

ADMIRAL BEATTY RETIRES FROM FLEET

HAULS DOWN HIS FLAG AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Purpose of Fleet Achieved with Complete Destruction of Enemy's Naval Power.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, April 8.—On the dispersal today of the grand fleet, Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty hauls down his flag as Commander in Chief. All the newspapers publish articles on the historic occasion dwelling on the fact that its purpose was achieved with the complete destruction of the enemy's naval power. They pay tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

There is some speculation whether Sir David Beatty, now unemployed, will be offered the post of First Sea Lord the importance of which position it is now pointed out has never been greater in view of the possible effect of the league of nations upon Britain's naval policy. It is also urged that a properly organized naval general staff must never again be allowed to lapse.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Premier Arsenault Effectively Disposes of Mr. Bell's Criticism.

APRIL 8.
House resumed at 11.30.
House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill respecting time in public offices, Dr. McDonald in the chair.
Premier Arsenault, in order to avoid any difficulty with respect to provincial offices, moved that clause 2 be amended to read "This Act shall be in force in any city or town within this province in which provincial offices are situated," the original bill specifying that the Act should apply to any "town or city within this province that shall adopt the same." On motion of Premier Arsenault clause 3 was similarly amended. Progress was reported and the bill ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.
Premier Arsenault resumed his address on the reply to the speech from the Throne.
He referred to the fact that one of the criticisms levelled at the government was that the claims of the province with respect to lands granted to western provinces had not been pressed. He had pointed out on the previous night that Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had presented their claims in full. In order that there might be no

mistake or misunderstanding he read extracts from the memorandum presented by these provinces to the Privy Council setting forth these claims and the reasons therefor. "So that," continued the Premier, "so far as the claims of this province, in common with those of the other Maritime Provinces are concerned, they have been fully presented and this disposes of the contention of the Leader of the Opposition that this matter had been neglected."
This claim, said the Premier, was not a new thing. It was as much a claim when the late government was in power as it was when presented by this government, yet his friends on the other side of the House had never done anything to secure these rights for the province. Referring to the Manitoba precedent and the preferential treatment accorded that province on its entry into confederation, the Premier said our claims were identical and "I say without hesitation that so long as I am Premier of this province, I shall never cease my efforts until these claims are secured for this province."
The leader of the Opposition had challenged the government to show what steps had been taken to secure these claims for the province. He, the Premier, hoped that the evidence he had submitted would suffice to show that they had been presented. In addition he read extracts from a memorandum dated Feb. 7, 1919, which had been submitted and in reference to which negotiations were now pending and which for that reason he was not at liberty to table.
At the conclusion of the Premier's reading from this memorandum, Mr. Bell asked that it be tabled, which the Premier, for reasons previously stated, promptly refused to do. He, the Premier, believed he had dealt fully with the matter and effectually disposed of Mr. Bell's contention that the claims of the province had been neglected.
The Premier next took up the question of teachers' salaries. This was not a new problem. It was a problem when the late government was in power. That government had appointed a commission to look into the whole matter. The commission did this at a cost of between four and five hundred thousand dollars, submitted their report to the government and the government never moved in the matter. The late government also had been presented with a petition signed by four or five thousand people asking that the teachers' salaries be increased, and they took no action in the matter.
The Opposition claimed that the present government had not spent a proper proportion of the Dominion subsidy for school purposes. "We have spent half of the subsidy," continued the Premier, "for educational purposes, approximately fifty thousand dollars by way of supplements to teachers. Our friends, when in power abolished the supplements. The present government had restored the supplements and thereby encouraged the districts to increase their supplements. Last year there was an increase of \$10,000 in the supplements voted throughout the province. In about 80 per cent. of the schools the average supplement voted was about \$75. In the remainder, he regretted to say, the votes were very small.
The question was how was this condition of affairs to be remedied. He, the Premier, had spoken at a convention of farmers at which there were some two hundred present. At that convention he stated that a good increase had been made in teachers' salaries, but the increase was not sufficient, but, he had added, he had confidence that when the people realized the seriousness of the situation

SITUATION AT OTTAWA

Tariff Live Topic, but Day Light Saving Causes Much More Inconvenience.

OTTAWA, April 8.—In the Senate this afternoon the debate on Senator Beaulieu's Day Light Saving bill continued and occupied the greater part of the session. Appearances indicate the bill will be defeated. Meanwhile the commission which has the matter in hand has not delivered judgment. The result is confusion, as the House of Commons and Senate are operating on old time while practically the whole city of Ottawa has adopted day light system. In the House of Commons Mr. Calder's immigration bill was taken up. Some clauses were discussed and some progress made.

