

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—Radical steps are to be taken by the government to do away with the middleman in war and other contracts. The inquiries which have been under way in the public accounts and boots committees show that the middlemen who were so prominent during the late administration are still in a few cases active, although nothing like to the same extent that they flourished during the Laurier regime. The government thought they had the middleman eliminated entirely but a few have cropped up. Chief among them is Charles A. Slater who operated also prior to 1911. While it is not definitely decided what course the government will pursue it is likely that a committee of judges will be asked to take supervision of the war contracts and will be given wide powers.

Ottawa, April 6.—The House this morning gave second reading to a bill to amend the Supreme Court Act to give the Supreme Court power to hear appeals from provincial election cases where the located ground has been provided for such an appeal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed the principle of the bill as having a tendency to delay election trials which the house was at the same time trying to expedite in other legislation before it. This view was supported to some extent by Hon. C. J. Doherty, who stated, however, that the provincial legislatures having provided for appeals the Dominion parliament could not refuse to provide the necessary jurisdiction. The bill was finally read a third time. During the discussion of the estimates of the agriculture department, Mr. Donald Sutherland of South Oxford, expressed his approval of the government's decision to establish an experimental farm in Northern Ontario on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. Incidentally he remarked that the sooner the western people stopped coming to parliament for aid the better it would be for Canada. Mr. Knowles of Moose Jaw, said that the western provinces were under no obligations to Ontario. He said that the protectionist policy of Ontario was controlling the country but that he was thankful that although the west had got its weeds from Ontario, it had not got its potatoes from the same source. Mr. Wright, of Muskoka, protested that Liberal members had been endeavoring to arouse the west against the east. The west had its peculiar problems and the eastern people had looked with favor upon efforts to solve those problems. Hon. Mr. Burrell said that the Department of Agriculture knew no east and no west, but was working for all Canada. It did not follow because the government was undertaking work in Alberta—that Ontario or any other province would be ignored. Speaking of the vote for exhibitions, the Minister of Agriculture said there had been a tremendous attendance from the United States and Canada at the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco which he had attended. The Canadian building had been the centre of attraction of the exhibition, as the California press had freely admitted. In short, the Canadian commission had made a killing. Mr. A. A. McLean of Prince Edward Island and Mr. W. E. Knowles both testified to the success of the Canadian exhibit at San Francisco. Hon. George P. Graham suggested that a Canadian day or Canadian days might be held during the exhibition. Mr. Burrell replied that there had been such a celebration at the dedication of the Canadian building, which had been attended by the governor of the State and the exhibition officials. He promised to take Mr. Graham's suggestion into consideration.

Ottawa, April 7.—The investigation into the boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers is concluded, and the work of preparing the report of the committee is in progress. There will be a debate on it in the house. It is possible that there will be a minority report, but there is no certainty. That many bad boots have been supplied by certain

manufacturers has been shown, but for the most part the manufacturers, especially the more responsible and better known of them, have supplied boots up to the samples and specifications given them, and in many cases have even supplied better boots than was required by the department. The chief fact brought out, and admitted generally by the witnesses is that the Canadian boot was too light for the conditions at Salisbury but it also had been shown that the conditions there this year were abnormal. The light boot, however, has not altogether been condemned, and the expert employed by General Hughes to prepare a boot for the militia has stated that there should be two boots, one heavier than the other for winter use. It has also been shown that the Canadian boot is better adapted for marching than the British article.

Ottawa, April 9.—The committee which was appointed by parliament to conduct an enquiry into the boots supplied the Canadian contingent placed its report upon the table of the Commons tonight. The committee reports that the total number of boots condemned by various military boards throughout Canada was 7,807 and of these 6,599 were repairable, 510 burnt, 319 mutilated by cutting and 379 useless owing to other causes. The boots supplied by the manufacturers were substantially up to sample. The military boot adopted by the Department about 15 years ago was similar to the present sample boot. This boot was used by Canadian soldiers in the South African war, where, according to the evidence of Sir Wm. Otter it proved satisfactory. All the soldiers at Salisbury Plain on active service who appeared before the committee, and gave evidence favored the Canadian boot rather than the British boot. No commission was paid by the government to any middleman or agent. In one case, the Gauthier Co. made an agreement with Charles E. Slater to pay him a commission and Slater acting on behalf of Gauthier sold boots under this agreement. Slater had represented to the minister that he was a partner of Gauthier. The only material variations made from the contracts were a substitution of side leather in some cases for winter or storm calf. This was permitted owing to the supply of storm calf in Canada having become exhausted. The boots in dry weather gave fair satisfaction and the committee are satisfied that no boot under the conditions at Salisbury Plain would remain water tight, yet the Canadian boots stood the test well. Col. Cussie, M. P., commander of the 48th Highlanders had stated that the Canadian boot stood the conditions better than the British boot. The committee comes to the conclusion that the standard British army boot is not a suitable boot for adoption as the standard army boot of Canada. No paper or other fraudulent material was used in the construction of the soles or uppers of the boots.

Ottawa, Ont., April 9.—Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, who has been in charge of the investigation which the government has been carrying on in the Public Accounts Committee, made the important statement tonight that it was the intention of the ministry after the prorogation of the house to continue the inquiry through the justice department and to enforce restitution wherever wrongdoings were found. The committee will now wind up its work tomorrow. Dr. Reid offered on behalf of the government to have the committee continue its inquiry, but pointed out that it would delay prorogation for another month. As the Liberals are anxious to get away from Ottawa and prepare their political fences for the election which they fear is imminent, his offer was not taken up and Messrs. Carvell and Kytte admitted that every assistance had been given by the government in prosecuting the inquiry by the committee. They agreed to the termination of work tomorrow, when a report will be made to the house.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Prohibition Amendment Act.

