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## THE BUDGET DEBATE CONTINUED IN HOUSE

Hons. J. A. MacDonald, J. H. Myers, Messrs A. A. McDonald, A. B. Prowse and J. H. Buntain Review Various Questions of Administration in Forceful Addresses.

Following is the continuation of the debate on the Budget as appeared in Saturday's Guardian.

HON. J. A. MACDONALD, proceeding, said that one of the striking statements in the speech of the Leader of the Opposition was that this Government had failed to keep its promises. It was one statement above all others that could be more at variance with the facts it was that they had only to consider the situation as it had been developed since the time the Conservative party appealed to the electors in 1911 in order to see how they had kept the Leader's assertion was. The first plank of the Conservative platform was provincial rights. Several things were enumerated under that head, principally the islands claims against the Government at Ottawa, for various matters. "There was one thing," the Conservative party had contended for years for the elimination of the three short hands, and through the efforts of the Government, assisted always of course by the Federal representatives, that grievance had been abolished. The great thing in connection with the province's transportation was also practically settled, in so far as the Government had all arrangements made; and while the facilities were not yet in operation it was only a question of time to complete the work and get the car ferry operating, when the last of its disabilities, in that direction would be remedied. There was no question at all in the mind of any person that it was the biggest thing ever undertaken on behalf of this province, and everyone appreciated the tremendous benefits that would accrue from it.

Another item in connection with their provincial rights platform, continued the speaker, was representation in the Federal Parliament. Every effort that was possible was put forth by the Premier and his colleagues at the Inter-Provincial Conference. The result had not been what was expected, but they had secured something that was satisfactory and something that meant a great deal. The fact that the province was placed in a position by which its representation would never be reduced, as compared with the position held by any other province, was practically certain to dwindle from 4 to 3 and gradually down to nothing, was something for which they could congratulate themselves.

When the Government appealed to the people agriculture was considered an important matter, and the manifesto of the Conservative party laid particular stress on that subject. Everything promised in connection with this department had been effected, and yet the Leader of the Opposition, who knew better, made the statement, with regard to the Agricultural Department in particular, that promise made by no means fulfilled. The Leader of the Opposition had been making statements to back up which he could not produce facts. It was a matter of common knowledge that the Agricultural Department of Prince Edward Island today was in a position away beyond anything which had ever reached before. The present Commissioner of Agriculture had proved himself one of the hardest workers in the Government and had succeeded in advancing agricultural conditions in the province to an extent which had never before anticipated. The few years ago, the keen interest he had evinced in everything pertaining to agriculture and the success which had attended his efforts in every field were a surprise to all in view of the conditions that had prevailed in former years. One admirable feature about his work was the practical things which he had accomplished. The speaker referred to the raising of mussel mud and said that so far as the sections of the country that would be served by that means were concerned, there was nothing that could be of greater benefit. The supplying in that way of a cheap fertilizer of the best kind was a distinct boon to the farmers.

In regard to education, the promise of bringing school supplies within the reach of all had been fully carried out, at they all knew, and the benefits of the system were being realized. As to the promises of increased salaries for teachers and the provision of a thorough normal training school, it was unnecessary to dwell on that point. The country knew that they had been fulfilled to the letter and that was enough for them. The promise in regard to voting by ballot had been fulfilled; and there was not one single item in the promises made four years ago which had been obtained to and carried right out. It was useless for the Leader of the Opposition to stand up and make such statements as that the Government had not done what they had promised; the country was intelligent and could see—and did see—for itself what had been done. He had also made the statement that since the Government had come into power there had been a "curtailment of extravagance." That was an unworthy statement to make, since it was patently untrue. He did not produce a

