

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

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AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FOR "the old reliable Fonthill Nurseries." We teach our men to sell. Experience unnecessary, highest commissions paid, handsome equipment. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 6038-4-2ME25f

WANTED, a reliable agent in every unrepresented district in Prince Edward Island, to sell our selected list of hardy Fruit and Ornamental trees. Equipment free. Exclusive territory. Good pay weekly. Over 600 acres. Established thirty-five years PELHAM NURSERY CO. Toronto, Ont. 239-14EMwstf

WANTED—TRAVELLER WITH A first class connection with the retail and wholesale grocery trade in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to represent a well known brand of canned food products. Apply by letter stating age and salary expected, to P. O. Box 54, St. John, N. B. 8098-4-14ME21

AGENTS—HOUSEWIVES BUY OUR automatic Beater, because of its every day usefulness. Built to last. Guaranteed to satisfy. Big money maker for you because it sells instantly. Sample 25c. Your own advertising literature free. Write for terms. Freer Mfg. Co., 316 Main St., Foster, Que. 8010-4-16M.

WANTED.

HORSES WANTED—AT HIGHLAND Hotel Stables, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300 lbs. John Horne. 7699-4-12ME31pd.

WANTED—TO RENT A HOUSE OF about eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished with stable in central part of city. Possession latter part of August. Apply A. Cio Guardian. 8047-4-11M61.

WANTED—MINK, MUSKRAT, weasel, red and cross fox skins. Highest prices—paid. Bring your ship your furs to us. Turner and Holman, Ltd. 8002-4-10M3f.

WANTED—20 PURE BRED HOLSTEIN cows registered. Write stating age, price and when last freshened to Box 193 Charlottetown. 7051-4-6M121pd.

"WANTED AN OPPORTUNITY TO save time and money for all the housewives on Prince Edward Island. These formulas will do it. We have them for washing silks, restoring scorched linens, removing ink stains, ironing, spots, stains, preserving cut flowers. All above formulas complete fifty cents, or any single one twelve cents. Stamps accepted. Formula Box 69, Summerside, P. E. I. 8090-4-14M4pd.

Minard's Liniment cures toothache.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON farm. Apply H. J. Kennedy, Southampton, R. No. 1. 8092-4-14M31pd

WANTED A YOUNG MAN TO WORK in office. Apply Queen Hotel. 7691-4-9M7f.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED Farmer. Steady work. Married man preferred. Apply to Dunwoodie Farm, R. R. No. 3 Summerside. 8074-4-13M61.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McQUILLAN AND CO., WILL pay the highest cash price for potatoes. 8099-4-14M61.

HORSEMEN—NOW IS THE TIME to get your stallion cards printed at THE GUARDIAN PRINTERY. 4912-3-20M7f.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order. 9007-4-16ME11.

HUNTINGTON FARM S. C. WHITE Leghorns Barred Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. 103 Euston St., Charlottetown P. E. I. 6096-4-14M21pd.

SPECIAL FOR SMALL BUSINESS.—Shoe repair shops, country stores, small groceries, clothes-cleaning shops, etc.—One hundred printed billheads with your name, business and address for only \$1.50. THE GUARDIAN PRINTERY. 4912-3-20M7f.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, girl from country preferred. Apply 154 Pownall St. 9014-4-16M7f.

WANTED MAID FOR COOKING and general housework. No washing. References. Apply 22 Pleasant Street. 9002-4-14M31.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. Country girl preferred. References required. 9000-4-14M7f.

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID APPLY evenings. Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth 181 Fitzroy St. 6010-3-30M7f.

WANTED AT ONCE AN EXPERIENCED girl for general housework in a small family. Apply to Mrs. W. F. Tidmarsh, Brighton Avenue 8052-4-12M7f.

BECOME A NURSE, AND EARN \$25 weekly. The W. W. BACKUS HOSPITAL, of Norwich, Connecticut, U. S. A., a general hospital with all modern equipment, offers a three years' graded course to young women desiring a nurse's profession. Compensation during training. Do not ask for application blank unless you fully intend to take up the course. KATHLEEN A. DOWD, R. N., Superintendent of Nurses, Norwich, Connecticut. 8061-4-12M1mo

FOR SALE.

HAY—FOR SALE (UNPRESSED) C. D. Wright, Lower Tryon. 9009-4-16M31pd.

FOR SALE NEWLY CALVED COW Apply to William McRae, Victoria Park. 9001-4-14M31pd.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE No. 49 Euston Street, facing Pownall. Pleasant location, containing 10 rooms, good furnace, hot and cold water. Apply on premises. 8079-4-13M81pd.

FOR SALE—A HIGH GRADE PLAY-piano as good as new and about 75 records. Also a large English baby carriage used only a short time. Will be sold cheap as I am leaving town in a few days. C. Leonard Grant, 187 Kent Street. 8070-4-12M7f.

