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A SPIRITED DEBATE IN HOUSE YESTERDAY

Mr. W. M. Lea Disapproves of Agricultural Teaching in Schools, Opposes Autos, and Blames Prosecutor for Prevalence of Drinking. Hon. Mr. McKinnon Replies.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

Pursuant to adjournment the Legislature met this afternoon, Mr. Speaker Martin taking the chair at ten minutes past four.

MR. LEA CONTINUES.

Mr. W. M. Lea resumed his speech on the address. At the outset he wished to correct an impression which appeared in the press that he was opposed to the Government assisting any other form of farming except dairy-farming. He did not state that a man should not raise poultry, sheep or beef, but he emphasized the importance of dairying, and thought the Government should give it greater assistance. Continuing his remarks on roads, he took exception to the remarks of Mr. Dalton that in some instances it was better to employ day's labour than to let contracts. He thought public tender was the cheapest and most efficient way of doing all public work. The late Liberal Government had been charged with boodling in connection with the Public Works Department, and, in his opinion, giving out work by day's labour opened the door to such practices. He thought more money should be spent on roads up hills, and commended the Government for opening rights-of-way which was a move in the right direction. Regarding education he thought the Government was making an earnest effort to improve the system, and any criticism that had been offered by the Opposition with regard to the number of inspectors was in the interest of economy. They felt that if the work of ten inspectors could be efficiently discharged by six it was the duty of the Government to reduce the number accordingly. It was necessary to have ten, then it would be all right. He considered, however, the Government was claiming too much credit to themselves for increased attendance at school. The total increase of 1,500 merely represented an addition of three per school district, and that might be accounted for by the fact that in recent years there had been less emigration to the west than formerly. As to the curriculum he was one of those who believed it was overloaded, and thought more attention should be devoted to giving the children a good grounding in the elements, especially arithmetic and grammar. He had never been much in favour of teaching agriculture in the public schools, in the first place because the children did not remain long enough to benefit from it, and in the second because the teachers themselves were not sufficiently qualified to impart the knowledge. He approved of having gardens and was surprised to learn from Mr. Arsenault that these had been introduced.

Mr. ARSENAULT: I have the list of such gardens that the hon. member asked for and I shall be pleased to submit it.

Mr. LEA said he did not doubt the hon. member in the least, but in his district he had not heard of any. He believed in practical agricultural training, but the public schools were not the places for that. Teaching from text books produced little beneficial results unless practical demonstration went hand in hand with it. Agriculture was a profession, like medicine

or any other profession, and they knew that they sent their sons to properly equipped institutions to qualify for these. So with agriculture. They had a thoroughly equipped Agricultural College at Truro, where a student could obtain a proper training and that was the sort of place to which to send those they wished to educate as farmers. He approved the short courses introduced by the Government, as at these farmers got a "brushing up" in the same way as medical men got a brushing up by going for a short course to some hospitals in other places. But he did not approve of the long course, as they had not the necessary facilities, and in his opinion it was merely a great waste of public money. Proceeding to deal with the automobile question, he said he did not think it was fair to describe those who opposed this as narrow-minded. Here they had with one exception the shortest summer of any northern country, and even if they had motor trucks and automobiles they would have to use horses for the greater part of the year. Street cars and automobiles might be necessary in great centres of population, but even here they were an awful menace to those who did not use them. Here they had more horses per farm than probably in any other province, and in the summer time they were largely driven by children of from ten to twelve to drive cream and other produce to the factories. The parents of these children sincerely believed that the automobiles permitted to run. It had been argued that the people in Prince had no right to dictate to the people in King's on this matter, but he maintained that they had as much right to do so as they would have were a section of the country under the Prohibition law. That was the stand the people of Bedouque took.

The PREMIER: That the people of Bedouque should dictate to the people of King's what they should do in the matter of allowing autos to run?

Mr. LEA: Yes. Proceeding, Mr. Lea said the Premier had challenged the members of the Opposition to deny that any of their candidates had refrained from using the oats scandal in their campaign. He accepted that challenge and informed the Premier that neither he nor Mr. Bell ever mentioned the oats question during their campaign.

The PREMIER: Very creditable indeed.

