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PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

APRIL 30.

House met at 11.45 the Speaker, Hon. A. P. Prowse, in the chair. MR. A. J. McNEVIN presented a petition from Samuel Kennedy, Jr., and others asking for incorporation of Kennedy, Webster & Co., Ltd. The petition was referred to committee and the bill read a first time.

PREMIER ARSENAULT presented a petition from Rev. A. J. McIntyre and others, asking for incorporation of the Town of Borden. The petition was referred to committee and the bill read a first time. The Commissioner of Public Works laid on the table a number of replies to questions asked by honorable members.

MR. J. H. BELL directed the attention of the Leader of the Government to the fact that smallpox was reported to be prevalent in Freetown, French River, Malpeque and places in that vicinity. The statement was made to him by a gentleman in Summerside that smallpox had broken out in Summerside, that the doctor had diagnosed it as cowpox and that the disease had spread. It was further told him that a certain gentleman had gone up from Charlottetown and that he had diagnosed the disease as smallpox. Summerside doctors concurred in this latter diagnosis. He was told the disease was spreading, and that the people are alarmed and do not know what to do. If the facts were as stated, and he had no reason to doubt them, he thought something should be done.

PREMIER ARSENAULT replied that part of the honorable gentleman's statement was correct, but he had grave doubts about the rest of it. It was known that smallpox of a mild type had broken out in Freetown as it had in other places. The Health Officer had been sent to investigate and each of the communities named had its Board of Health. In Freetown the chairman of the Board of Health was Mr. William Callbeck, who was very energetic and careful and he, the Premier, was in constant communication with him. He believed that if the disease was spreading to such an alarming extent as stated by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Callbeck would have informed him. He, the Premier, was not aware that the disease was spreading. The Health authorities were depending upon the Boards of Health in the communities named, and he had full confidence in them to believe that if any danger existed they would have reported it. In any case he would look into the matter.

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ANOTHER ROW IN A MILITARY CAMP

Americans and South African Blacks Clash at Winchester, England.

(Special to The Guardian.) LONDON, April 30.—In a clash at the Winchester Repatriation camp last night between Americans and South African black soldiers one of two Americans were injured, none however seriously. A Winchester despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that ill feeling between the Americans and the blacks came to a crisis last night when the blacks attacked them with sticks. British troops restored order.

BUDGET STATEMENT

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, April 30.—A statement on the government's budget was made to the House today by Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was his third appearance before the House in that capacity. He previously having outlined the budget in 1916 and 1917. On the previous occasions the budgets were comparatively easy tasks and there was no difficulty in making the national revenues and expenditures balance.

For this fiscal year however the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to find five hundred million pounds sterling, to meet which on the present basis of taxation he can count on nine hundred and thirty six million pounds, including the outstanding excess profits tax. Therefore some new taxation is necessary and there has been much anxious speculation as to what form this would take. The exception is that the Chancellor will attempt to raise one billion pounds by taxation and the remainder by loans.

Australia to Deport Aliens

(Special to The Guardian.)

MELBOURNE, April 30.—The Commonwealth of Australia plans to deport interned aliens beginning late in May. It was announced late today. The internees who are for the most part Germans previously resident in Australia, the crews of captured ships and prisoners transferred to the Commonwealth from the east, will have the right of appealing before special magistrates and showing cause why they do not wish to return to Germany.

Bolsheviki Forces Were Repulsed

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, April 30.—Bolshevik forces attacked the Allied troops on the Murmansk Railway at Kurgomin on Monday but were easily repulsed, says a statement today from the British War Office. The enemy left a number of prisoners behind. The statement says that in the recent operations near Urozozero, Canadian, French and North Russian troops and the Slavo-British legion co-operated with a French armored train, the crew of which showed great gallantry.

