, officials hold, but they anticipate that the militarists cannot completely dodge it.

THE GERMAN PUBLIC REALIZE THAT GOVERNMENT IS PLAYING DOUBLE GAME

State Department press comment has led officials to believe that the Russian peace parleys still offer a possible source of trouble for the politicians, in view of the near crisis which the first Litovsk split developed.

The German people are beginning to realize for the first time that the German autocracy is playing a double game, press reports show. How soon this duplicity may cause a revolution is something the future alone can tell.

RECOGNITION OF BOLSHEVIKI GOVERNMENT MIGHT GIVE IT NECESSARY BACKBONE TO DEFEY GERMANY

This government clings to the hope that the Russian parleys will be dissolved, and that Germany will find instead of getting help from Russia she has active opposition again. Recognition of the Bolsheviki as the de facto government of Russia is regarded as more than possible.

The reported efforts of the Pope toward getting Austria to intervene on the side of peace are deemed an important move. Austria is regarded as in a position to exert strong pressure on Germany in view of the constantly growing prospect that she may collapse.

BOLSHEVIKI CHIEF DISTRUSTS ENTENTE AS MUCH AS HUNS

Calls to the Russian People for Great Volunteer Army to Protect Empire from Foes Without and Within.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The call of Ensiun Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, for volunteers for a Russian army, according to the Bolsheviki telegraph agency at Petrograd, was issued in the form of an appeal to the soldiers and workmen, and as a reply to the German peace proposals. The appeal refers to Germany's rejection of the proposals framed previously and their open talk of annexations. In the event of a separate peace, the call declares that the Russian republic and its councils will be surrounded on all sides by enemies.

DECLARES THAT NOT ONLY GERMAN BUT THE ENTENTE ARE SEEKING TO DESTROY CONQUESTS OF REVOLUTION.

"American and French financiers," he continues, "are lending money to provide war material for Kaledines. The German bourgeoisie are quite prepared to use them as allies for stifling the Russian revolution. These are contingencies which make for the defence of the conquest achieved by the revolution and of the holy war against the bourgeoisie, not only of Russia, but of Germany, France and Great Britain.

"Should the bourgeoisie be victorious, they will take vengeance in the shape of the most cruel terror and torture, drenching the land with blood, and which would put in the shape of the terror inflicted by the satellites of the Czar. It may be that a holy war on the fronts as well as behind the lines stands before us as a terrible and unavoidable fact."

Krylenko explains that the old army is exhausted, and that a new one must be created with the Red Guard as a nucleus and it must be subject to rigorous, revolutionary disciplines.

KRYLENKO DECLARES THERE WILL BE NO CONSCRIPTION OF SOLDIERS BUT ALL LOYALISTS ASKED TO VOLUNTEER.

"Comrades! The people of Italy, France, Austria and Switzerland watch you and await the call to battle against their bourgeoisie. Their soldiers will not march against revolutionary Russia. Enroll yourselves in the ranks of the people's army and safeguard the revolution and socialism."

The appeal includes the declaration that there will be no conscription in recruiting and appealing to the comrades in the Ukraine to respond to the call in order to defend liberty. "The opposing forces among the Cossacks and the Don territory, the military leader of the Don Cossacks, who is supported by a majority of the troops and the educated classes, is described as being averse to intervening in Russian internal affairs, while determined to oppose to the utmost any Maximalist aggression against the Don territory."

On the other hand, Generals Alexieff, Korniloff, Danikine and Erdell favor making the Don the centre of a campaign against Bolshevism generally.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Reports from Southern Russia received in Petrograd, according to a Reuter despatch from the Russian capital, say there are two opposing policies among the Bolsheviks in the Don territory. Gen. Kalandine, the military leader of the Don Cossacks, who is supported by a majority of the troops and the educated classes, is described as being averse to intervening in Russian internal affairs, while determined to oppose to the utmost any Maximalist aggression against the Don territory.

ARMY MUST BE GATHERED TOGETHER TO CARRY ON A HOLY WAR BEHIND THE LINES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

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CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE IN SESSION IN CHARLOTTETOWN

Attendance Somewhat Restricted Owing to Tie up on the Railway by Snowstorm. President Ross Reviews Work of the Year and Outlines Courses for Future Consideration. Some Stirring Addresses During Afternoon Session.

