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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Charlottetown Guardian, Three Cents

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MR. JAMES PATON IN BUDGET DEBATE

Takes Up in Order the Different Criticisms Levelled at the Opposition and Proves That Besides They are Without Foundation the Only Reason Why They Were Offered was to Make Campaign Literature for the Next Election.

Mr. Paton on rising to address the House on supply, said:

Mr. Speaker.—During the past few weeks we have listened with great patience to the lengthy speeches made by the honorable Leader and members of the Opposition, and what has it amounted to? Nothing—simply nothing. Their principal stock in trade was composed of misrepresentations of the Government, and their arguments have been anything but statesmanlike.

Take for example the criticism of the Prohibition Commissioners. Could there be anything more unfair than the accusations which have been made against men who stand in the highest estimation of the people of this province?

Some years ago, when the Liberals were in opposition as they are at present, and likely to be, they promised the people of this province if returned to power there would be no deficits, and they would run the government without taxation. The honorable Leader of the Opposition, who now represents the Bedouque district, in speaking on the budget in the session 1894, said the Liberal party were elected on the pledge to stop deficits. They must do so or forfeit the confidence of the people; while Mr. Peters, in the same session, said: "We are about, sir, to make a new departure, to cut away from old customs if possible, and I feel that it is possible to do so."

Did they find it possible? Did they forfeit their pledge? Not they! They snatched their fingers at the people, and went on from year to year, showing nothing but deficits and bad management.

Here is the following year's record after our honorable friend made his speech about forfeiting the confidence of the people:

1894, receipts, \$282,467.98; expenditure, \$302,632.19; deficit, \$20,164.21.

1895, receipts, \$277,314.40; expenditure, \$310,177.20; deficit, \$32,862.80.

In the year 1895 the Liberals, having been in office for five years, the Premier when delivering his budget speech, said: "We came in in 1891, with the distinct policy to get the country out of debt. The policy, as I understand it, is to run things so that you will not get into debt."

Did they keep their promise, and pledge they had made with the people? Here is the record for their first five years:

1891, receipts, \$274,047.21; expenditure, \$304,486.41; deficit for year, \$30,439.20.

1892, receipts, \$245,652.28; expenditure, \$283,303.57; deficit for year, \$37,651.29.

1893, receipts, \$271,473.03; expenditure, \$337,415.36; deficit for year, \$65,942.33.

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PEACE TREATY SUBMITTED TO GERMAN DELEGATES

Treaty Has to Do With Germany Alone. Some of the Salient Points Outlined. Kaiser to be Arraigned. Germany's Military and Naval Forces to be Reduced to Minimum. Forts to be Dismantled. Germany Must Pay for all Damage She Has Caused.

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, May 7.—The Treaty of Peace between twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers on one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today. Following the preamble and deposition of the Powers comes the covenant of League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The Allies publicly arraign the former Kaiser, not for offence against the criminal law, but for the supreme offence against the international morality and sanctity of treaties.

A special tribunal is to be constituted to try him within two months after signing.

The German military forces are to be reduced to not more than 70,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. The total strength of officers must not exceed 4,000. Voluntary recruiting alone will be permitted. German armaments will also be strictly limited. All fortified works fifty miles east of the Rhine are to be dismantled and dismantled.

At the end of two months after signing the German naval forces are not to include submarines and are not to exceed in battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats. Other warships must be placed in reserve or converted into merchantmen ratings and must not exceed 15,000 men of whom 1,500 may be officers and warrant officers. Persons accused of violating laws and customs of war will be brought before the Allied military tribunals pending final determination of Allied claims.

Germany is to pay \$5,000,000,000. Germany is to make compensation for damage done to Allied civilians and their property.

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, May 7.—Stipulations with regard to frontiers which materially change the map of Europe are among the chief features of the peace treaty which was submitted to the Germans today for signature.

This important matter is dealt with immediately following the Covenant of the League of Nations. Military, naval and air terms are dealt with in another section, while still another section is devoted to the subject of reparation.

Political stipulations for Europe on the one hand and outside of it on the other are dealt with in separate divisions of the document.

The treaty, it is noted, has to do with Germany alone, except in so far as it is required that she accept agreements made by the Allies with the other central powers.