Majestic Players At Prince Edward

The Majestic Players repeated their play, "The Girl From Manitoba," before very appreciative audiences at the Prince Edward Theatre yesterday afternoon and last evening. It is a charming play and the spectators were not slow in showing their appreciation at the proper occasions. This company of New York artists is without doubt one of the very best to visit this city in recent years. Their acting is superior in every way. Tonight they will be seen in "Some Baby," a delightful comedy guaranteed to drive away the blues from the most doleful. Everyone should see it.

KIAO CHAU IS THE NEW STUMBLING BLOCK

China's Proposal to Let Japan Keep Kiao Chau Until Reimbursed for Tsing Tao not Formally Received.

(Special to The Guardian.) PARIS, April 30.—There was no settlement of the Kiao Chau question. Baron Makino, at a lengthy conference held today between Baron Makino and Viscount China and the council of three. Kiao Chau is now rivaling Fiume as a peace stumbling block and is attracting much attention. The Chinese proposition to let Japan keep Kiao Chau and the former German concessions for one year under a pledge to turn them back upon China's reimbursement of Japan for the cost of capturing Tsing Tao has been unfavorably received by the Japanese. The Japanese are willing to agree to the return of Kiao Chau but upon the condition that they return the port of Tsing Tao and the right to co-operate with the Chinese in the operation of the German owned railways and mines in Shantung province. The Chinese maintain that the Japanese proposals threaten China's sovereignty and if adopted would put into effect the terms of the secret agreements forced upon her by Japan. While the situation is difficult the Premier are endeavoring to arrange a compromise whereby the German possessions in China will be formally turned over to Japan with provisions insuring their return to China by the League of Nations under just conditions.

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, April 30.—A formula for the solution of the problem of Kiao Chau, which it is hoped will remove any responsibility of a definite break and prove mutually acceptable to the Chinese and Japanese, has been reached by the powers. It was stated in authoritative quarters today. The nature of the indicated solution however has not yet been disclosed.

THE NINE LABOR CLAUSES IN THE PEACE TREATY

Sir Robert Borden Succeeded in Securing Acceptance of the New Draft and His Amendment Received Hearty Commendation.

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, April 30.—The text of the nine labor clauses in the peace treaty follows:

First.—The guiding principle before enunciated as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to be employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable state of life, as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hour day or a 48 hour week, the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest day of at least 24 hours which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for all work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the condition of labor should have due regard to the equitable, economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and resolutions for the protection of the employed without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final.

The high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection they will confer lasting benefits on the wage earners of the world.

Sir Robert Borden's chief activities have been devoted recently to an endeavor at reconciliation on the conflicting viewpoints respecting the form of the nine articles to be inserted in the peace treaty relative to labor conditions.

There has been a danger that the strong divergence of opinion on this subject would lead to the withdrawal of some members of the League as the labor constitution is closely linked in every way to the League of Nations Covenant. Sir Robert was eventually successful in drafting which he moved at yesterday's meeting. He was supported by Mr. Barnes, Great Britain, and

Mr. Vanderveldt, of Belgium, and had secured the assent of the United States, French and Japanese delegates. In a short speech Mr. Vanderveldt stated his hearty co-operation and the Borden amendment was then unanimously accepted.

After paying tribute to all the allied soldiers the Premier continued: "The Allies of yesterday must be the Allies of today and all their people who sacrificed themselves for victory of an ideal must remain at the helm together in the name of loyal friendship, obeying the supreme command of the Italian Government and realizing the solemnity of the hour. I affirm before this parliament that Italy is animated by all that spirit of conciliation which is compatible with the unavoidable exigencies of national conscience and dignity."

Italy Claims Islands

(Special to The Guardian.)

ATHENS, April 30.—A proclamation has been issued in the Dodecanese Islands by which it is declared that the Islands have become united with Greece. Italy has laid a claim to these Islands basing her sovereignty upon rights secured following the Turco-Italian war in 1911-12.

Ocean Flight Delayed

(Special to The Guardian.)

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 30.—A severe rainstorm which raged through the island and still continues, renders flying unlikely today.

HOUNDING A GENEROUS PUBLIC BENEFACTOR

Disgraceful Conduct of the Opposition in Attempting to Belittle Sir Charles Dalton's Gift of \$60,000 for Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.

