

### Financial Commission Holds First Meeting

(Special to The Guardian)  
PARIS, April 3.—According to trustworthy information the first meeting of the representatives of the Financial Commission of the supreme council with the German financial delegates who arrived at the Chateau Plessis Villelle in Sentis Tuesday took place today in the Chateau. The conference was limited to an exchange of views. The conference will be continued to-morrow.

### Germany Deposits \$55,000,000 for Food

(Special to The Guardian)  
PARIS, April 3.—The French Foreign office was advised today that \$55,000,000 in gold was deposited Tuesday by the Germans in the Belgian National Bank at Brussels. The gold is collateral for the payment of foodstuffs which the Allies are permitting to enter Germany.  
The peace conference is indisposed for reasons of expediency, to accord a firm and spatato to Italy. It has been decided to suspend demobilization of the French army until the 15th for reasons which have been judged to warrant this measure.

### HUNGARY TROUBLE

(Special to The Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 3.—Budapest advises to the French Foreign Office that the Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, is willing to recognize the armistice of November. Although the Allied missions were temporarily deprived of their liberty in Hungary and finally expelled the new Hungarian Government apparently does not consider it has broken relations with the Allies and desires to maintain them.  
In conference circles it is felt that the misunderstanding by the Hungarians of the neutral zone created between Hungary and Roumania led to the original action.  
A semi-official statement says the premiers in conference today decided to send to south Hungary for information concerning the situation and to remove the misunderstanding that has arisen regarding the frontiers of new states. It has been said the revolution have largely been brought about by a mistaken notion regarding the intentions of the Allied commission in Hungary. It is officially announced that General Jan Christian Smuts, member of the British League of Nations Commission, is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain problems arising from the armistice on which the supreme council desires further information.

### 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF HABERDASHERY

Today, April 4th, marks the fifth anniversary of the opening of "The Haberdashery," Charlottetown's most popular and select men's wear store.  
Just five years ago today Messrs Henderson & Cudmore, made their business venture. They both had a wide experience in their chosen line and also had ideas as to how a first-class men's wear store should be conducted.  
The firm opened business in the store now occupied by them which at that time was about half its present size. One year later they had the premises extended, enabling them to carry a large and complete line of men's and boy's clothing. Success crowned their efforts from the start.  
Since then and notwithstanding the Great war, which seriously affected the men's wear business throughout Canada this enterprising firm have made steady increases in sales, month by month, and year by year until today they rank as one of the leading dealers in men's wear in the Province.  
The writer was impressed upon entering the store yesterday with the very modern newly-installed glass fronted shirt cabinets, where every shirt is displayed in full view of the customer, making choosing a decidedly easy matter. These cabinets are equipped with disappearing doors, a very pleasing and convenient innovation.  
The new display counters, just recently installed, are of the most modern construction. They are six feet in length, all plate glass, with cross band mahogany bases and run the entire length of the furnishing department. On the opposite side of this department the hats are displayed in two 15-foot glass-fronted show cases with mirror connections. The lower part of these cases is fitted with dust-proof drawers in which the large stock of caps handled by the firm are kept.

### TERRITORIAL FORCES To Be Re-Organized

Fourteen Divisions and Four Mounted Brigades to Constitute New Army.

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, April 3.—It is proposed to reconstitute and reorganize Great Britain's territorial forces into fourteen divisions and four mounted brigades from army troops, garrisons and old line of communication units, said Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, speaking at a conference held here yesterday. Territorial troops retained in the armies of occupation overseas, he said, would be absorbed on their return home into the divisions to which they properly belonged, thus making the divisions complete.

### Magnetic Starts With 1,170 Canadians

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 3.—The Magnetic sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool for Halifax, carrying 32 officers, 2 nurses and 1137 men all from Kimmel Camp, except 15 officers and two nurses from London.

### First Shipment Of Food to Germany

(Special to The Guardian)  
THE HAGUE, April 3.—The first shipment of foodstuffs, including lard, bacon and flour, left Rotterdam for Germany yesterday in accordance with the agreement reached at Spa on February 8.