single fact or figure in support of it for the simple reason that he could not. But he expected the country to take his unfounded statement that the Government had been extravagant. They could just take that assertion, like all the others that he made, for what it was worth; and the speaker had no doubt, the country would not be deceived. The Leader of the Opposition had also made a fatuous statement when he said that the collecting of the taxes cost double. Why, the schoolboys in the country knew that exactly the percentage for collecting the taxes was paid at the present time as before, the only difference being that the roadmaster got it whereas the tax collector received it some years ago. And he had further stated that the taxes on the people had been doubled; and yet there was exactly the same rate of taxation in force. Not a change in any shape or form. The valuation of the lands had not been touched, being the same as put by the Government in 1910; the rate of taxation was the same as established by the Liberal Government before the charge. There was \$3,000 more collected by the Government in 1914 than by the Liberals in 1911, and this was a credit to the present administration and was due simply to the fact that they had adopted business-like methods for the collection of the taxes. They did not allow their particular friends to escape the collection; they went straight ahead and collected the taxes. It was also a tribute to the present method, under which the roadmaster collected it in each district; it was also possible to collect the taxes much more thoroughly than under the old system. Anyone who cared to study the public accounts could easily ascertain how absurd the statements of the Leader of the Opposition had referred also to the interest and claimed that the reduction in interest was not in the same ratio as the reduction made in the debt. He did not take into account this fact, that in 1911, the last year that the Liberals managed the affairs of the country, the interest paid on the debt would be practically on the debt of 1910, then in 1912 the present Government had to pay the interest on the addition to the debt made during 1911. No matter how the Leader of the Opposition and Liberal press might try to becloud the fact, every person could see perfectly well that the interest had been reduced.

It appeared that when the Leader of the Opposition arrived in his speech at the Education Department he centered the principal part of the attack on the Superintendent and his report. This was probably, of all his speech, the most incorrect. He made the statement that in many respects the Report was inaccurate, and proceeded to make some statements upon it, with which the Commissioner of Agriculture had very effectively dealt. He had stated that the increase in the teachers' salaries were not as great as they had a right to expect. Now, what did they have a right to expect? Mr. MacDonald asked. In view of the treatment they had received for twenty years under Liberal rule, what right did they have to expect anything? They had promises, it is true, contained in the Conservative party's platform when the last election was on; but they had had so many promises from the Liberals for years, including the question of teachers' salaries, and they had been disappointed to such an extent, that they would have to have a great deal of faith to expect anything from any Government or to have any confidence in any promise. The speaker said he could best know what the present Government had done for the teachers by quoting some extracts from past and present Superintendents' reports by way of comparison. Dr. Anderson, in giving his report in 1909, dealt very largely with the question of teachers' salaries and the reasons why they were leaving the province. Mr. MacDonald here quoted the following statement contained in Dr. Anderson's report referred to: "He says, in speaking about the teacher, 'He considers, and with justice, that his labours are not rewarded in proportion to their value. He is conscious, and rightly so, that to the educational activity in the province is largely due the prosperity of the people, and yet he does not look in every other walk of life, he looks for promotion, increase of salary, sympathy, and kindly, generous and considerate treatment. How little of all these the teacher receives is but too apparent. One cannot therefore be surprised at the unrest which prevails throughout all ranks in the profession, but especially amongst the most competent. They have become familiarised by their friends who have entered the services of the Western provinces with their more liberal treatment of their teachers and have become restless, unsettled and discontented.' That was the state of affairs under the Liberals. But Dr. Anderson goes further

(Continued on page 8)

## FIERCE FIGHTING IN BOTH THEATRES

### SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.—"Canadians may have been full of boyish spirits when they landed in England, but they have been men in the trenches," said a staff officer of the British army, commenting on the report that Canadians were lacking in discipline. "They have buckled down like British soldiers should, and their conduct is not only without reproach, but deserving of the highest praise." This is the first official statement of a British staff officer concerning this much discussed question.

### GERMANS ADMIT THE WAR IS LOST

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 18.—Le Matin today says it is in a position to state authoritatively that Herr Baltin, President of the Hamburg-American Line, and the President of the Deutsche Bank both declared a few days ago that the war was lost for Germany. "This judgment," adds Le Matin, "from men who know the Kaiser's inner thoughts, is more important than the optimistic communication from Herr Baltin, made to influence American opinion." Le Matin asserts that one of the commercial kings said, "the battle is lost and the German people know nothing of it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Saturday, April 17  
The House resumed at 11.30 a. m. His Hon. Speaker Wyatt in the chair.

HON. A. E. ARSENAULT presented a petition to incorporate Carleton Falls Co., Ltd., and introduced a bill to amend Prince County Hospital Act and introduced a bill.

In reply to Mr. Delaney, the Commissioner of Public Works said that in company with the engineer he would visit the proposed road from Bakers shore to Wilton, and see what could be done. He was also investigating the prospects for a new road from County Line Road to Maple Plain road.

