

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917

\$3.50 Per Year (Delivered) In Advance (\$2.50 Per Year (Mailed) In Advance In Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S.

Morning Daily Founded 1891 Weekly (Now Evening Daily) 1887.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified ads. under this head cost one cent per word per insertion when cash accompanies order...

AGENTS WANTED - TO SELL FOR the old reliable Fossil Nurseries. We teach our men to sell...

HELP WANTED - FEMALE. WANTED A NURSE. GIRL. APPLY Strathcona Hotel...

FOR SALE. FOR SALE - 5 H. P. ENGINE, cheap, lobster boat, 10 h. p., carry 100 traps...

FOR SALE - AN EXCELLENT COW due to freshen last of April. Write or call J. W. McKenzie...

FOR SALE - COTTAGE WITH stable on Pleasant St. Apply at 11 Pleasant Street...

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A PROTECTORA check writer (almost new), also a New Era Check protector...

FOR SALE - FARM READY FOR seeding. Good soil, barns, wood, lumber, mud...

LOST - A LONG GOLD BAR PIN. Reward if left at Guardian Office...

LOST - IN THIS CITY, LONG GOLD bar pin set with pearls. Reward to leave at Guardian Office...

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUNDSOME SAUSAGES MADE fresh every day from selected young pork...

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

MARRIED MAN WISHES TO RENT farm, or hire. Apply at Guardian Office.

MUSKRAT-RED FOX. I WILL PAY high prices for muskrat-red fox etc until last of the season...

POTATOES! - FARMERS, JUST A word to tell you that we are open to buy your Potatoes every mild day...

100 SHEETS NOTEPAPER WITH printed address 50c. Guardian office.

100 ENVELOPES WITH PRINTED address 50c. Guardian Office

THE CHARLES FAWCETT STEEL Ranges. Owing to a large order before prices advanced...

TO LET - STORE AND OFFICE ON Victoria Row; possession May 1st. Apply Fennell & Chandler.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY FOR North Wiltshire School...

TEACHER WANTED FOR SASKA-tchewan and Alberta schools. Salary \$730 to \$1000...

WANTED. BOARD WANTED - YOUNG WOMAN and baby (wife of soldier at the front)...

HELP WANTED - MALE. WANTED - MAN FOR FARM WORK. Apply Herbert Mason, Southport.

SOBER INDUSTRIOUS MAN FOR City milk team. References required. Apply at once...

WANTED - MACHINE MAN FOR woodworking plant. Apply McDonald Rowe Woodworking Co., Ltd.

WANTED, APRIL 1ST, A SMART young salesman, one with a knowledge of the hardware business preferred.

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THE LEGISLATURE FORMALLY OPENED

Lieutenant-Governor McDonald Delivers Opening Address in Presence of Crowded Attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917.

With all the time-honored ceremony and military display the Third Session of the 38th Annual Assemblage of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island was opened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by His Honor Lieut-Governor Augustine Colin McDonald.

To the accompaniment of enlivening music by the Fourth Regiment Band, the Guard of Honor, composed of some seventy officers and men from the Overseas Artillery and Infantry Regiments stationed at the Armouries, left their quarters at 2:30 p. m. and marched to the Provincial Building.

The Guard was in command of Major Leigh, with Lieuts. Davison and Strong, and Lieut. Beer as Adjutant. There have been some decidedly fine looking Guards of Honor in recent years at the opening of the Legislature and that of yesterday, though probably not so large in numbers, would compare most favourably with any of them as far as smart soldierly appearance and general bearing are concerned.

These gallant young men who have donned the khaki in defence of the Empire showed admirable precision in rifle manipulation. A few minutes after 3 o'clock the coaches containing His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and his aides-de-camp, Colonel, the Honourable S. R. Jenkins, and Major Bartlett and his Secretary, Judge Aeneas McDonald, the Hon. Mr. Mathieson, Hon. Mr. Arsenault, and Mr. J. H. Bell, the motion was carried.