TO LET.

ROOM TO LET IN PRIVATE HOME without board, modern conveniences. telephone. Apply "J" c/o Guardian. 6051-4M7f.

LOST

LOST—BETWEEN KING SQUARE and Station, grey lamb miff. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Mrs. G. D. Wright's, 13 King Square. 9012-4-14M21pd

Minard's Liniment cures ganget in cows

BRITISH AND CANADIANS NOW WITHIN FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF ST. QUENTIN

Midnight Despatch Records Splendid Progress of Saturday and Sunday's Fighting in which Village of Gricourt was Taken in Bayonet Charge Bringing the Victorious British and Canadians within a Few Hundred Yards of St. Quentin. Lens, Lievin and St. Pierre have also been Taken and British Troops are now Two or Three Miles East of Vimy Ridge and Surrounding the Mining Centre of Lens. French Closing up from the South.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 15.—British troops are now within a few hundred yards of the town of St. Quentin. During Saturday, says the official statement issued from British Headquarters, Field Marshal Haig's men fought their way south and east of Fayet, one mile north west of St. Quentin. The village of Gricourt one mile north of Fayet was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans are reported to have resisted stubbornly and suffered many killed and wounded in addition to the loss of more than four hundred prisoners.

The mining centre of Lens, is now virtually surrounded on three sides by the advancing British and Canadian troops. The town of Lievin, southwest of and adjoining Lens, was captured this morning, and the City of St. Pierre, northwest of Lens also has been taken. Along the entire line from the Scarpe River to south of Lens, the British have pressed forward and have reached points two to three miles east of the Vimy Ridge.

BRITISH ENTER LENS.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 15.—British patrols entered Lens between four and five o'clock this morning, according to a despatch received from the special correspondent of Lloyd's News.

ON THE WAY TO ST. QUENTIN.
(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 14.—The British today captured the town and wood of Gouzeaucourt, Gauche Wood and Sart Farm between St. Quentin and Cambrai.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND
(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, April 15.—French official last night—French artillery were active between St. Quentin and the Oise the ground gained yesterday has been organized south of the Oise and some gains have been made.

200 GUNS CAPTURED.
(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 15.—Reuters' correspondent at the front says: "The number of guns and howitzers captured by the British is 200."

TERRIBLE FIGHTING AT WANCOURT.
(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 14.—Correspondents with the British Armies in France describe the violent fighting which ended in the capture of Wancourt and Henflin, south of the Arras-Cambrai high-road. Some of the attackers underwent terrible ordeals, lying on open slopes in deep snow and an icy gale, and swept by German machine-gun fire from Guemappes, while the sky was flashing with bursting shrapnel and high explosives.

When the British soldiers fought into Wancourt they were faced by great uncut belts of wire and waves of bullets from machine guns and rifles. The British have also captured a machine in the direction of Vimy Railway Station, Lachauderie and enemy position between Givency and Gobel, and also made progress north of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

VILLAGES AND RAILWAY STATION CAPTURED.
(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 14.—(Official.)—The village of Fayet, one mile north-west of St. Quentin has been captured by the British after a sharp fight. The British have also captured Ancy Farm and Grand Priel Farm east of Levergier. They carried several important positions in the Vimy Railway Station, Lachauderie and enemy position between Givency and Gobel, and also made progress north of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

THE TANKS DEADLY WORK.
Two tanks came to the rescue and did most daring things. They came over in their elephantine way and, most skillfully guided, climbing over rough ground, cleaving through snow drifts and mud banks and breasting their blunt noses against the old trenches and sand bag barricades they made straight for great hedges of barbed wire and drove straight through them, leaving broad lines of broken strands. One cruised into Wancourt followed by cheers of the infantry. It tramped upon machine gun nests and fired into the infantry. Even then our men had no easy task fighting, as the enemy defended themselves stubbornly in places.

SEMI-OPEN WARFARE.
(Special to the Guardian.)
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 14.—It is not without

difficulty that one realizes that semi-open warfare has replaced the old deep trench fighting on the greater part of the British front. The Germans may possibly feel the change more than anyone else for above all things, they love their underground comfort. Deep concrete dugouts and tunnels along the old front were the only protection the Germans had against the ever-increasing British gunfire, and every time they get an opportunity to pause now they immediately begin to dig in. They take British have always contended that German dugouts soften the men who congregated in them with the result that they could only be kept with difficulty in open trenches. So it was easier to break the British of the trench habit than has been the case with Germans. Open field tactics were a part of the training of the new British army ever since its organization began in 1914.