### Revolt in Russia Against Bolshevism

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, April 3.—Important news of a series of strikes in Russia of considerable magnitude has been received in this country from a trustworthy source in Petrograd. A feature of the agitation was the declaration by thousands of women and peasants in direct opposition to Lenin and his satellites. The dispute was entirely political and tantamount to a socialist strike against Bolshevism. Exclamations of "down with Lenin," and similar anti-Bolshevist cries were frequently heard.

### NO FOOD IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, April 3.—A Russian wireless message reads there is no transport and consequently there is no bread in Petrograd. The Menshevik calling out the railway and communication has been stopped. The social revolutionaries are the agents of Denekine, Kolchak, and the allied imperialists.

### CONDENSED SPECIALS

DAIRYMEN'S SANITARY BUTTER paper, printed, "Fresh Dairy Butter"—55c per 100. Per post 40c. Guardian Office. 3594-1-39met.

"WANTED AT ONCE, BY COUPLE nice house centrally located. Apply "R." Box 116, city. 4840-42mt.

"TO RENT—BY LAST OF MAY A furnished or unfurnished sitting room and bedroom on ground floor, with board, private family. Apply at this office. Ap. 51pd.

"MILK, MILK, MILK.—GLUTEN meal produces best results—will mail circulars when asked for. Carvell Bros. 4780-3-29mlk.

"BARGAIN IN PENCILS.—EXTRA quality yellow hexagon pencils, rubber tips 50c. per dozen, worth 10 cts. each. Shipped in error said must sell at discount. Apply Guardian Office. 4356-3-10Mtr.

"HOUSE WANTED—BY MIDDLE OF April small house for family of four, centrally located, unfurnished, all modern conveniences, write "A" care of Guardian stating rent, etc. 4505-4-lmt.

"WANTED, AT ONCE, CAPABLE man to take charge of farm. References required. Apply in person regarding wages etc. P. A. Fawcett, 243 Queen St. Telephone 752. Ap. 51pd.

## FIRST WORKING SESSION OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

House Adopts Railway Time. Mr. R. J. McLellan and Mr. H. D. McLean Give Capital Addresses in Moving and Seconding Address in Reply to His Honour's Speech. Mr. Bell Followed with Beginning of His Speech. Tributes to Soldiers and Nurses Outstanding Features of all Addresses.

April 3, 1919.  
The legislature opened at 3 p. m. Before taking up the order of the day, Premier Arsenault informed the House that the City Council had adopted the Railway time, to come into effect this, Thursday, night at midnight. In order to avoid the confusion which would inevitably result from having two different time systems, he moved that the House also adopt Railway time.

Mr. J. H. Bell seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.  
**MOVING REPLY TO ADDRESS**  
Mr. R. J. McLellan on rising to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne referred humorously to the relief he experienced on learning through a newspaper report that his duty had been assumed by a member of the opposition, from which he inferred that a Union Government had suddenly been formed. His mind was however disabused on coming to the House and so he found that he had to shoulder the responsibility himself.

Continuing Mr. McLellan said that a year ago, when we were assembled in this House the great war that was causing death and destruction over the greater part of the civilized world was at its most critical stage. The news flashed over the wires day by day was not very encouraging for the success of the allies. Had it not been for our supreme confidence in the military strength and leadership of the allied armies and our firm convictions in the justice of our cause we might have been discouraged. Soon however a change came over the situation due, in part at least to the able leadership of that military genius, Marshal Foch, which caused the Hun to sue for peace and submit to the most humiliating terms ever imposed on a defeated enemy. We hope and pray that the peace conference now in session may be successful in bringing about a lasting peace, thereby averting future wars with their horrors and cruelties.

In this great victory our gallant Canadian soldiers played a glorious part and helped in no small degree in achieving the final results and the gallant boys from our own province were not surpassed by any; they were always found in the forefront when deeds of valor were to be performed or posts of danger maintained.