The Premier moved that a nominating committee of 3 be appointed to prepare a list of members to compose the select standing committees, namely, Hon. Mr. Mathieson, Hon. Mr. Arsenault, and Mr. J. H. Bell. The motion was carried. As Chairman of such nominating committee the Premier presented the following report: Standing and special committees of the Legislative Assembly for the year 1917:

On Agriculture—Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Hon. Mr. Wood, Mr. Dewar, Mr. McLean, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Lea, Mr. D. A. McDonald, quorum to consist of 4 members.

Public Accounts—Mr. Prowse, Mr. McLean, Mr. McNevin, Hon. Mr. McEwen, Mr. Bell, Mr. Saunders, Mr. McInnis, quorum to consist of 4 members.

Standing Rules and Orders—Hon. Mr. Mathieson, Mr. Dalton, Hon. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bell, Mr. Howatt, quorum to consist of 3 members.

Private Bills—Hon. Mr. Arsenault, Hon. Mr. Dalton, Hon. Mr. McEwen, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Saunders, quorum to consist of 3 members.

Printing and Binding the Journals of the House—Hon. Mr. McEwen, Mr. Johnston, Mr. McNevin, quorum to consist of 2 members.

On Revising the Journal—Mr. Prowse, Mr. A. A. McDonald, Mr. Gallant, quorum to consist of 2 members.

Legislative Library—Mr. Johnston, Hon. Mr. Dalton, Hon. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Forbes, quorum to consist of 3 members.

Engrossed Bills—Mr. Dewar, Mr. Paton, Mr. A. E. McLean, Mr. H. D. McLean, Mr. Gallant, quorum to consist of 3 members.

The first-named in each case being chairman. The Premier moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. BELL, before the motion was put, said that he thought it would be in order that the committee of three, appointed for the purpose of nominating the standing committees, should meet. He happened to be on that committee and would like to have an opportunity of suggesting the names of certain persons to compose those committees. It would be rather unusual he thought, to appoint a committee and then, before that committee had had time to meet, that the chairman of the committee should take it for granted that he (Mr. Bell) was in favour of or opposed to his nominations. As Leader of the Opposition, he felt that it was his privilege and his duty to make suggestions as to which members of the Opposition should be on the Committees. He should be in the best position to judge of the men who should serve that emergency for which he was so remarkably well qualified to apply it to useful purposes and not putting in formal objections such as this one.

"I have been in the House a good many years," said the Premier, "and the records of the House go further back than that; and let me say, small as it is, there never was an occasion when the report of a government committee such as this was brought in in any other way than the manner in which this report is now submitted. My learned friend will have to bring this home to himself once for all, that in British Parliamentary Practice majorities rule. The report of the Committee, this year nominated precisely the same members as were

our full share of the general prosperity. The Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates for the current year will be laid before you. I now leave you in the discharge of your legislative duties, trusting that under the guidance of Divine Providence your deliberations may tend to the further advancement of welfare and prosperity of our people.

The Premier then introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act respecting Justices of the Peace," which was read a first time and will be read a second time tomorrow. Mr. A. J. McNevin moved that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne be considered tomorrow. The motion was carried.

The Premier then moved that standing committees be appointed on: (1) Agriculture; (2) Public Accounts; (3) Standing Rules and Orders; (4) Private Bills; (5) Printing and Binding the Journals of the House; (6) the Legislative Library; (7) Bills to be engrossed and that have been engrossed; (8) the Revision of the Journal, said committees to be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records. The motion was carried.

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GERMANS RETIRING ON SOMME FRONT

Retirement Proceeding Faster than Anticipated. The New Line will be on Reverse Side of Bapaume Ridge. Further Progress in Mesopotamia.

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, March 15—Brigadier General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office today stated that the withdrawal of Germans from Bapaume line on the Somme front was taking place faster than anticipated and the whole new line might soon be on the reverse side of Bapaume ridge.

GERMANS WERE POUNDED OUT OF LOUPART BY BRITISH GUNS (Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, March 15—The British capture of Loupart, near Bapaume, was made with a heavy rain storm beating in the faces of the British troops. The correspondents describe at length the positions abandoned by the Germans and state enthusiastically that the evacuation was not voluntary, but that the Germans were pounded out by British guns. From Loupart Bridge, which was held by the Prussian footguards, it is said that the defenders ran away leaving intact the dugouts, which British artillery had spared. Explosive charges and detonators which had been prepared for wrecking the positions were found by the British. The British found the villages taken were much less damaged than they had expected. Grenadiers to a great extent were not damaged. Many houses in Moriamont were only slightly injured. The Germans sacrificed considerable ammunition and supplies in their retreat. Some of the dugouts contained a quantity of champagne and other wines and cigars.