The advances made by the Local Government to the Dalton Sanatorium are again brought up for discussion in the Legislature for political purposes, and with the usual disregard for truth. It is stated by Mr. Bell and repeated again in the Patriot, that the Government made a loan of say \$10,000 to Sir Charles Dalton, when as a matter of fact the Government did not loan him ONE DOLLAR. The facts are quite plain. He offered a contribution of \$30,000 in the first place, \$20,000 of which was to erect an institution for treatment of tuberculosis cases, and \$10,000 for an endowment, the institution from inception to be owned, not by him but by the public and to be carried on by the province. When the \$30,000 was paid over the donor's obligation ceased. He paid it over promptly at the start, but it was found in time that the donation was insufficient, and more funds were necessary. It was clearly the duty of the province to complete the work, but Sir Charles Dalton, who naturally wished to see the enterprise begun by him finished without burdening the province, gave a written statement of his Government's outlay without interest.

That was the situation when the funds at the command of the Charles Dalton Sanatorium Commission were exhausted. The Government then passed the order in council on which the advances were afterwards made for the completion of the institution. It was in no sense a loan to anybody. If a loan, as contended, it was to the institution during Sir Charles Dalton's absence from the province.

But even if he had never made any such promise the Government was acting legally. The promise did not affect the legality of the order in council in any way. The Audit Act covered the case completely. The wisdom or unwisdom of completing the institution is another matter entirely. But why should the Patriot come out last evening with a manufactured statement purporting to show that the payments were made to Sir Charles Dalton? No such return was ever brought down in the House. The return of April 13, 1916, said the payments were made to "Charles Dalton Sanatorium," which was absolutely true, and further the cheques on which the payments were made certify the truthfulness of the same. This effort to detract from Sir Charles Dalton the credit justly due him is certainly going to the limit, but slandering public officials in the effort is going beyond the limit. The Auditor has some sensibility, we hope, although there is small regard for them, and his oath will be taken by all who know him without question.

Mr. Bell, who is reputed to be wealthy, need not hesitate if he ever gets that far in putting some of it in a public benefaction lest the Conservatives use him as he is using Sir Charles Dalton. We would be pleased to have him make the venture anyway. The Guardian will give him encouragement and praise instead of detraction for his generosity.

All the Dalton Sanatorium cost the province up to the time it was ready for occupation was the paltry amount of about one month's interest on \$10,000—a small matter surely when a man puts about \$60,000 in an institution for the public good.

British Representative Confers With Orlando

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, April 30.—The British Prime Minister has again intervened in the Italian situation by sending one of his trusted associates to communicate personally with Premier Orlando at Rome. While the desire is to consolidate Signor Orlando yet the Premier is advised against the inclusion of Fiume under Italian control as likely to make a settlement difficult if not impossible. (From Address of Premier Orlando to Parliament.)—It is our desire and firm resolve that the alliance shall not be broken up; we wish to remain loyal to it for the sake of the solemn pledge which binds our word of honor but still more to the politeness and of bloodshed in a common cause.

After paying tribute to all the allied soldiers the Premier continued: "The Allies of yesterday must be the Allies of today and all their people who sacrificed themselves for victory of an ideal must remain at the helm together in the name of loyal friendship, obeying the supreme command of the Italian Government and realizing the solemnity of the hour. I affirm before this parliament that Italy is animated by all that spirit of conciliation which is compatible with the unavoidable exigencies of national conscience and dignity."

The motion provoked much discussion, but aside from those mentioned as supporting the amendment the general feeling was that it was the correct thing to do.

E. W. Nesbitt suggested as a compromise that titles be restricted to those recommended by Parliament, but the suggestion did not suit. He believed the men performing meritorious overseas service should be honored and pointed out that many had been already so honored. This was most unfair to the others to cut off the honor now. The action of the committee and the resultant action in the House is attracting keen interest all over Canada, particularly as it is understood