Hon. Mr. Rogers, one-time minister of public works arrived in Ottawa today and at once went into conference with a number of his friends in the House of Commons. Speaking to newspaper men Mr. Rogers said Canada had reached a most critical period in her history. She can be saved from disaster only by immediate re-organization. The Conservative Party was the only safe and sound form through which we can cooperate and co-ordinate for the good of all Canada and the benefit of all classes of our public life. Continuing Mr. Rogers said Canada required a fixed, definite fiscal policy which would not only protect farmers but also build up the home market without which there can be no real prosperity. Mr. Rogers expected to be here some days. His presence at this time when tariff matters are so largely in the air indicates that he may be taking more than usual interest in affairs in the West regarding tariff.

At the caucus of western supporters of Union Government this morning a special committee named some weeks ago to study the tariff situation made a report recommending certain things. Many western members will leave for their homes before end of present week. It is understood while away they will consult their constituents regarding the tariff policies which will be acceptable to the west.

Messrs. Calder, Meighen, Crear and Burrell were present at the caucus by special invitation. There was free frank consideration of the whole tariff question and the views of the western members were strongly presented.

they would rise to the occasion and increase their votes for supplements. The statement, he said, was not very generously applauded. Another speaker at the same convention stated that the government should levy a special tax, and by it increase the teachers' salaries. This statement was vociferously applauded. Were we to infer from this that it was the general wish of the taxpayers of this province that this special tax should be levied and the teachers' salaries increased by this means? He had not found this sentiment to any considerable extent in private conversation with individual farmers. Personally he did not believe that a school should be allowed to be closed and the children deprived of an education because the people of the district refused to vote a sum sufficient to employ a teacher. Nor did he think that in a democratic country an individual had the right to step in between employer and employe and say what wage should or should not be paid. It would not be British liberty for a government to say to a district that it should not engage a teacher at such a wage as the district and teacher mutually agreed upon.

The government has a right to say that the civilian should be educated, and when the people are remiss in their duty in this respect he believed that a certain amount of pressure should be brought to bear.

The Premier was speaking when the House adjourned at one o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON
The Premier resumed his address when the house met at 4 o'clock. Following his remarks on the question of teachers' salaries he referred to the other points in the speech from the Throne, viz., including the improvements to the public roads of this province and the securing of fertilizer for the farms. He emphasized the fact that the government has no such thing in view as has been rumored of building a highway or speedway from Tignish to Souris. The intention of the government would be to connect by improved highways the different shipping points of the island. It was the intention to take advantage of the Dominion Government's offer to do this work. It would be necessary in order to improve the highways to have competent engineers go over these roads and ascertain the grades, have

COMMISSION REPORTS ON GERMAN CAPACITY TO PAY HER WAR INDEMNITIES

Commission Estimates Germany if Given Time Could Pay Twenty Thousand Million Sterling.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Claude Lowther confirmed the statement that a commission comprising Premier Hughes of Australia, Mr. Henderson, the labor leader, and Right Hon. Walter Long had been appointed by the late government to inquire into the enemies capacity to pay indemnities and had reported that the enemy could, if given time, pay twenty thousand million sterling. In this connection Mr. Bonar Law said he could add nothing to his reply given in the House on March 17 last.

Kimmel Aftermath

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, April 8.—A lot of Canadian Government property was missing after the Kimmel Park outbreak and several persons were fined yesterday at local sessions for being in possession of it. The goods included tea, meat, bread and clothing. The lawyer who appeared for the accused said that it was impossible for an apostle to resist the temptation to sample the things which were thrown about during the riots, and when tons of tobacco and cigarettes were given away by the soldiers.

More Troops Expected at Halifax

(Special to The Guardian)
HALIFAX, April 8.—The next two vessels on their way to Canada with troops are the Megantic and Saturnia, both expected to dock in Halifax tomorrow.

Hospital Ship Now Due

(Special to The Guardian)
PORTLAND, MAINE, April 8.—The Hospital ship Essequibo is expected to arrive at Portland Maine some time today. This is the latest advice received by Capt. Jago officer in charge of troop train arrivals. The ship is carrying Canadian officers and men who although subject to hospital treatment are considered as fit to travel home.

Labour Federation Favoured by West

(Special to The Guardian)
WINNIPEG, April 8.—Winnipeg members of the various unions which have already taken the referendum vote on the subject of forming a big Canadian union have expressed themselves strongly in its favor. R. B. Russell of the machinists union announced yesterday the referendum is proceeding. The union men so far heard from it was announced are almost unanimously in favor of forming an all-Canadian central organization. This referendum is the outcome of the labor convention held in Calgary last month.

Admiral Sims Arrives in U.S.

(Special to The Guardian)
NEW YORK, April 8.—Vice Admiral William Sims who directed the U.S. wartime operations in European waters reached New York yesterday afternoon. He travelled on the British liner Mauretania.

