

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper

OVER 45,000 Readers Daily

Read by Everybody

Charlottetown Guardian, Three Cents  
Morning Guardian Founded 1891, Evening 1897.

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919

Annual Subscription, delivered \$4.00  
By Mail, Canada, \$5.00, for U. S. A. \$3.50.

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

APRIL 29  
House met at 12  
MON. JAMES A. McNEILL presented a petition from the Mayor and Town Council of Summerside asking for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation providing for the issuing of debentures for \$15,000 for the purchase of a steam roller and also for \$20,000 for the installation of an electric light plant.

Petition received and referred to committee.  
PREMIER ARSENAULT presented a bill entitled an act respecting Telephone Lines Inquiry. Bill read a first time.

PREMIER ARSENAULT moved the House into committee of the whole to consider a resolution to introduce a bill to continue the War and Health Tax for the current year.

In explaining the resolution the Premier stated that the need for this tax is as great today as ever. Prices were as high as ever, in some cases higher. Moreover the soldiers were now returning. It would be necessary, as in the past, to provide for those remaining in the city for demobilization. None, he felt assured, would object to this. The cost would no doubt be considerable, probably between eight and ten thousand dollars. This, he said, was a legitimate war tax and we have a right to do this much for the soldiers.

Much of the tax would be required to meet the increased expenditure for Falconwood Hospital and Infirmary. The war tax would be necessary as long as prices remain as high as they are at present.

A. E. McLEAN stated that he was opposed to the continuance of this tax as it did not bear equitably upon all the people. The tax might be necessary but he objected to the method in which it was levied. Last year about \$30,000 had been collected and not more than \$10,000 had been expended for war and health purposes. It was, he claimed, not an equitable tax. Large property holders in the incorporated towns and in Charlottetown are exempt.

PREMIER ARSENAULT stated, for Mr. McLean's benefit, that if the tax was not an equitable one, then the Opposition were to blame. We took the tax as we found it, continued the Premier and added one third to it for war and health purposes. Of the \$31,000 collected under this tax last year about \$14,000 was paid by the country districts the balance by the City of Charlottetown and incorporated towns. There was no other way in which the War and Health Tax could be levied only by increasing taxes already levied.

MR. A. E. McLEAN still contended that property in the city and in incorporated towns did not pay an income tax.

MR. JAMES PATON would like to have the Hon. Member come and live in the city where he might learn something about taxes. He thought it poor policy for the Opposition to stand in the way of a tax levied for the benefit of returning soldiers.

After some further discussion the resolution was carried and on motion of Premier Arsenault the bill was ordered to be read a first time tomorrow.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Trustees of the Owen Connolly estate was read a third time and passed.

An act to incorporate the Town of Montague was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Premier Arsenault the House went into committee of the whole to further consider the Prohibition Amendment Act.

During discussion of clause 13 Premier Arsenault moved some slight amendments in connection with the analysis of liquors the object of which was to make analysis compulsory and leaving it to the discretion of the commission as to how the analysis should be carried out.

MR. GEORGE E. HUGHES contended that there was now no guarantee as to the purity of liquor. It was known, he said, that bottles bearing a well known brand were often opened by an electrical device and the bottle filled with inferior liquors. He claimed credit for the measure of analysis introduced by the Premier and hoped that henceforth the quality of liquors offered for sale for medicinal purposes would be of superior quality.

PREMIER ARSENAULT said that if it was any consolation to the Hon. Gentleman he could claim as much credit as he liked for this measure, as for him he was quite satisfied to have the details of analysis in the hands of the commissioners.

After brief remarks by Mr. James Paton, Mr. W. M. Lea and Sir Charles Dalton the bill was agreed to as amended and ordered for third reading tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

was not an equitable one, then the Opposition were to blame. We took the tax as we found it, continued the Premier and added one third to it for war and health purposes. Of the \$31,000 collected under this tax last year about \$14,000 was paid by the country districts the balance by the City of Charlottetown and incorporated towns. There was no other way in which the War and Health Tax could be levied only by increasing taxes already levied.

MR. A. E. McLEAN still contended that property in the city and in incorporated towns did not pay an income tax.

MR. JAMES PATON would like to have the Hon. Member come and live in the city where he might learn something about taxes. He thought it poor policy for the Opposition to stand in the way of a tax levied for the benefit of returning soldiers.

After some further discussion the resolution was carried and on motion of Premier Arsenault the bill was ordered to be read a first time tomorrow.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Trustees of the Owen Connolly estate was read a third time and passed.

An act to incorporate the Town of Montague was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Premier Arsenault the House went into committee of the whole to further consider the Prohibition Amendment Act.

During discussion of clause 13 Premier Arsenault moved some slight amendments in connection with the analysis of liquors the object of which was to make analysis compulsory and leaving it to the discretion of the commission as to how the analysis should be carried out.