We are called upon to mourn the loss of many gallant young men who made the supreme sacrifice in the dreadful conflict. They died in order that justice and freedom would be preserved and the world saved from the menace of Prussian militarism. We must offer the parents of those men who will not return our deepest sympathies for the trials they have borne in giving their sons in the sacred cause of humanity.

Nor should we forget that brave band of women who volunteered their services to care for the sick and wounded. Their self-sacrifices and devotion to duty often under the most trying conditions, make a glorious page in the annals of our own country. And here I must mention the noble sacrifice of Miss Rena McLean, who lost her life through the ruthlessness of the Hun, while on her mission of mercy in caring for sick and disabled soldiers coming home after doing their bit. We most respectfully sympathize with her esteemed parents and friends in the loss they have sustained. Still they have the consolation that she died for the glorious cause of freedom.

While giving their just share of praise to all who helped the cause we should not forget the patriotic men and women who in the various associations contributed so generously of their time and means for the comforts of the soldiers and their dependents.

The generous contributions to all the War Funds, the willing response to the call for greater production clearly manifested the deep rooted patriotism of our people.

The visit of the Governor General last fall was the occasion of an expression of loyalty to the representative of His Majesty, King George. This goes to show the deep seated affection of our people towards the form of government which obtains in this country. While monarchies and Empires are in utter disorder and chaos and their forms of government changing, ours if that were possible is having a firmer hold on the hearts of the people.

The responsibilities of the Legislature and the people towards the returned soldiers are great. They must see

that they are established in the occupations that they are best suited for, so that they may be completely re-established in civil life. We can never fully repay the debt we owe for the services they have performed in fighting for the cause of freedom and humanity.

In our dealings with those men we should always bear in mind the hardships they have undergone, and the dangers they have braved in order that we might enjoy the fruits of peace.

The farming and fishing industries are capable of great development. It is to be regretted that many of our young men still prefer to go west and take greater risks than follow the profession of these industries at home. Farming offers special inducements to the returned soldiers who have a knowledge of its operations and a will to succeed. The Federal Government is offering terms that give a young man of energy and ability an opportunity to make good.

Referring to the agricultural situation Mr. McLellan showed that the Egg Circles and the system of inspection and selection adopted by these organizations had done wonders in increasing the value of these products. This was also true of wool and he believed similar good results could be obtained in respect to other products.

The fisheries, also, he claimed could be greatly developed. The standardization of the P.E. Island Railway would be a great boon to the fisheries in making it possible to ship direct from the different stations to the markets.

Permanent roads would be claimed, be also a great advantage. He did not expect that all our roads could be permanently built but he thought that special attention should be given out lying districts, far from railways to enable them to haul their produce to the markets.  
Teachers salaries were now claiming the attention of the people of the province. The teachers like other wage earners are entitled to a reasonable wage. When not adequately paid they had no heart in their work. There were differences of opinion as to where the increased pay should come from but whether paid by the government direct or by the districts it ultimately came out of the ratepayer. The districts had the matter in their own hands and personally he believed the better way would be for the districts to pay more liberally as people valued more highly the things they had to pay for. If the people refuse to take action in this important matter it will be up to the Legislature to take it up.

Mr. McLellan was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

#### Mr. H. D. McLEAN

Mr. H. D. McLean in rising to second the motion for consideration of a reply, modestly disclaimed his ability to do justice to so important a subject.

Honorable gentlemen on both sides of the house were all, he was sure, in accord with the sentiments expressed in the first eight paragraphs of His Honour's speech.

When we remember the critical and almost desperate situation on the battle front at the time of the last session of this house and consider the present condition then we must surely be filled with feelings of deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for the great change in our circumstances and for the complete and sweeping victory with which the courage, patience and endurance of our troops had been rewarded, and we await with confidence the announcement of the final peace terms feeling assured that a just settlement and a lasting peace will be exacted.