In reply to Mr. Buntain, the Commissioner of Public Works said he intended going into the question of opening a road connecting the shore road with the Buntain road in Rustico.

In reply to Mr. M. Kennedy, the Commissioner of Public Works said 1000 tons of mussel mud has been delivered by the dredge, but no mud had been delivered by car as there was no facility. It was expected, however, they would be in a position to deliver by car early this season. The cost of the plant was \$8,500.

THE PREMIER, in reply to Mr. A. A. McDonald, said he had received no report from the Engineer, but he thought that the work on the extension and improvement of the abutment of a wharf at Morell River would go forward this year.

In reply to Mr. A. A. McDonald, the Commissioner of Public Works said he intended looking into the question of opening the continuation of the McDougall Road, Lot 40, and re-opening of the road from the west end of Bennett Road, Lot 40, at Millburn to the Bangor road.

In reply to Mr. McDonald, the Premier said Inspector Kane had reported in favor of opening a school at Canovay, Lot 38, and the same was now being organized.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Myers, a bill to incorporate the Eureka Fox Co., was read a first time and referred to committee.

On motion of Mr. McNeill a bill to incorporate the Murray River Telephone Co., was read a first time.

The bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Christian Church passed through Committee and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

A. E. McLean Co. Bill was resumed in Committee and subsequently reported.

The Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Lawson Silver Black Fox Co., was read a second time, taken in Committee and reported.

It was read a second time and taken in Committee.

THE PREMIER said that the intention was to authorize the Public Works to expropriate the land for other purposes than for purposes of roads. In order to ensure proper title to the land at Midgell required in connection with mussel-mud dredging this amendment was necessary.

The bill was considered and reported.

The House adjourned till Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia

### SUMMARY

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18.—The British, as an offset to their success in destroying the Turkish torpedo boat which attacked the transport Manitou off Chios yesterday, lost submarine E-15 which, while carrying out a difficult reconnaissance in the Dardanelles mine field, ran ashore on Kenbes Point, the crew being made prisoners. According to a Turkish report seven of the crew are missing. In Egypt the British airmen dropped bombs on Turkish encampments near the border while a French cruiser, the fire of which was directed by a seaplane, has been throwing shells on the Turks near Elarish, where the army for the invasion of Egypt has its headquarters. These operations were undertaken to harass the Turks as they had not shown any intention of attacking the British since their last repulse along the canal.

In the Carpathians there has been fighting but no battle to be compared with those which the arrival of spring brought to a close. The Austrians officially report they have repulsed Russian attacks to the South-east of Lupkov Pass inflicting heavy losses on their adversaries but elsewhere comparative calm prevails.

The French are again active in the Vosges capturing an important height. The British have attacked the Germans in the neighborhood of Ypres, where fighting is in progress.

Again it is stated the German efforts for an agreement between Austria and Italy have failed, a report which, if confirmed, is likely to magnify the Italian position in the frontier incident which occurred yesterday. According to the latest reports Austrians who were passing over into Italian territory actually fired on the Italian troops who repulsed them and in return penetrated into Austrian territory. The sinking of the Greek steamer Ellipsantos by a submarine off the Dutch coast is likely to bring about some friction between the Greek and German Governments. The Ellipsantos was destroyed while on a voyage from Holland to Montevideo in ballast.

### GERMANS ADMIT PARTIAL REPULSE

(Special to the Guardian.)  
BERLIN, April 18.—Hot fighting is going on in four distinct points in the battle in France, according to despatches received here today. The War Office officially stated a German reverse north-west of Anes. The French have resumed the offensive against the German wedge between Nueve and Mosselle.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
BERLIN, April 18.—A statement from the army headquarters says the French attacks near Fliery were repulsed at East Ypres. The British yesterday used grenades and bombs which developed asphyxiating gas. The Germans captured a French position north-west of Arras, a small German point of support sixty yards long and fifty yards deep was lost. In champagne, north-west of Perthes, a group of French fortifications was stormed. The French counter-attack failed. The Germans captured a French position north-west of Urbis, in the Vosges. A French aviator destroyed windows and killed civilians in Strassburg. A German aviator shelled Greenwich, near London.

### TURKISH FORCE BADLY BEATEN

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18.—The large Turkish force whose defeat at Shaiba, Mesopotamia, was reported last night, has been driven beyond Nakhallah, and the British troops are advancing and have taken the town, according to an official statement from the India Office to-night. The British took 200 prisoners, several machine guns, 200-000 rounds of rifle cartridges and 450 boxes of gun ammunition.