BRITISH LOSSES COMPARATIVELY LIGHT.
The losses in recently inaugurated operations which continue to widen with time have been smaller than expected in attacks upon such strong positions that the army authorities are fairly jubilant.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM POSITIONS HELD TWO YEARS.
A Berlin official report says the recession of the German line north of the Scarpe on the Arras battlefield is noted in today's army headquarters statement which asserts that only minor engagements accompanied the removal, the British suffering heavy losses in the fighting.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON MACEDONIAN FRONT.
(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, April 15.—An official statement says twenty-five German aeroplanes were driven down by French airmen April 12 to 14 and a captive balloon was also brought down in flames.

TURKS AGAIN LOSE HEAVILY.
(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, April 14.—(Official.)—The British have defeated the Turkish Army 45 miles north of Bagdad. The Turks lost 200 killed and 700 wounded. The Turks are in retreat.

GERMAN FOUR MILE FRONT BROKEN IN TWO PLACES.
(Special to the Guardian.)
FRANCE, April 14.—The British last night broke the German front for a distance of four miles. The German defenses were made in two places. Positions on the front of three miles between double Crasser and Givency, and another mile on the north of the flank of the Hindenburg trench system were captured. Advanced posts were pushed well toward Quantin and Pronville, important positions in the German defenses. The Germans are fighting as they retire from Loos southward and are being hard pressed. Fires and explosions in the territory to the rear of the German lines continue. The weather today was favorable for campaigning.

BOLIVIA BREAKS WITH GERMAN.
(Special to the Guardian.)
LAPAZ, BOLIVIA, April 14.—Diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Germany have been severed.

THE WEATHER. TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.
TORONTO, April 16.—Fine and warm with a little higher temperature. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 50 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 40 above; at 9 p. m. 30 above. The coldest the previous night was 39 above. The tide will be high this afternoon at 5:14 and tomorrow at 6:48; it rises tomorrow morning at 7:06 and Wednesday at 7:57.

IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH GAINS AT VIMY.
Great importance is attached to the success of the British in the fighting north of Vimy. They carried several important positions, including points between Givency and Gobel and Angres, enabling General Haig to link up the ground won in engage-

ments early this week in the Arras region with positions gained long ago in the costly battle of Loos. This movement is resulting in the employment of Loos with its valuable coal fields. The fall of St. Quentin also seems imminent.

BERLIN THOUGHT IT WAS A MINOR ENGAGEMENT.
A Berlin official report says the recession of the German line north of the Scarpe on the Arras battlefield is noted in today's army headquarters statement which asserts that only minor engagements accompanied the removal, the British suffering heavy losses in the fighting.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON MACEDONIAN FRONT.
(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, April 15.—Reports are received of heavy artillery fighting on the Macedonian front between the Vardar and Lake Prespa on the western front in France there were artillery fighting and raids but no important developments.

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HON. M. MCKINNON CONTINUES DEBATE

When the House resumed on Tuesday evening after adjournment at six o'clock, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, continued the debate on the Budget. He said he had followed Mr. Hughes through his criticism of the financial position of the province and had made it clear that that gentleman's arguments were based on false premises, in regard to Mr. Hughes' remarks with reference to the Asylum. Mr. McKinnon said he would not go into that matter further than to point out that the statement that all the turnips on the farm had been lost was in keeping with most of the other statements made by that gentleman, absolutely false. He (Mr. McKinnon) had taken the trouble to enquire into the matter and had ascertained that not a single bushel had been lost. It was hard to understand how any hon. member could make statements of this kind and send them broadcast through the country with reference to the slightest foundation for them and invariably knowing such statements to be untrue.

Referring again to the Sanatorium Mr. McKinnon pointed out the falsity of the statement that there were 24 attendants in that institution. Mr. Hughes had been called upon to give the names and could not do so, although he had volunteered to give them. Mr. McKinnon said he would submit the last monthly pay sheet of the institution to show how many attendants were in receipt of wages, and he did not think there were any who were so fond of work as to devote their time and labour to the institution for nothing. There were on the pay-sheet, he said, 12 permanent employees and not 24. Of the 12, one was an inmate (a soldier), who received \$10 a month for book-keeping. There were 5 temporarily employed for that month whose total pay amounted to \$28, not as much as that of one permanent man. Was this kind of criticism fair to the institution? Was it fair to the people of the country, asked Mr. McKinnon, to attempt to deceive them in this way.

There was one other statement made by the member for West River which he would take up, and that was that the agricultural grant was all wasted, and he would prove from the mouth of the Leader of the Opposition that Mr. Hughes' criticism was not entirely correct. First of all, there was \$2,700 spent on women's institutes. What was the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition?