Mr. LEA: They never mentioned the oats nor did they mention the Premier's salary. He was one of those who did not think that anyone in that House was overpaid for what they did, and his own personal opinion was that their remuneration was very low indeed. Mr. Lea then went on to deal with the temperance question, and said he disagreed with Mr. Arsenault regarding conditions in Summerside. In his opinion conditions were never worse than they were at present, and the same might be said in Prince County generally. It was almost impossible to hold meetings because of drunkenness, and drinks was being peddled about at auctions and such like gatherings. It was a disgrace that this should be allowed to go on and that the prosecutor did nothing to hinder it.

(Continued on Page Three.)

MORE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED AT VERDUN

A Powerful Attack Launched Against Douaumont in Successive Waves was Repulsed, the Germans Being Driven Back in Great Disorder. Elsewhere Along the Front the Enemy has been Repulsed.

PARIS, April 4.—A powerful German attack against the first lines of the French south of Douaumont was repulsed to-day and the Germans were driven back in the direction of Chaufour Wood, which lies to the north-west. French artillery concentrated their fire on the retreating Germans and, according to a statement to-night, succeeded in inflicting considerable losses. The statement followed: West of the Meuse a German attack against Haucourt failed. North of the Aisne and in Argonne our batteries effectively shelled enemy organizations. East of the Meuse during the day bombardment was resumed with great violence between Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans launched a powerful attack against our first lines about three hundred metres south of Douaumont. Successive waves or assaults, which were followed by small attacks, were swept down by our curtain of fire and the fire of machine guns and infantry forced them to retreat in disorder in the direction of

Bois Chaufour, where our artillery, concentrating its fire, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

North of Callette Wood our troops continued to progress in the course of the day. In Woivre there was an artillery duel in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse Hills in the Vosges. After a spirited bombardment of our positions south-east of Seppois, Germans attempted to rush our trenches but were driven back to their own lines by a barrier of fire.

A Belgian communication says this afternoon there was a violent artillery action in the region of Dixmude and in the region of Stenstraete.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 4.—An attempt by the Germans to press farther south against the French in the region of Douaumont, north-east of Verdun, met with a repulse and considerable losses. In the same sector north of Callette Wood the French continued to progress, driving back the Teutons. The

German attack south of Douaumont was launched against the French first lines of defence, but the French raked the advancing Teutons with a curtain of fire and machine and infantry fire, forcing them to retire in disorder. An attack by the Germans on the town of Haucourt, north-west of Verdun failed likewise, as did an attempt to reach the French trenches near Seppois in the Vosges mountains. Elsewhere along the western front there have only been bombardments and some action on the line held by the British.

On the Russian front the artillery activity of the Russians on the Lake region south-east of Dvinsk increased, but in general no important changes in positions of Russians and Germans have taken place.

Another Zeppelin raid made on England Monday night was the fourth in as many days. Berlin says the fortifications near Yarmouth were attacked, but the British official statement asserts that no casualties resulted and no damage.

Attested Married Men To Form Committee

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 4.—Earl Derby approved the suggestion placed before him by a deputation from the National Union of attested married men that members of the Union organize themselves in the country in committees to assist local recruiting officers in tracing single men, and helping to secure such men for the army.

German Aeroplane Brought To Ground

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 4.—A British official communication says: Yesterday a German machine was shot down by one of our aviators behind our lines south of Souchez. The pilot and observer were both killed. To-day artillery on both sides was active. There was mining activity about Nerville, St. Vaast, Hulluch and Hohenzollern Redoubt.

Another Zeppelin Raid On England No Casualties

(Special to the Guardian.)
BERLIN, April 4.—There was another Zeppelin raid on the British coast Monday night. The Admiralty states on the night of April 3rd-4th German naval airships attacked the south-east coast of England and threw explosives on fortifications near Great Yarmouth. They were shelled, but returned safe.

MR. A. A. MCLEAN ON PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION

In the House of Commons when the motion of Mr. J. J. Hughes to amend the British North American Act in order to provide for the prohibition of the exportation of liquor into prohibition provinces.

Mr. A. A. MCLEAN (Queens, P. E. I.): said Since the resolution now before the House was placed upon the Order Paper, the question has assumed a new phase, by the introduction of the Bill this afternoon by the hon. Minister of Justice. The Bill is entitled:

An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors.

My hon. friend from Kings (Mr. Hughes) asks this House to agree to a resolution requesting the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North American Act, so that the Provincial Legislatures would have the power to prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors from outside.