The opening session of the annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute was held in the Domestic Science room, Prince of Wales College, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Owing to the blockade on the railway system the attendance of delegates from other institutes was not very large.

After roll call and the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, President Ross read his report, which follows and which was discussed and adopted paragraph by paragraph.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To stimulate interest in Institute work, and so secure the opinion of organized agriculture on matters of Provincial importance, monthly letters were sent to each of the Institutes in an operative form, containing suggestions and questions for information, and to these letters are due several of the resolutions which will be placed before this convention.

Markets.

There is a growing feeling that has found expression at several of our annual meetings that there is too wide a margin between the prices the farmer is receiving for his produce and the price the consumer is paying. To get at the actual facts and to improve the situation as far as possible a resolution was introduced in 1913 by the Cardigan Institute asking the Department of Agriculture to appoint a man to the staff who would give special attention to the markets. The resolution was withdrawn at the time as it was understood the appointment was being made. This, however, has not been done, and as the need appears to be great, your executive have done what they could with the means at their disposal, to better the situation.

Potatoes.

Early in September the Potato problem was taken up with the Food Controllers Department. It was pointed out at that time that the prospect was for a crop much above average and that transportation facilities were altogether inadequate, and that merchants were talking about a price that would pay only about half the cost of production. The result was an almost immediate advance in the price of potatoes, but sufficient provision was not made for getting away the crop. A congestion occurred as anticipated, and it would have been much more serious had not a frost about the middle of September badly injured the crop. Towards the end of September we again took up the situation with Mr. A. E. Dewar of the Food Controllers Department and are indebted to him for his presentation of the case at Ottawa. The possibilities of Potato production in this Province are such as to warrant considerable attention from this Convention. Hitherto the want of transportation facilities prevented development. This is remedied in part by the establishment of the Carriery at Point Borden, a work that is expected to give adequate facilities for Agricultural Development hitherto impossible.

Marketing of Lambs and Hogs.

The marketing of lambs also received consideration. Most of the lambs are now purchased by dealers from the United States or from Toronto. Those going to the United States are shipped alive. Those purchased for Toronto are killed and put in Cold Storage in Charlottetown and shipped on in the morning to the Prince Edward Island lamb as the best flavored in America, and as the cost of shipping a carload of carcasses from Charlottetown to Toronto is less than one cent per pound, it seemed reasonable that the price our farmers received should be within two or three cents of the price paid at Toronto. This two or three cents should pay the freight and give our Island buyer a sufficient margin to pay for his work. That our conclusions were correct was shown by the fact that the price of lambs advanced from 11 cents to 13 cents per pound immediately after the results of our enquiries were made public.

A resolution on this subject will afford opportunity for a full discussion of the whole question. Similar investigation resulted in a prompt advance in the price of pork in this province at the very time when prices were declining in Toronto, and the advanced price was maintained notwithstanding that the price of live hogs declined in Toronto from \$19.75 per hundred pounds to \$17.25.

The result of this work has led your executive to believe that one of the means of improving the condition of the farmer is to keep him posted on the prices that are being paid in the different markets and on market conditions and to this end arrangements were made with correspondents in the leading markets of the province to furnish bi-weekly reports to two of our leading dairies while the Food Controller's Department at Ottawa furnished weekly reports of the markets in which our produce was consumed. Lack of finances prevented the doing of more work of this kind. In fact unless more money is forthcoming, your executive can be nothing more than a sort of advisory board to the department of Agriculture, the advice of which however appointed by and re-

Since the last annual meeting presenting as it does the organized agriculture of this Province, should

be of great value to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

There are several other matters your executive would like to bring to your attention.

When the Department of Agriculture was organized a Superintendent of Farmers Institutes was appointed. From lack of funds the Superintendent of Institutes was also lecturer on agriculture in the Prince of Wales College. Superintendent of the Provincial Farm and Secretary of Agriculture. For some time past there has been no Superintendent of Institutes notwithstanding the number of Institutes is now 55 and the finances of the Department have been increased tenfold.

Further, in every province of Canada with the exception of Prince Edward Island there is such an official.

Some years ago a vigorous Live Stock Association flourished and regular meetings were held at which matters of interest to the breeders were discussed. Out of this were formed in 1913 the Horse Breeders Association, The Dairy Cattle Breeders Association, The Swine Breeders Association and the Sheep Breeders Association—your executive would recommend the re-organization of one Live Stock Breeders Association.