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, March 15—The British line southwest of Dori on the Macedonian front, advanced one thousand yards over a front of 3,500 yards, says a despatch received from Salonika. The British trenches are thus brought to within two hundred yards of the German-Bulgarian advanced lines. The operation was carried out at night and met with no opposition. The new line possesses several advantages over the former which has

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, March 15—East of the Oise, during a surprise attack which was made in the region of Moulins Souv. Toutvent, we took prisoners. Several German attacks on small French posts in the vicinity of Vinco, west of Navarin farm, and in Argonne were broken up by our fire. In the region of Maisons de Champagne there was rather spirited infantry fighting without infantry actions.

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PARIS, March 15—East of the Oise, during a surprise attack which was made in the region of Moulins Souv. Toutvent, we took prisoners. Several German attacks on small French posts in the vicinity of Vinco, west of Navarin farm, and in Argonne were broken up by our fire. In the region of Maisons de Champagne there was rather spirited infantry fighting without infantry actions.

(Special to The Guardian.)

BERLIN March 15—Wireless via Saville. There has been a revolution in Russia according to the Overseas Agency (the official German news bureau) which says: "The following report, was issued in Petrograd on March 14th about a successful Russian revolution. The population of Petrograd incensed by the complete disorganization of transportation services and alimentations had been irritated for a long time against the Government and had become restless. The population held the Government responsible for all its sufferings. The Government expecting trouble took measures on a large scale in order to maintain order and among other things ordered the dissolution of the Council of the Empire and the Duma. The Duma, however, on March 11th, decided not to accept the imperial ukaz but to continue its meetings. The Duma immediately instituted an executive committee presided over by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma. That committee declared itself to be a provisional Government and issued the following appeal: "Considering the difficulties regarding domestic tranquility which are due to the policy of the former government, the executive committee feels compelled to take the public order in its own hands. Fully conscious of the responsibility arising from this decision the committee expresses certainty that the people and the army will lend their assistance for the difficult task of creating a new government which will accept the wishes of the people and enjoy their confidence. The executive committee rested itself upon the population of the capital which was in full revolution and upon the army completely united with the revolutionists. It arrested all the ministers, and sent them to jail. The Duma declared that the ministerial cabinet no longer existed. Today, on the third day of the revolution the capital, where order is returning, is completely in the hands of the executive committee of the Duma and of the troops which garrison Petrograd and numbered more than thirty thousand, which troops support the revolution. Deputy Englehard, Colonel of the great general staff, has been appointed commander by the committee. Yesterday evening the committee issued a proclamation to the population, to the troops, the railroads and the banks, asking them to resume their

always been an exposed position. It also strengthens the British defence by the addition of an extra line of trenches. Furthermore facilitates additional raids upon hostile positions in this sector by reducing No man's Land to the limits of a sharp spurt. (Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, March 15—Telegraphing on Monday and Tuesday General Maude, British Commander, in Mesopotamia, reports that our advanced detachments reached a point thirty miles up stream from Bagdad and that steps had been taken to prevent flooding Bagdad.

MUCH VALUABLE BOOTY TAKEN INCLUDING GUNS LOST AT KUT. The Turkish small arms factory is in good repair. Railway works contain good serviceable machinery which is uninjured, also five locomotives and some rolling stock. Considerable obsolete ordnance including some antique bronze guns and masses of all kinds of ammunition were found in the citadel. The guns which were captured from us at the surrender of Kut also have been recovered in Bagdad.

(Special to The Guardian.)

PETROGRAD, March 15—A Russian official announcement says: "In the direction of Sakiz, our troops pressing the retreating Turks are now approaching toward Banu, in the direction of Hamadan. After an obstinate battle lasting two days our troops took possession of the town of Koimanshaw. Pursuit of the Turks continues in all directions."

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SERIOUS DISORDERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Turks Discouraged by Fall of Bagdad into British Hands.