MR. GEORGE E. HUGHES contended that there was now no guarantee as to the purity of liquor. It was known, he said, that bottles bearing a well known brand were often opened by an electrical device and the bottle filled with inferior liquors. He claimed credit for the measure of analysis introduced by the Premier and hoped that henceforth the quality of liquors offered for sale for medicinal purposes would be of superior quality.

PREMIER ARSENAULT said that if it was any consolation to the Hon. Gentleman he could claim as much credit as he liked for this measure, as for him he was quite satisfied to have the details of analysis in the hands of the commissioners.

After brief remarks by Mr. James Paton, Mr. W. M. Lea and Sir Charles Dalton the bill was agreed to as amended and ordered for third reading tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

On motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill a bill to incorporate Kellys Cross and South Melville Rural Telephone Company was received and the House went into committee with Mr. R. J. McLehlan in the chair for second reading. The bill was agreed to and ordered for third reading tomorrow. House took recess.

## SPLENDID RECEPTION TO COL. MACPHAIL, C.M.G., D.S.O.

In Provincial Legislature of Which the Distinguished Soldier Was a Former Member. Col. R. H. Campbell Also Warmly Welcomed Home.

A cordial and inspiring reception was given yesterday afternoon to Col. Alexander McPhail, C. M. G., D. S. O., by the Legislature of which he was a member when the war broke out and from which he enlisted, going to the front with his regiment. The body of the House was reserved for visitors of whom there was a representative attendance.

Colonel McPhail was provided with a seat beside the Premier. After the Speaker (Hon. A. P. Prowse) had taken the chair and formally welcomed Colonel McPhail back to the House and his native province, Premier Arsenault said the very pleasant duty fell upon him, that of welcoming back to P. E. Island and within the walls of that House which he left to go overseas when the war broke out, Col. McPhail, Col. McPhail and another member, Major Temple McDonald, immediately enlisted when the war broke out. Unfortunately they recognized the fact that the other member, Major McDonald, will not return. He sleeps in France. Col. McPhail has returned full of honors, with a career not equalled in this province, or in fact, excelled in Canada. (Applause.)

He came back with the order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George and the Distinguished Service Order; the Croix de Guerre of France, the Mons Ribbon and the B.E.F. Medal. If anything were necessary to testify to Col. McPhail's military career the decorations on his breast spoke loudly indeed. (Applause.) They were proud to honor such men, because it was to them and their bravery that we owe those liberties which hung so long in the balance. If the world be free to democracy today it is to men like Colonel McPhail we owe these liberties. What we owed them for the suffering and untold hardships of the battlefield. They could appreciate their services, first, by welcoming them back with all the enthusiasm in their power, and second, by assisting back to civil life those who needed assistance. He had great pleasure in welcoming back Colonel McPhail. He trusted his years here would be many and happy. To Mrs. McPhail they also tendered their appreciation and regretted that through indisposition she was unable to be present that day.

Mr. J. H. Bell added his congratulations to those of the Premier. He had not the honor of having a seat in the House when Colonel McPhail was a member and went forth to war. They were poor speakers on that side of the House and would prefer to listen to Colonel McPhail than talk themselves—sit in silence and listen to the lessons he brought from the scenes of war. He often had wondered if the British race had not degenerated. The Germans, he knew,

were convinced that it had, and had the utmost contempt for us. They showed this by their pictures in their comic papers. How could these men stand up against the best trained army in Europe? The Germans could not conceive it possible. But they had been taught a lesson. The dormant energies of the British race have been manifested once more, and we have seen that the men who fought at Jutland were as brave as those who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. (Applause.)

The coming home of their good friend pointed the same lesson. When they realized the spirit and tenacity he had manifested on the field of battle, they knew the spirit of the British race had not degenerated. It was not alone the spirit of the British people that had not degenerated, it was the same with the British race all over the world. They might see it in Australia, in New Zealand and the other colonies as they saw it in Canada. The men of the British race wherever they were to be found were the same as those in the gallant days of the past. But for their bravery, resource and determination today, we would have been German rule, with a German governor and compelled to salute the German officers. They could not do too much for the returned heroes and he was glad to see the Governments, both local and Dominion, recognize them. About 55,000 of our lads sleep in France. The sentiment of the people towards them was what it should be, recognition of the fact that though dead these men still live and give us practical lessons of life. It is because of what those men have taught us, these men in the graves—in the bottom of the sea—that we have an inspiration that will raise Canada to a proud position among nations. He was proud to welcome Colonel McPhail proud of the honors he had won, for these honors were shared by everyone in Prince Edward Island. (Applause.)

Colonel McPhail, in reply, said he should be less than human were he not moved by the generosity and spirit of that welcome, and no more would be expected of him but a word of thanks. He wished to thank the Speaker, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition and all the members for their kind reception. He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

## TROOPS ARE KEEN RACE FOR EN ROUTE

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 29.—The sailings of Canadian troopships cancelled on account of the Liverpool dock workers strike have been resumed and the delay will be only two days instead of a week.