Throughout the province the crops have hardly equalled those of former years. In some sections it has been splendid but in others, rust, blight and early frost did much damage.

The Dairy Industry is about equal to that of last year, which was over a million pounds of milk short of that of the previous year. This is a matter that should engage your attention. As Professor Cumming of the Agricultural College has well put it: "Dairying stands pre-eminently first in the three Maritime Provinces not only as a means of securing immediate revenue but also as a means of permanently building up the agriculture of the country. In Nova Scotia there has been an increase in dairy production of nearly 2,000 per cent in the last ten years."

In Prince Edward Island there has been a big decrease in the last ten years and the following factories have closed their doors. The East Point factory, The Bear River factory, The St. Peter's Bay factory, The Morrell factory, The Lot 40 factory, The Mr. Stewart factory, The Montague factory, The St. Georges factory, The Murray Harbour factory, The Belle River factory, The Herring Bay factory, The Winslow Road factory and the Campbellton factory, and the increase in the sections that are making progress is overbalanced by the decrease in the other districts.

The Food Controller is endeavoring to stimulate the production of milk by controlling the price of bran and the press states that the Provincial Departments of Agriculture are co-operating with him for its distribution.

The Commissioner has recently made an announcement on this subject. Your executive would particularly direct attention to the excellent results of the Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association and most heartily approve of the extension of its activities.

The supply of horses is yet in excess of the demand, but of sheep and of hogs there is not nearly enough. Those who are in a position to advise are asking for greatly increased production of both these classes of live stock and your executive would strongly urge upon every farmer to meet this demand as far as possible.

Your executive is not in a position to say much about the work of the Department of Agriculture. Since the death of Mr. Coughlin no District Representative has been appointed for King's County. Mr. Coughlin was only a short time in King's County but he was rapidly becoming acquainted with conditions and gave promise of being of great value.

The Seed Fairs have been carried on as usual with the exception of the Central at Charlottetown. The Standing Fields of Grain Competitions were also held. It would be of considerable value to intending purchasers if the complete results were printed and available for distribution in the Autumn.

The grading and marketing of wool has again been carried on in co-operation with the Federal Department.

A traction Ditcher has been purchased and has done considerable work in Lot 15.

School Fairs have been held and also some Short Courses in Agriculture. Your executive would suggest a discussion of the advisability of holding a Short Course in Charlottetown now that the Agricultural Hall is again available the chief feature of which should be Live Stock.

The Women's Institutes have also been doing good work as have the Red Cross and other patriotic societies.

The deliberations upon which you are entering are worthy of your most serious consideration and I trust they will be carried on in a helpful spirit and that each and every delegate

(Continued on page three)

POPE'S EFFORTS TO SECURE PEACE

ROME, Jan. 15.—Intimations that Pope Benedict had diplomatically called attention of Emperor Karl of Austria to President Wilson's war aims message, and suggested that he seek the Kaiser's consideration of these peace terms was made in influential Vatican circles.

Official comment on the matter was refused at the Vatican. The report, however, declared that the Pope had called the attention of the Catholic monarchy of Austria-Hungary to the correspondence which had been exchanged relative to the Pope's own peace efforts as bearing on consideration now of the President's terms.

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RUSSIAN OFFICERS SLAIN IN SEBASTOPOL

Bolsheviki Take Revenge on Men Who Quelled Rebellion in 1912. Sixty Killed in Historic Melakoff.

ODESSA, Jan. 15.—According to details now received the horrors at Sebastopol, which experienced two days butchery of naval officers by sailors of the Bolsheviki camp. Sixty officers are reported killed including four admirals, one general, the rest lieutenants and lower ranks. Most of the killed were members of the committee which held the inquiry in 1912 under the Czar's regime in the cause of rebellious sailors of the "Revolutionary Union" which convicted seventeen with death, exiled many and placed others under arrest. Although the affair was hushed up at the time this charge was brought against them now. They were held to merit death. The majority of the murdered officers were of high rank and experienced officers in whom the fleet had expressed confidence since the revolution, and they were merited such confidence. All the officers were taken to the famous historic Malakoff tower and shot. According to the reports it is believed here that the number of officers killed is considerably greater than the above mentioned. The population of Sebastopol are in a nervous state over the execution.

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