Woolworth Millionaire Dies Suddenly

(Special to The Guardian)
NEW YORK, April 8.—Frank W. Woolworth who started a five and ten cent store at Utica New York forty years ago, on a capital of fifty dollars and eventually became the millionaire proprietor of a great chain of these stores in the United States, Canada and England died suddenly early today at his home at Glen Cove, Long Island. In addition to establishing a business with profits said to be nearly eight million dollars yearly, Mr. Woolworth built the fifty one storey Woolworth building in New York, said to be the tallest building in the world.

Lenine Blames The Ukrainians

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The refusal of Ukrainians peasants to deliver wheat to the Bolsheviks together with the disorganizations of the railway system in Russia was blamed by Premier Lenine, in a recent speech in Petrograd, for the desperate food situation in the former capital of the Russian Empire. Lenine is further quoted as saying that 25,000,000 pounds of wheat would be of great assistance in case it was impossible to get more, but that it seemed doubtful if they would be able to get even that amount. He declared that the peasants were mere playthings in the hands of the opponents of the Soviet Government and that these enemies were trying to starve the Bolsheviks.

THE WEATHER. TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TORONTO, April 9.—Fair and colder.
The tide will be high this afternoon at 5.46 and tomorrow at 7.01; it will be high tomorrow morning at 7.18 and Friday at 8.09.
First quarter of the moon Monday, April 7.
Full moon Tuesday, April 15.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and City Dispensary was held last evening in St. Paul's schoolroom. There was a very good attendance. Mr. Joseph McCarey presided and the excellence of the addresses together with the interest and enthusiasm of the audience goes to indicate that this society is one of the most useful in the Province, and should command the support of all. The former officers were re-elected.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of Charlottetown Anti-tuberculosis Society.
Ladies and Gentlemen.—Since I last had the honor to preside at our annual meeting the dark cloud that overshadowed the world for the last four years or more has been lifted, with a good prospect of being totally dispelled in the near future, and only its silver lining is now visible. During the strenuous time of war our society assisted materially in conserving the health of the community, while at the same time a continuous service was kept up through the Dispensary in distributing medicine, nourishment and fuel at a cost of nearly \$2,000 a year, the principal items of expenditure during the winter months being, approximately, as follows: Nourishment per month \$75.00; drugs, per month, \$35.00; coal, per month, \$100.00; besides which, many articles of clothing and food were distributed to the needy. Families of those afflicted with tuberculosis have been provided with sputum cups, and in every way assisted to prevent the spread of disease germs. In addition to this work the District Nurse has conducted a systematic educative campaign against the White Plague by advising patients as to the danger of expectorating carelessly, of sleeping with closed windows, and of the necessity of living in the fresh air and sunshine as much as possible.

The reports of the other officers now placed before you covering the period closed on the 31st of March give detailed statements of a successful year. The City envelope collection was taken up in May when the amount of \$956.00 was realized. This was supplemented by \$200 from the Provincial Government, \$100 from the City Council, and some generous contributions from private citizens. The Spanish influenza, which was a world-wide epidemic, had disastrous effect in our territory. Whole families were affected at once by the flu, as it was commonly called, and some of our most energetic citizens succumbed to this dread plague. Special preventive measures were taken by the authorities and the work of our District nurse was supplemented during the course of the epidemic by professional nurses and lady volunteers with headquarters in the City Building from which necessary material was dispensed to the sick. (Specialists now advise that tuberculosis is an aftermath of Spanish influenza, and every person who has been ill with this disease, and who has failed to make prompt and complete recovery, is urged to take the precaution to undergo a medical examination, and we are assured on the highest authority that if we detect the foe in time we can be cured.

Early in the year the new city council promised activity in matters pertaining to public health by the introduction and enforcing of measures such as have been advocated by this association from year to year, but the general unrest consequent upon the war may have deferred action in this regard. Now, however, as glorious peace is being restored and a reconstruction period is upon us, we look for an awakening and an impetus to the public health question on the part of representatives of the people in Parliament and in Council. A realization of our common interests should give an united public support to the Municipal and Provincial Governments in regard to any measure bearing on the health welfare of the whole people.

The public health problem is far from being merely the treating of one individual after another. It is a huge task and we need a great increase in appreciation of our common responsibilities to the community in this regard. The cure of individuals now affected with disease is overshadowed by the hundreds of cases moving around, perhaps their condition unknown to themselves, and this constitutes a community problem of prevention that is much larger than the question of cure.