Now, my hon. friend has not spoken on his resolution at all; he has simply spoken about the sobriety of the people of Turkey and of Spain, and has not made an attack upon the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe (Mr. Gauthier) who honestly believes that it would not be in the interests of the people of his constituency to pass a prohibition Act. But my hon. friend has proposed to have the British North American Act amended. Since the referendum in 1898 which was referred to by the hon. member for Bonaventure (Mr. Marell), public sentiment in this country has changed to a very great extent. The hon. member for Bonaventure stated that he himself voted at that time against prohibition, but that since then he had changed his mind. I think, Mr. Speaker, that from one end of this country to the other you will find that public sentiment has changed a great deal since 1898. Men who then voted against the introduction in this House of a prohibition Bill, and who voted against the resolutions which were introduced from 1882 to 1899, will today

PRIVATE D. MCLEOD DIES FOR HIS COUNTRY

The following telegram was received yesterday by Mrs. John McLeod, Richmond Street, City, telling of the death of her son Private Daniel McLeod.

Ottawa, Ont.,
April 3, 1916.

Mrs. John McLeod,
65 Richmond St.,
Charlottetown.

Deeply regret to inform you 69695 Private Daniel McLeod, Infantry officially reported killed in action, March 27th.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ISLANDER KILLED

Private McLeod, who went over with the second contingent was a young man of twenty-nine years of age, and has been writing home regularly telling of his life and prospects, so that yesterday news came as a terrific and sudden blow to his widowed mother and sister, Mrs. James Offer of this city. Her brother John who has been on a visit to his home here only left yesterday morning for Baltimore, before the news was received. Another sister Mrs. W. J. Brown of Boston also survives, to all of whom will be extended the sympathy of the entire Province.

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MONTREAL MAYOR HAS BIG MAJORITY

(Special to The Guardian.)
MONTREAL, Q., April 3.—Mayor Martin, M.P., was re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of Montreal at Biennial Municipal elections today by almost ten thousand votes more than his nearest opponent, controller Duncan McDonald and by more than sixteen thousand in excess of his second opponent, Ald Lapointe, M. P.

The figures are:

Martin	32,264
McDonald	22,454
Lapointe	15,744

ISLANDER KILLED

Another telegram also received yesterday states that Private Arthur Robertson, son of Mr. Albert Robertson of Augustine Cove, a member of the 26th Battalion was killed in action on March 27th. He was only 18 years of age and enlisted the first year of the war. Private Robertson was a young man of exemplary character and much sympathy goes to the bereaved father and others of the family.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR YEAR

Mileage Increased by 4,787 Miles. Gross Earnings Declined 17.8 Per Cent Owing to Disturbed Conditions Created by War and following Prosperous Period.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, April 4.—The operating mileage of Canadian railways during the statistical year ending June 30th last, increased by 4,787 miles, although eleven months of the year were included in the war period. The mileage now stands at 35,582. The statistical report of the Department of Railways tabled in the House to-day shows mileage increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island. Approximately 1,600 miles were under construction apart from surveys and projections when the year ended, including double tracks, yard tracks, siding, etc., the total of all tracks in Canada comes to 45,885.

Railway capitalization increased by \$66,990,127, bringing the total up to \$1,875,810,388. Stock dividends in 1915 were \$32,341,337, an increase of \$19,000,000. Cash subsidies given during the year amounted to \$5,052,234 of which the Dominion contributed \$4,644,664, bringing the total up to \$238,831,924. There was a decrease of 380,245 in the number of passengers tabled in the House to-day shows and 14,189,151 in the tons of freight carried. The gross earnings fell from \$243,983,539 to \$199,843,072, a decline of 17.8 per cent, due to the disturbed conditions created by the war and following a sustained upward movement in traffic and revenue.

COL. WESLEY ALLISON COMING TO OTTAWA

An Answer to Liberal Complaint that Royal Commission Could not Procure Witnesses.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Colonel John Wesley Allison, the central figure in the Kyte charges, is coming back to Canada to give his evidence. A telegram was received to-day by an official of the Davidson Commission from Col. Allison, in which he announced that he might be expected in Ottawa next week. The message of course shows the present whereabouts of the Colonel.