### TRANSPORT ATTACKED BY TURK TORPEDO BOAT

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18.—The British Admiralty announces tonight that the transport, Manitou, carrying troops, was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea. The Turkish boat fired torpedoes at the transport, all of which missed the mark. The Turkish boat then made off, chased by the British cruiser, Minerva, and British destroyers. Finally she was run ashore and destroyed on the coast of Asia. Members of the crew were made prisoners. It is said 100 on the transport lost their lives by drowning. Full particulars have not yet been received.

### BRITISH BATTLESHIPS SHELL TURKISH CAMP

(Special to The Guardian.)  
MYTLENE, April 17.—It is reported from Enos, two of which entered the Bay and shelled and destroyed a Turkish camp there. The long talked of occupation of Mytlene and Scios is stated to be imminent. Enos is a Turkish port at the mouth of the Marzaz River, East of the Gulf of Saros in the Aegean Sea. Mytlene and Scios are Turkish Islands in the Grecian Archipelago.

### ANOTHER PRO-GERMAN OFFICIAL IN ITALY

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 18.—Messages from Rome state that the Italian Government is replacing the District Professor by another official of known Pro-German sympathies.

### BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK BY TURKS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—The following official statement was given out by the War Office. The British submarine E-15 was sunk in the Dardanelles at East Karanlik. Three officers and 21 of the crew were rescued by Turks. Among them were the former British Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18.—The British Admiralty in a statement this afternoon denies that the submarine was sunk, but was driven aground on Kephez Point in the Dardanelles while attempting a reconnaissance in the Kephez mine field. The statement said the officers and men were rescued and made prisoners.

### AEROPLANE RAID CAUSES TERROR

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18.—While no fatalities resulted from the latest burst of German aerial activities over eastern England, a daring raid of Zeppelins in north-east London yesterday morning was followed by a bold daylight attack by German aeroplanes on south-east London in the afternoon, causing unparalleled state of terror.

The expected attack upon London did not develop last night, but extraordinary precautions had been ordered by Secretary of War Kitchener for German aircraft are edging nearer and nearer to this city. Strong warnings were issued to the people of London by newspapers, especially the Times, to take every possible safety measure. The belief is expressed in official circles that the raids on Friday were for the purpose of spying out the location of the British arsenals, military depots and naval stations for the real raid which is to follow later.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18.—A German tabou flew over Seby in Yorkshire fourteen miles from York, to-day, on the fourth aerial "invasion" of England in the last sixty hours.

### THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
TORONTO, April 19.—Maritime: Strong East and Northeast winds, shifting to westerly; partly fair, becoming mild but some local rains.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday it rained almost continually during the day and night.

The lowest temperature of yesterday was 34 above zero. The lowest of the previous night was 39 above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 12.48 and tomorrow at 1.15; it will be high tomorrow morning at 2.46 and Wednesday at 3.32.

The sun sets this evening at 6.54 and tomorrow at 6.55; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.04 and Wednesday at 5.02.

The moon sets tonight at 12. There was a new moon on Wednesday, April 14th at 7.36 a. m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Thursday, April 22nd at 11.39 a. m.

The length of today will be thirteen hours and forty-nine minutes.

Minards Liniment cures garget in cows.

## ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT HEARTILY ENDORSED

One of the Largest Meetings Ever Held in City Enthusiastically Endorsed the Abstinence Movement Inaugurated by the King. Eloquent Addresses by Clergy and the Premier.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather last night, the meeting called in the interests of total abstinence was sufficiently large to tax the capacity of any building in Charlottetown other than that in which it was held—the Drill Shed. That it was no ordinary meeting of citizens prompted by idle curiosity was evidenced by the spirit of earnestness which pervaded the large audience and the close attention given to the eloquent and earnest addresses of the different speakers. There were on the platform His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Benj. Rogers, who presided, and with him His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Rev. Canon Simpson, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. J. L. Dawson, Hon. Premier Matheson and Hon. Murdock McKinnon.

His Honour, in opening the meeting, complimented the large audience on having so far exceeded the expectations of the District Professor, and by another official of known Pro-German sympathies.