Following are some of the salient points in the treaty: The ex-Kaiser to be publicly arraigned for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

German military forces to be reduced to not more than seventy thousand infantry and thirty thousand cavalry. Arrangements to be strictly limited.

All fortified works east of the Rhine to be dismantled and dismantled. German naval forces must not include any submarines and must not exceed six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats. The ratings must not exceed fifteen thousand men.

All persons accused of breaking the customary rules of war to be tried before Allied military tribunals pending final determination of the Allied claims.

Germany is to pay five billion dollars. Germany is to make compensation for all damage done to Allied civilians and their property.

Alsace and Lorraine are to be returned to France and also given the coal fields of the Saar Valley. The government of the Saar dis-

tribut will be carried on by a commission of five, appointed by the League of Nations.

Poland will have a corridor running down to Danzig which will be turned into a free city.

A plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig.

Germany will be called upon to renounce in favor of the Allied and associated powers all rights and titles appertaining to her in regard to her overseas possessions.

Military and naval works on Heligoland are to be destroyed.

The Kiel Canal shall be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations.

Until October 1st next Germany will be allowed to keep a maximum number of one hundred seaplanes for use in searching for mines. After that date she will not be allowed to have any military or naval air forces.

WILL SIGN TREATY. (Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, May 7.—The German delegates to the Peace Congress, declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity. The Petit Parisien says there will be a maximum delay of one month before the signing of the peace treaty. In the discussion of the peace terms by Germany through both her official and unofficial spokesmen she has invariably drawn a distinction between reparation and indemnity, construing the latter in effect as punitive damage. It seems probable therefore that the refusal to pay an indemnity would mean in effect that she would decline to pay what she regarded as such damages.

SESSION WILL LAST 20 MINUTES.

PARIS, May 7.—The session of the peace congress at which the treaty will be presented to the Germans today, is expected to last twenty minutes. It will be opened by Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, whose address will be replied to by Count von Brockdorff.

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, May 7.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris from Rome this morning. The Italian Premier arrived just as the Council of Four reassembled and resumed his seat in the council.

As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations, Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the League of Nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

(Special to The Guardian.)

Thereafter things proceeded smoothly until the item "Professor of Agriculture, salary \$1400, under the head of Agricultural Department, came under consideration.

Messrs Bell, Johnston, Lea and McLean took turns at criticising this item.

HON. M. MCKINNON explained that under the provisions of the Agricultural grant nothing could be charged against that fund except for agricultural educational purposes, whereas many duties devolved upon employees of the Department which could not properly come under that head. The Department of Agriculture was responsible now for everything that it was responsible for before the agricultural grant was obtained and this amount was inserted under this general head to meet these contingent expenses.

Messrs Bell and Johnston continued their opposition and covered a good deal of ground previously threshed out. When the motion was put to the House Mr. McLean arose and undertook to raise further objections when the chairman reminded him he was out of order. Mr. McLean still stood when the chairman again reminded him he was out of order, at the same time passing on to the succeeding items in the paragraph all of which were agreed to without discussion.

PREMIER ARSENAULT moved that progress be reported and the House adjourn.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

EVENING SESSION (Continued)

MAY 6th

The estimates were taken up in committee of the whole House with Dr. A. MacDonald in the chair. Good progress was made until the item "Court Stenographer \$684" when some objection was raised by Mr. Johnston as to the duties of the stenographer.

A second interruption occurred when the item "Inspectors under the Prohibition Act, 1920 came up for discussion. Messrs Bell and Johnston raised the objection that this item should be paid by the Commissioners. The item was passed on division the vote being 13 to 9.

In the item "Crown Prosecutions in Magistrates Courts \$1,000, the opposition leaders claimed the amount was too high. Premier Arsenault explained that the sum was an estimate based on the average of the past four or five years. The actual cost might be more or less; in any case only the amount actually expended would be appropriated.

MR. BELL intimated that the opposition had frequently been twitted with the charge that they had never demanded any reduction in the estimates but had always allowed them to go through unquestioned. He objected to this amount and moved that it be amended to \$500.

The amendment was lost on division 13 to 9 and the original motion carried.

EGYPTIAN QUESTION

Germany Must Renounce All Privileges in That Country.