Our first consideration in public improvements should be sanitary conditions, bending our energies to prevent the spread of disease. The Civic and Provincial Health Departments must be developed to the highest point of efficiency in order to bring our people to a state of good health which practically insures immunity from disease; and this requires a much larger expenditure than is at present provided. We are able to battle successfully with bac-

teria when we are fortified with a good physical constitution which has been built up by living in healthful surroundings with plain nourishing food, plenty of pure fresh air night and day, and a fair share of sunlight. Year after year we have advocated the introduction of a system of medical inspection of school pupils and school buildings, but all promises to this end have so far failed. In every up-to-date city care is taken of the health of children of school age in order to correct physical defects, to detect contagious disease and to properly place those who would be a source of danger to others. The education, and health departments are now even a step in advance of the medical inspection at school. They are going into the homes and giving attention to children under school age in order to take in time defects which might be difficult to correct if not promptly treated. The National scheme is to ensure all children medical supervision from birth. The inspection of meat, and other food for human consumption is still an open question. We have repeatedly placed facts before the authorities proving conclusively that the health of our citizens is continually endangered because material may be sold here as food for ourselves and our families that could not be exported to other places where protective measures prevail, but there is continued apathy in this regard. Bread may also be sold in the city without being properly covered, whereas every loaf of bread is wrapped in prepared paper at the bakery in cities where hygienic regulations are enforced.

A brief consideration will convince us that we are not up-to-date as compared with other places in regard to health matters. The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are active and keeping well in line with the rest of the world in combatting the dread disease of consumption and conserving the public health. The speech from the Throne at the recent opening of the Nova Scotia Provincial Legislature promised increased expenditure and a thorough revolutionary health program. Besides the Provincial work in Nova Scotia the city of Halifax is building a new sanatorium at an estimated cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and the Board of Control is taking care of last year's \$2500 deficit of the Anti-tuberculosis League in that city.

In the New Brunswick Legislature quite recently the Minister of Public Health, Hon. Dr. Roberts, dealt fully with the saving of human life due to an organized health department with laboratory such as has been recently established in that province. He presented facts showing the economic savings to the province in reducing the death rate by proper health measures, and he issued a warning that while we are about laying the foundation for a new world edifice the corner stone of such structure must be public health. The province of New Brunswick now proudly possesses a bacteriological and pathological laboratory equal in efficiency to any upon the continent, where examinations of sputum for tuberculosis, stomach analysis, examination of milk for human consumption, and all desirable research work may be efficiently done.

His Majesty the King in his address to the British parliament mentioned the organization of a Department of Health, and the Governor General of Canada in his speech to the Senate and Commons promised the establishment of a Federal Department of Health, and so it is throughout the Empire, and the world, the health of the people is taken to be a most important community problem.

In the United States, Sanatoria, Dispensaries, School Doctors, School Nurses and open air schools are indispensable factors in any community. The city authorities make periodic housing surveys. New York and Chicago have made complete investigations in relation to the housing facts in regard to the health of the inmates.

The purpose of the authorities is to find out and cure as large a percentage of the cases as possible, and

CONDENSED SPECIALS

*WANTED AT ONCE, BY COUPLE nice house centrally located. Apply "R." Box 116, city. 4840-4-2mlf

*CAPABLE PERSON DESIRES POSITION as housekeeper. Inquire Lennox Hotel, Water St. 4958-4-9m3.

TO LET.—SHOP 159 GRAFTON ST. Apply to W. H. Faught. 4957-4-9m3p.

*FOR SALE—LARGE PILE OF manure, pair geese and ten geese eggs. Apply 11 Park Street.

FOR SALE.—ONE COW NEWLY freshened. Apply to Edmund Carr, Oyster Bed Bridge. 4973-4-9m2p.

FOR SALE.—A FEW CHOICE BARRED Rock cockerels. L.H.D. Foster, Marshfield P.E.I. 4972-4-9m6p.

*ONE OF THE BEST 100 ACRES farms on P. E. I. for immediate sale. For price and information apply to J. K. Ross, Masonic Building, Charlottetown. 4846-4-8m4p.

*WANTED, AT ONCE, CAPABLE man to take charge of farm. References required. Apply in person regarding wages etc., P. A. Farquharson, 243 Queen Street, Telephone 752. 4-3M31.

*HOUSE WANTED—BY MIDDLE OF April small house for family of four, centrally located, unfurnished, all modern conveniences, write "A" care of Guardian stating rent, etc. 4805-4-1mlf

*BARGAIN IN PENCILS.—EXTRA quality yellow hexagon pencils, rubber tips 50cts. per dozen, worth 10 cts. each. Shipped in error and must sell at discount. Apply Guardian Office. 4896-3-10M1f.

WANTED.—MOTHER'S HELP GIRL or middle aged woman preferred, no washing, good wages. Fare paid and returned conditionally. Apply Mrs. W. W. Stewart, Rothsay, St. John N.B.

IN MEMORIAM
In Memory of Our
Brave Comrades who
gave up their Lives for
the Empire at the Battle
of Vimy Ridge on April
9, 1917.
G. W. V. A.