"THIS IS A PROPER SUBJECT. THE MONEY COULD NOT BE PUT TO ANY BETTER PURPOSE." Then there were \$7,000 for nature study and agriculture. What did the Leader of the Opposition say in regard to that, "THAT RECEIVES FROM ME THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE SUPPORT." Would the hon. member for West River accept that evidence? And in reference to elementary agriculture, he would again quote his friend the Leader of the Opposition, who said: "I FULLY AGREE WITH THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT WHEN HE EMPHASIZES THIS SUBJECT. THERE OUGHT TO BE A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN STUDIES AT SCHOOL AND WORK IN LIFE." Again, what had the Leader of the Opposition to say on the subject of Home Projects, another matter that took up a considerable amount of the grant? This was the opinion he expressed: "REGARD THIS AS BEING EXACTLY IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION." All this, said Mr. McKinnon, should surely convince the hon. member for West River that he was singular and quite isolated in the opinion that the money was "mostly wasted."

Mr. McKinnon went on to rebut the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition that he had falsified the accounts of the Agricultural Department and that the auditor had refused to audit them. He pointed out that this was not only incorrect but the Leader of the Opposition knew it was not correct, and the best proof he could give of this was that THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION UNDER HIS HAND WHEN HE MADE THE STATEMENT. Of course, the gallery did not know the difference; they did not know that the Leader of the Opposition was saying something that was contrary to fact, and would hardly believe that a member would dare to make a statement that he could not substantiate. The accounts were scattered here and there, so that if a person wanted to see one report he had to search in one place or if he wanted to consult another report he would have to look somewhere else. Now the accounts were consolidated in one report, and what ever account any member desired to

see could be found under one cover. Mr. McKinnon next took the prohibition question. In this connection, he said, the Leader of the Opposition had given, last session and on many other occasions, the same speech, although it had been refuted. He had made the statement that certain parties had paid no less than \$7,000 out of their own pockets in the interests of prohibition and in doing work the Government should have done. If that was so those who had paid such money, said Mr. McKinnon, would be expected to present some of their bills. It was time enough for the Government to pay money when bills were presented to them.

"Now, although those parties had spent \$7,000 according to the Leader of the Opposition, they only put in one bill for \$563. The first item was \$250 charges by W. E. Bentley, and \$148-33 by J. H. Bell and \$83 for certain fees, and \$72 for a witness named Elrod. When that bill was submitted Elrod had already been paid by the Government, not \$72, but \$54. The bill submitted to the Government, by those parties, containing the four items I have mentioned, claimed \$72 for Elrod, in six days at \$12 per day, whereas Elrod had himself submitted a bill for several days at \$6 a day with incidental expenses \$12, making \$54. Could the hon. gentleman expect the Government to pay parties amounts they had never claimed? The Leader of the Opposition made the statement that a certain prosecutor was found to have \$300 of the funds of the province in his pocket. That prosecutor was tried and acquitted by the Court, and in face of that the hon. gentleman would disregard that judgment and repeat his charge, which was as great a slur on the judiciary of the province as could be made."

The hon. gentleman's own party and as interested in temperance as he professed, he ought to have been aware of the facts of this case. The Judge in question, on one occasion, going to dinner after trying a prohibition case, was unable to sit at the table, not being in a fit state to do so. He was appointed by the Liberal Party, but if such a state of affairs existed today the Leader of the Opposition would make a terrible hue and cry. Nothing of this kind had happened under the present Government. The Leader of the Opposition had also charged him (Mr. McKinnon) with having voted at a meeting in favour of a resolution condemning the Government and himself. Mr. McKinnon had said that at that meeting at 7:30 p. m., and found them submitting a temperance resolution and the man who moved the resolution also made a motion to the effect that the discussion should be closed down at 9 o'clock, whether they were through or not. As soon as the motion was put to the House by Mr. McKinnon, I simply got up and asked what they meant to do. If they had a resolution supposed to be in the interests of temperance they might as well do so promptly without wasting an hour and half on empty discussion. He contended that if the resolution was in favour of temperance, they should put it to the meeting and be done with it, and if it was not in the interests of temperance, then it ought to be. Mr. Bell had no claim that he was at loggerheads with the Farmers' Central Institute, Mr. McKinnon said he was not at loggerheads with the institute. The institute could do as it pleased. They could do things in whatever way they deemed best, and if they did not do what was in their own best interests it was their own affair. The institute might take a look at themselves and see what position they were in to advance the best interests of the farmers.

In this connection Mr. McKinnon said: "The hon. gentleman claimed that I was at loggerheads with the Central Farmers' Institute and that I was not at loggerheads with the Central Farmers' Institute by any means. If they are not doing as I think they should do I am not going to fight with them. If they want their own way let them take it, and if it is the best way it is best on some time. If they will take a good look at themselves and see what position they are in in order to advance the work of the farmers of the province, they will find their president is a man who was dismissed from the Department." They will find their secretary is a man who turned their ear and earth to get into the department and could not. Their principle spokesman is a dismissed door-keeper of the House while the next man who took up most of their time was a man

(Continued on Page Three.)



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