The Empress of Britain sailed on Saturday with 28,800 troops and the Mauretania will leave in two days with the whole Canadian siege artillery five thousand of all ranks.

Since April 1st 21,750 of all ranks have been transported to Canada including 1,019 officers.

The whole of the Fourth Division is at La Havre and will sail for England in a few days.

General Sir David Watson is in London making the arrangements. This will leave only the forestry corps and lines of communication troops in France. General Turner is in France visiting the battle field and will later go to Scotland to oversee the demobilization of the forestry units there.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 29.—The Covenant of the League of Nations arouses little enthusiasm in the press of this city. Indeed many of the principle newspapers abstain from comment altogether. Louvre, which has always been a champion of the League says: "speaking generally we are bound to say the pact of the League of Nations causes a certain amount of disappointment. Its twenty-six articles constitute really the statutes of the League of governments to safeguard their territorial sovereignty and are not a new charter of the law of nations which had been hoped for."

Col. McPhail, in reply, said he should be less than human were he not moved by the generosity and spirit of that welcome, and no more would be expected of him but a word of thanks. He wished to thank the Speaker, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition and all the members for their kind reception. He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

## CONTEST FOR SPECIAL PRIZE IN GUARDIAN'S AUTOMOBILE AND PIANO COMPETITION AT FEVERISH STAGE. ONLY FOUR DAYS REMAIN. RECORD FOR VOTE GETTING EXPECTED TO BE BROKEN BY WINNER OF EXTRA PRIZE.

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 29.—The sailings of Canadian troopships cancelled on account of the Liverpool dock workers strike have been resumed and the delay will be only two days instead of a week.

The Empress of Britain sailed on Saturday with 28,800 troops and the Mauretania will leave in two days with the whole Canadian siege artillery five thousand of all ranks.

Since April 1st 21,750 of all ranks have been transported to Canada including 1,019 officers.

The whole of the Fourth Division is at La Havre and will sail for England in a few days.

General Sir David Watson is in London making the arrangements. This will leave only the forestry corps and lines of communication troops in France. General Turner is in France visiting the battle field and will later go to Scotland to oversee the demobilization of the forestry units there.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 29.—The Covenant of the League of Nations arouses little enthusiasm in the press of this city. Indeed many of the principle newspapers abstain from comment altogether. Louvre, which has always been a champion of the League says: "speaking generally we are bound to say the pact of the League of Nations causes a certain amount of disappointment. Its twenty-six articles constitute really the statutes of the League of governments to safeguard their territorial sovereignty and are not a new charter of the law of nations which had been hoped for."

Col. McPhail, in reply, said he should be less than human were he not moved by the generosity and spirit of that welcome, and no more would be expected of him but a word of thanks. He wished to thank the Speaker, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition and all the members for their kind reception. He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

## CONTEST FOR SPECIAL PRIZE IN GUARDIAN'S AUTOMOBILE AND PIANO COMPETITION AT FEVERISH STAGE. ONLY FOUR DAYS REMAIN. RECORD FOR VOTE GETTING EXPECTED TO BE BROKEN BY WINNER OF EXTRA PRIZE.

(Special to The Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 29.—The sailings of Canadian troopships cancelled on account of the Liverpool dock workers strike have been resumed and the delay will be only two days instead of a week.

The Empress of Britain sailed on Saturday with 28,800 troops and the Mauretania will leave in two days with the whole Canadian siege artillery five thousand of all ranks.

Since April 1st 21,750 of all ranks have been transported to Canada including 1,019 officers.

The whole of the Fourth Division is at La Havre and will sail for England in a few days.

General Sir David Watson is in London making the arrangements. This will leave only the forestry corps and lines of communication troops in France. General Turner is in France visiting the battle field and will later go to Scotland to oversee the demobilization of the forestry units there.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 29.—The Covenant of the League of Nations arouses little enthusiasm in the press of this city. Indeed many of the principle newspapers abstain from comment altogether. Louvre, which has always been a champion of the League says: "speaking generally we are bound to say the pact of the League of Nations causes a certain amount of disappointment. Its twenty-six articles constitute really the statutes of the League of governments to safeguard their territorial sovereignty and are not a new charter of the law of nations which had been hoped for."

Col. McPhail, in reply, said he should be less than human were he not moved by the generosity and spirit of that welcome, and no more would be expected of him but a word of thanks. He wished to thank the Speaker, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition and all the members for their kind reception. He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than attending the early part of the sessions of the House. He was not vain enough to assume that the reception was tendered to him.

He was sure his honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, had been a member of the House in 1912-14, would not have seen much of him in the House, for it so happened he was engaged in work which satisfied his conscience was of more importance at the time than