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, May 7.—During the last few days the Council of Three has been engaged in straightening out one or two matters which concern the Allies themselves. One question which has engaged its attention is that of Egypt.

It has been decided to insert a clause in the treaty under which Germany will undertake to recognize the British protectorate in Egypt and renounce all her privileges arising out of the capitulation connected with the Suez Canal. The powers hitherto belonging to the Sultan of Turkey will be transferred to the British.

LONDON Temporary Headquarters

(Special to The Guardian.)

PARIS, May 7.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the temporary headquarters of the commission, The commission is preparing to handle the Saar Basin question and other propositions in the peace treaty.

Received Italian Credentials

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CHARLOTTETOWN'S PROUD RECORD UNDER M.S.A.

Had the Smallest Percentage of Military Defaulters in Canada. Hull, Que., had the Highest.

(Special to The Guardian.)

OTTAWA, May 6.—According to the report of Lieut. H. A. Machin, Director of the Military Service Branch, tabled in the House this afternoon, Charlottetown has the smallest percentage of military defaulters in Canada, while Hull, Que., has the largest.

The report shows that in all the M. S. A. made available for military service 179,933 men. Up to the signing of the armistice there were in uniform 103,461 bona fide soldiers in uniform furnished by the M. S. A., without the men ready for call on November 11, 1918. The Act produced 153,706 men, not including those not medically examined.

The total number of men produced by the provinces, is as follows: Quebec, 55,814; Ontario, 55,145; Saskatchewan, 14,863; Manitoba, 12,591; Nova Scotia, 11,122; New Brunswick, 9,071; Prince Edward Island, 1,739; Alberta, 9,871; British Columbia, 9,717. A total of 179,933 in all, 27,631 of these disobeyed orders to report for duty. Of these 3,492 were apprehended and placed on the military strength. Of every one hundred men ordered to report or voluntarily re-

porting under the Military Service Act, the following number in each province disobeyed such orders: Quebec, 41; Nova Scotia, 17; British Columbia, 10; Saskatchewan, 10; New Brunswick, 9; Ontario, 9; Alberta, 5; Manitoba, 4; Prince Edward Island, 1.

The province of Quebec very grievously outstrips the sister provinces in the number of defaulters. Not only is her total of 13,827 considerably more than all the other provinces combined, but her percentage is no less than 4,081, which is to say the least a most regrettable state of affairs. Hull, Quebec, has the highest percentage of defaulters in the Dominion, namely, 55. Charlottetown, with 3.5 has the lowest.

The expenditure by the Justice Department to the end of January, 1919, under the Act was \$5,641,417 per capita cost to each province. The net total of men put into uniform was New Brunswick, 15,10; Nova Scotia, 20,66; Manitoba, 31,40; Ontario, 21,50; Prince Edward Island, 26,56; Saskatchewan, 31,29; British Columbia, 45,38; Quebec, 40,76; Alberta, 74,24.

Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle Fund, Charlottetown

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PREMIER ARSENAULT moved that progress be reported and the House adjourn.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

EVENING SESSION (Continued)

MAY 7

House met at 11.45. On motion of Mr. A. C. Saunders a petition from Albert Gay and others asking for an Act to incorporate the Brae and West Point Telephone Co., Ltd., was read, petition received and a bill in accordance therewith read a first time.

On motion of Mr. J. D. Stewart an Act relating to Fox Companies was read a first time.

MR. A. E. McLEAN directed attention to question 74. PREMIER ARSENAULT stated that the answer to this question was included in that to 64.

PREMIER ARSENAULT, seconded by Hon. M. McKinnon moved the following resolution: "Whereas by the Act 3 George V., Cap. 2 intitled "The Election Act 1913" provisions were therein made for voting by ballot; and

Whereas the system of dual qualification in this Province necessitates a double ballot which resulted in a

large number of ballots being spoiled at the last general Provincial Elections; and

"Whereas a way of avoiding the spoiling of so many ballots would be to abolish the double franchise; and

"Whereas the double franchise is the result of a covenant entered into between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council for the purpose of affording protection to the property holders and such covenant was incorporated into an Act of the Legislative Assembly and it is inexpedient to abolish the distinction then made.

"Resolved that it is expedient to introduce a bill providing for voting by ballot; and

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