The record made by our soldiers on the battlefield of Flanders and France has been made at the cost of much endurance, much suffering, and at the cost of many lives, yet we cannot as Canadians help being proud of this record, which is a source of pride throughout Canada, and throughout the British Empire. The soldiers who have made that record are now returning home and His Honour intimates in his speech that measures may be brought before us having for their object the welfare of these men.

I feel satisfied that any such measures will have the unanimous support of the house. I do not feel that any appeal to you is needed.  
Here Mr. McLean quoted at length from a recent speech by Premier Lloyd George, in which he extolled the British soldiers, a compliment equally

applicable to Canadians.  
His Honour has most graciously extended his appreciation and thanks to the brave and devoted Canadian nurses who so devotedly and sympathetically cared for and administered to the sick and wounded.

I am confident Sir that while our soldiers showed great valour and endurance in this struggle that our nurses have displayed equal courage and devotion. Our nurses were subjected to deliberate attacks by the enemy from which by international law they should have been immune. Hospitals were deliberately bombed, even when situated far outside the actual war zone. Hospital trains were bombed and fired upon and Hospital ships were deliberately torpedoed and sunk. Yet I do not know of a case on record of any Canadian nurse forsaking her patients during these attacks or abandoning the service because of them.

Last spring during the session of this House he had the pleasure of meeting nine of these same nurses on the Hospital ship Llandovery Castle at Halifax. He spent almost all of two days on the ship before she docked, and moved freely through the wards and had a splendid opportunity of observing conditions on this particular Hospital ship. He was confident that every disabled soldier who returned on that ship mourns with him today the loss of the Llandovery Castle, and its splendid staff of devoted nurses.

"I can remember asking the nurses at that time, said Mr. McLean, if they were never afraid of being torpedoed and their answer was "yes, we are very nervous on the voyage out, when our wards are full of wounded but it is not so bad going back when we have only ourselves because we are well drilled and can reach our boat in a few minutes."

Touching upon the basic industries of the province, he said that the records in our savings banks show that the farmers and fishermen of the province have more money to their credit than any other class. We all know of many farmers in the province who have gained not only independence but also a degree of wealth. He also knew many fishermen who are making a very comfortable living, some having amassed considerable wealth and he could say with confidence to any one who is hesitating about entering either of these callings that, provided he has the necessary qualifications, he can make no mistake in choosing either of these industries. With us in this province as in all other agricultural countries the mainstay of the people and the true basis of their wealth is the quality of the harvest and the condition of the market. When crops are good and the markets brisk, any losses sustained through inadequate transportation are more keenly felt. For this reason he hoped that ere long the standardization of the P.E. Island Railway would shortly be extended to the eastern end of the province which, he must admit, had not been as well served in the matter of railway accommodation in the past as might be wished.

His Honour had pointed out that many teachers were leaving the province because of inadequate remuneration. Although many districts had increased their supplements the salaries were still much less than they ought to be. The trouble in this respect is that while some districts are doing their duty others are not. Good teachers will certainly remain where they are properly paid; where they are not they will leave. In this latter case it is an injustice to the children and a serious loss to the country. This is a matter that requires immediate and full consideration in this House. It neither be overlooked nor shelved and he hoped that such action would be taken as would safeguard the rising generation.

Of the public accounts and estimates he would probably have an opportunity to say something when they came up for consideration. In the meantime he did not envy the leader of the opposition as he faced the presentation of the public accounts. He would recall the long period of twenty years when with public works neglected they were never in a single instance able to make ends meet. With this he, the leader of the opposition, would contrast the present regime with its yearly surplus, the affairs of the province adequately provided for and the people satisfied that notwithstanding their bankrupt condition for twenty years, they were still self sustaining and able to show a surplus at each session.

Mr. McLean, after some jocular re-

### BOLSHEVIK ATROCITIES

Clergy Subjected to Torture  
One Archbishop Buried Alive while Another was Drowned by Successive Immersions

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, April 3.—The Siberia Minister of Justice, detailing the terrible atrocities by the Bolsheviki prior to the evacuation of Perm, lays special stress on the torture of the clergy. One of the worst cases was that of Archbishop Andronique who was buried alive while the Archbishop of Tchernigoff, who journeyed specially to Perm from Moscow to obtain information regarding Archbishop Andronique, was killed. Bishop Ophanus, after suffering great tortures was finally drowned by successive immersions in a hole made in the ice. The official list contains the names of fifty priests who were butchered at Perm.