(Special to The Guardian.) NEW YORK, March 15—A wireless press message from Paris says: "Serious disorder broke out in Constantinople on receipt of the news of the British entry into Bagdad. Poverty and high prices of provisions were the pretext."

pared to take in the interests of his country. He demanded the right to choose his own Ministers and received assurances that satisfied him. There were signs that he would make every effort to clear up the political atmosphere before the re-assembling of the Duma.

But what has actually happened in Russia during the last month? By a series of swift, startling blows the "dark forces," so violently denounced by Mr. Milyukov last November, have regained the positions they lost, and have succeeded in overthrowing not only the Prime Minister, but even a Minister like Count Ignatiev, whose honesty and devotion to duty has made him strong enough to maintain his position even during Mr. Sturmer's regime. The first sign of the reaction was the entrenchment of Mr. Protopopov in his position. It was he who suppressed the meetings of the unions of the Towns and Zemstva in Moscow. Yet a few days later he was confirmed in his appointment as Minister of the Interior. At the same time the resignation of Mr. Makarov, Minister of Justice, was announced. Mr. Makarov had been chosen by Mr. Trepop as his right-hand man. He was not loved by the Duma, and has, for years past, been associated with the extreme Reactionaries, but his resignation did not honour him. It was due to a refusal to countermand the trial of that arch-intriguer, Manassevitch-Manuilov, the private secretary of Mr. Sturmer, the corrupt agent of a corrupt system.

Mr. Makarov has been replaced by Mr. Dobrovolsky, a man whom the Duma will not listen to any more than it will to Mr. Protopopov. Count Ignatiev, the most popular Minister in the Cabinet, has been ousted by a little-known reactionary, Mr. Kulchitsky, while the energetic Prime Minister, who had a definite programme and the will to carry it through, has had to give place to a man who is a political nonentity. That Prince Goltshin, with such a Cabinet, should cooperate with the Duma and organize the country for victory is clearly impossible. If the Duma had met on January 25th, it would soon have made this clear. The issue would have been put before the country in unmistakable language.

Can this continue indefinitely? The people are undoubtedly looking round for hope and comfort, and the Army is growing restive. Its leaders are determined to win, for they know that the can win provided they receive support from the rear. Matters cannot drift much longer, against the system of government in Russia is not confined to certain Liberal parties, nor are the reforms asked for, during the war prompted by any desire to extort concession from a Government embarrassed by the war. The Duma majority has been careful not to demand any radical changes in the Constitution of 1905; the reforms are merely the minimum that is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Liberals are willing to leave Constitutional questions till the end of the war; all they demand now is a guarantee that the Government shall be in the hands of men that the nation can trust. It is the loyalty of the Liberal leaders to the watchwords "All for the war," "All for victory," that has united the entire body of public opinion in Russia. The decisions of the Duma, the Council of Empire, and the United Nobility in favour of a change of system, and the removal of the "dark forces," the appearance of the well-known reactionary leader, Mr. Pariskevitch, as the patriotic advocate of reform, the association of men of the highest rank in the murder of Rasputin, are sufficient indications of the attitude of the Russian nation towards the present political chaos. In a country where party feeling is extraordinarily acute, Liberals and Reactionaries are united in a way hitherto undreamed of.

As Allies and well-wishers of Russia, we hope that this month will not be lost. We are not political partisans; we have no desire to meddle in Russia's internal affairs. Russia alone can work out her own salvation, and she will undoubtedly do so as a result of this war. But it is essential that she should win the war, and we shall give all our sympathy and support to those in Russia who are determined to win, even if drastic changes are considered necessary. We make no appeal for voting openly in political conditions in Russia. To speak the truth gives no offence to our Allies; on the contrary, it is what they themselves desire. Russia's sacrifices in the war have been even greater than our own, and her readiness to continue till final victory is equally strong. At the same time, her difficulties should not be ignored in this country.

Minards Liniment cures garget in cows

IT WAS U-38 THAT SUNK ALGONQUIN

(Special to The Guardian.) PENSANCE, March 15—The submarine which sank the American steamer, Algonquin, was the U-38. One of the members of the crew of the Algonquin says he counted 22 men on the deck of the submarine, and also that the submersible mounted two guns.