The arrival of this message is the first answer to the Liberal complaint that the Royal Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the Kyte charges would not be able to conduct a fruitful inquiry because the witnesses were in the United States. The chief witness will be in Ottawa

next week, when General Sir Sam Hughes will also, it is expected, have reached the capital. Colonel Allison testified before the Davidson Commission in December with reference to the purchase of revolvers from the Colts Arms Company, and according to statements made since his evidence on that occasion did not disclose the facts.

The Commission has endeavoured since to have him recalled, but without success. Col. Allison having been reported to be too ill to appear. Following his next attendance before the Davidson Commission it is likely that the Public Accounts Committee of the House will seek to have him as a witness.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON ETC.

TORONTO, April 5. — Maritime: Strong winds and moderate gales from eastward, cool with rain.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fair and cool.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 36 degrees above zero. At nine o'clock yesterday morning it registered 30 above; at nine last night 31 above. The coldest the previous night was 21 above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 12.05 and tomorrow at 12.36; it will be high tomorrow morning at 1.13 and Friday at 1.55.

The sun sets this evening at 6.34 and tomorrow at 6.36; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.30 and Friday at 5.29.

The moon sets this evening at 9.26. There was a new moon on Sunday, April 2nd, at 12.21 p.m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Monday, April 9th at 10.38 a.m. The length of today will be thirteen hours and four minutes.

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

"IDEAL" SAUSAGES ALWAYS ON hand at Hollman's, Charlottetown.

SMART BOY WANTED for composing room. Apply Foreman Guardian Office. 7917-3-21-Mt.

WANTED.—GIRL for GENERAL housework. Apply 231 Richmond St. 8034-3-31-Mt.

FOR SALE.—YOUNG PIGS. APPLY W. C. Howard, Clyde River. 8094-4-3M31.

FOR SALE.—FARM CONTAINING 105 acres of land, dwelling house and out buildings. Apply Thomas Ford, Ebenezar. 8095-4-5M31pd

WANTED.—BY LADY WITH 2 CHILDREN 2 rooms with board or furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply Guardian. 8107-4-5M31.

TO LET.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY a large bright sitting room, centrally located. All modern conveniences. Apply Guardian Office. 7911-3-21-Mt.

WANTED.—APPRENTICE ONE WITH no former experience in learning the painting and decorating—good opportunity. Apply J. N. McBride, 151 Euston St. 8076-4-4-Mt.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE BRACKLEY Point Road. Apply to H. T. Pierce. 8104-4-5-M31pd.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from flock of English White Leghorns. Setting of 15, \$1.00. Apply at 289 Fitzroy St. 8106-4-5-M31pd.

FOR SALE.—1/2 SHARES IN THE Central Fox Co. Ltd., will be sold at a bargain. Reason of selling party going on overseas service. Apply Box 103 Charlottetown. 7289-2-10-Mt.

FOR SALE.—10 HORSE POWER Boiler also 8 horse power engine—sold separate if necessary—in good condition, also Steam pipes and radiators. Sold at bargain. Apply Goff & Co. 8094-4-5M21E31.

COMMING EVENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

**The old fashioned business man who wouldn't advertise is matched by the business man of today who won't as the result of licking blood containing the germ from the ear of another rabbit.

Dr. Reid said that there was abundant evidence tending to show that the disease often has been communicated from one person to another.

EPILEPSY GERM FOUND.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 1.—The discovery of a germ which he asserted caused epilepsy was announced yesterday by Dr. Charles A. L. Reid of Cincinnati, in an address before the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley. The germ was called the bacillus epileptogenicus, and the speaker asserted that, should the germ of lockjaw, it probably exists in the soil and enter the body through the stomach and intestines, where it continues to live. Dr. Reid contended that clogging of the alimentary canal, always present in epileptic cases, forced the germs from the intestines into the blood, where it was also self-perpetuating.

"When this germ is taken from the blood of epileptics and injected into the veins of rabbits," he said, "it causes them to have epilepsy, generally in fatal form. Rabbits fed on food contaminated with the germ develop epilepsy. One rabbit developed epilepsy from which it died as the result of licking blood containing the germ from the ear of another rabbit."

Dr. Reid said that there was abundant evidence tending to show that the disease often has been communicated from one person to another.

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25 DICTIONARIES IN ONE
All Dictionaries published previous to this year are out of date
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