### Papers to Soldiers May be Discontinued

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, April 3.—The War Content Association announces that in view of the steady demobilization, newspapers hitherto sent to the association by Canadian publishers for soldiers at the front may be discontinued.

### Soviet System To be Incorporated

(Special to The Guardian)  
BERLIN, April 3.—The Vossische Zeitung's Weimar correspondent, says the negotiations of the majority parties with the government have progressed so far that the government shortly will place a new article in the constitution providing for the incorporation of the Soviet system.

### No Offer of Peace From Bolsheviki

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, April 3.—Alluding to the reports that Lenin's Bolsheviki government had made proposals of peace through American channels, Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, said in the House today that he believed there was not a shadow of foundation for such reports. Neither he nor the premier with whom he had communicated had heard a word about the matter.

### Trouble in Egypt Practically Over

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 3.—General Allenby, who is now in charge of the situation in Egypt where disorders have been occurring, reported yesterday that order had been restored in Cairo and in Bellal it was announced in the House of Commons today by Cecil Harmsworth Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Twelve military columns are in operation in upper and lower Egypt, the General's report adds, and the complete restoration of law and order was only a matter of time, the Under Secretary declared.  
An official communication issued at Cairo on March 24, Mr. Harmsworth said, stated that it was the intention of the authorities that the remotest parts of the country should be visited by military columns to reinstate the military authorities and to arrest all offenders.

Mr. Bell said he could well understand that a large part of the Speech from the Throne should be devoted to consideration of the war. We are placed in a position, said he, which brings mingled feelings of gratitude and sorrow. We have seen, said he, a wonderful panorama since we were last here—one of the most wonderful

marks about recent elections resumed his seat amidst loud applause.  
Mr. J. H. Bell, leader of the Opposition on rising said it was his privilege as well as pleasure to congratulate the mover and seconder and thought that in time they might develop into very good speakers. While thus congratulating them he did not wish to be understood as concurring in all they had said. He mildly and somewhat lengthily criticized the opinion expressed by the seconder as to the contrast between the present government and its predecessor.  
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### Finnish Government Has Resigned

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—The Finnish Government has resigned in consequence of its defeat at the recent elections it is announced in a despatch received today from Helsinki.

### Jellicoe and Beatty Admirals of the Fleet

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 3.—The King has approved the promotion of Admiral Viscount John Jellicoe and Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty to be Admirals of the fleet in recognition of their distinguished war services.

### Situation in Murmansk Giving Anxiety

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 3.—The situation in the Murmansk region of Northern Russia is giving the British Military Authorities considerable anxiety. Announcement was made today that British reinforcements will follow immediately the American troops now on the way to North Russia.

### Understanding on German Payments

(Special to The Guardian)  
PARIS, April 3.—Several members of the French Peace Delegation assured The Matin that French ideas on the peace treaty and other matters are gaining ground and that an understanding has been almost if not altogether reached regarding the subject of the financial demands to be imposed on Germany. The Echo de Paris says that the Council of Four believes that Germany will be able to pay immediately six billions francs in money of various kinds. Deliveries of raw materials and manufactured goods from Germany, it says, will reach an undetermined sum which some optimists estimate will amount to thirty million francs. The Council of Four has virtually decided, according to information from French sources, that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralized until Germany has paid the indemnities fixed by the Peace Conference. It is understood that French and Belgian troops will hold this territory, the United States claiming it to be impossible to leave American troops in Europe after the signature of the peace treaty and Great Britain having insufficient effective troops to maintain garrisons along the Rhine. It is surmised that the visit of King Albert of Belgium to Paris was not unconnected with the share that Belgian troops will be asked to undertake in this territory.

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