His Lordship on rising was greeted with applause. The object of the meeting was explained, and a pledge was given to the people of the Province to total abstinence during the continuance of the war. There had been in recent years very many total abstinence movements, and a great many temperance movements in the history of man dated back to the very early ages. Even long before the Christian era there were movements against the pernicious effects of alcohol. The Roman Empire lost its power owing principally to the inordinate use of alcohol and the debauchery consequent thereon. Later on these movements took up more concrete forms. There were no longer temperance movements; they became movements for total abstinence. Medical science had recently discovered that alcohol, even taken in moderation, was no longer a food but must be classified as a drug, and its excessive use was bound to bring about demoralization of the human race. Hence it was that at the beginning of present hostilities, British statesmen, recognizing that it was in a life and death struggle, increased materially the effectiveness of her fighting arm by the absolute prohibition throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, of the sale of alcoholic liquor. British statesmen have not hesitated to say that on account of that prohibition Russia had increased her strength at least forty per cent. More recently France, following the example of Russia, in turn prohibited the sale of alcohol. It was for that reason that they were assembled in such numbers that night, to begin in their own beloved little Province participation in this admirable movement for total abstinence, as a whole, would benefit from this movement, while the individual would also share in its advantages. The value of the alcohol consumed in the Dominion at large was greater than the value of the bread consumed, and greater than the value of the meat also. They were glad and proud that conditions in this respect were far better than in any other part of the Dominion, and that the people here were more sober and less given to intemperance than in any other of the other Provinces. (Cheers.) But as good as the Province was it needed to be made better. Prince Edward Island had been in the vanguard in temperance legislation in the past, which had been of good service. But the stricter it could be made the better. The education behind legislation, and above all they needed example. Even in this Province a great deal of money was being spent in alcohol, and what return were the people getting for it? Nothing; indeed, worse than nothing, for there was degradation and impoverishment in the wake of intemperance. It was for these reasons as well as for reasons of patriotism that the movement should appeal to them. There was not a man amongst the audience who did not know what it meant to witness poverty in the hovel as a result of alcohol. They had a right to save their fellow men from the dangers of intemperance, even if it involved sacrifice. He would appeal to them in the fair name of Prince Edward Island. Total abstinence might demand a sacrifice on their part but had they not a right for the sake of their country, for the sake of

den? This Province had been generous to the Empire to the war in the supply of men and means, and they should now resolve to make this sacrifice in favor of total abstinence in order to banish alcohol for ever. The movement, he said, was a work of Christian charity. What more noble work could they think of than to put an end to the use of alcohol and endeavor to obtain in any easier means of livelihood. It is an easier appeal to the people would not fall on unresponsive ears. (Applause.)

The chairman next called on Rev. J. L. Dawson, who in opening his remarks expressed the regrets of Mr. John Richards, Leader of the Opposition, who was to have spoken, at his unavoidable absence. Mr. Richards, he said, had asked him to convey to the meeting his entire sympathy with and hearty approval of the movement and to say for him that he would do all in his power to assist in any work which might be undertaken in connection with it. Mr. Dawson expressed himself as being in favor of any measures that could be adopted against intemperance. The response of the individual to the appeal for total abstinence meant more than legislation. The call of the Christ was to the manhood in each one of them, a manhood represented by the word patriotism. They were called upon at the moment to take the pledge in the name of patriotism and patriots were as thick as they could be all over the island. (Cheers.) He was a patriot that night and he was appealing to patriots. That appeal was being made to them in the common interest as well as in their individual interests. A great many men did not care as much about their own interests as they did of those of their country, and that was why they were now in the trenches and willing to be shot. (Cheers.) The speaker had received the endorsement of the clergy irrespective of denomination, while both political parties had signified their approval of it. Mr. Dawson then stated how the movement had originated about 1840, he said, with a leading business man in the city who last Tuesday morning awoke imbued with the idea of a total abstinence movement. He met a King's Counsel, who on being approached, stated that he also had the same idea. These gentlemen communicated their ideas to members of his (Mr. Dawson's) Church. Mr. Dawson then endeavored to get into touch with Rev. Mr. Fash. That gentleman being absent at the time, he went to Dr. Fullerton, who he called in Canon Simpson. Together they drew up the pledge which was taken to the Bishop and received his hearty approval, but not before the

(Continued on Page Three.)

### CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

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GAS ENGINE—2 H. P. in first class order for sale. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17MEtt

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