BE IT ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island as follows:

1. Section 2 of the Act 7 Edward VII, Cap. 3, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

In this Act unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The expression "liquor," "liquors," or "intoxicating liquors" shall include all spirituous liquors and all fermented and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and drinkable liquids which are intoxicating; and also all malt beer of what nature or kind soever without regard to the proportion of alcohol it contains, and the following drinkable liquids shall be held to be intoxicating liquors, in all proceedings under this Act, without proof that the same contain alcohol, namely,—rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, wine, ale, porter, table beer, lager beer.

(b) The expression "person" shall include any person, firm or corporation.

(c) The expression "wholesale" shall mean the sale of liquors in quantities not less than five gallons at any one time.

(d) The expression "magistrate" shall mean Stipendiary Magistrate.

(e) The expression "County" shall mean County or part of a County.

2. (1) The Provincial Secretary shall open and keep a Register of druggists and chemists in which all druggists and chemists duly qualified as such under the laws of this Province shall be eligible for registration.

(2) On and after the day of next sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made by any chemist or druggist under the provisions of Sec. 3 Subsections (c) and (f) of "The Prohibition Act 1900" unless such chemist or druggist shall have been duly registered as aforesaid prior to the making of such sale and any sale made by such chemist or druggist who has not been registered as aforesaid or who having been registered, has had his name removed from such register, shall be deemed to be a sale in violation of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amending Acts.

3. When any chemist or druggist shall have registered under the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amendments thereto if such chemist or druggist shall by himself, his clerk, servant or agent be convicted of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of said Act his name shall upon second conviction be removed from the said Register.

(4) Section 9 is hereby amended by adding thereto as subsection (a) the following:—Every Inspector appointed under the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amendments thereto shall make a return in writing to the Provincial Secretary at least every three months in form to be prescribed by order in council of all prosecutions and proceedings instituted by him, the result of each prosecution or proceeding the fines and penalties if any received by him together with a detailed account of all his expenditures and such other information as may be prescribed in said form.

(5) The following is hereby added to and shall be read as a part and continuation of Section (12) of said Act:—And a second offence shall be taken to mean any offence whatever under this Section committed after a first conviction for any one or other of the offences specified in this Section; and a third or subsequent offence shall be taken to mean an offence committed after a second conviction for any one or other of the offences mentioned in this Section, and all offences after a second conviction shall be tried and convicted as third offences and all shall be based on the previous conviction for the second offence.

(6) The following shall be added to Section (19) as subsection (a) thereof:—(a) In any prosecution for the sale of intoxicating liquors, when the evidence on the trial is not in the opinion of the Magistrate sufficient to find the defendant guilty of the offence of selling, the Magistrate may, if the evidence warrants it, amend the

information by changing the offence to one of keeping intoxicating liquor for sale and shall thereupon on the evidence already before him find the defendant guilty of the offence of keeping intoxicating liquor for sale and shall thereupon convict the defendant as if the offence of keeping for sale had been originally charged; and the Magistrate may make such amendment and conviction whether the defendant has appeared or has not appeared on said trial, provided that the Magistrate instead of finding the defendant guilty and convicting him on the said amended information may, if the defendant be present by person or attorney and request it, adjourn the proceedings to enable the defendant to further answer the amended charge, but all the evidence taken on the original charge of selling shall be used and taken as evidence of the amended charge of keeping for sale.

(7) Section 24 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following namely:—"But it shall not be necessary in any information or summons issued under any of the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amendments thereto for any second or subsequent offence, for violation of the said Act to recite or allege any previous conviction or convictions—but it shall be sufficient merely to add to the statement of the offence in said information or summons that the same is for a first, second or third offence or for an offence subsequent to a third offence as the case may be."

(8) Section 25 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out of Subsection (a) the word "only" in the second line thereof and the words "and not before" in the fourth line thereof, and by adding to said section as sub-section (b) the following:—

(c) No conviction for a second, third, or subsequent offence shall be held invalid or quashed by reason only of evidence having been tendered or received regarding the previous conviction or convictions before the defendant was found guilty of the subsequent offence; provided however that after the defendant shall have been found guilty of the subsequent offence, the previous conviction must be regularly proved.

And by adding as sub-section (e) the following:—

(d) "In a prosecution for a third or subsequent offence it shall only be necessary to prove a previous conviction for a second offence and the production of such last named conviction or other proof thereof in due course shall be prima facie evidence also of conviction for a first offence."

(9) Section (28) of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" and substituting therefor the word "thirty" in the ninth line thereof, and by adding to said section 28, as sub-sections (a) and (b) the following:—

(a) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, issue such search warrant on the signed and sworn information of the Inspector on his belief alone, without the Inspector disclosing or being able to disclose any evidence in support thereof.

(b) In the event of a search being made by virtue of this Act and no liquor found, the search may be repeated under the same warrant by the same or any other officers to whom it was first directed during a certain period of thirty days, provided however, when any seizure is made under this warrant, shall be immediately returned and no further search made thereunder.

(10) Every Magistrate shall forthwith after making a conviction under this Act transmit by registered letter or deliver to the Provincial Secretary a certificate of such conviction which shall be in the form in Schedule "A" hereto or to the like effect and such certificates shall be received in all courts of this Province as prima facie evidence of such conviction.

SCHEDULE "A".

Dominion of Canada
Province of
Prince Edward Island
County of

Before
A. B.
Stipendiary Magistrate
in and for

This is to certify that on the day of A. D. at in the County of County C. D. of in said County (Occupation) was convicted before me the Stipendiary Magistrate in and having between the day of day of A. D. and the day of A. D. at (here state the offence) contrary to the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amending Acts and was fined by me the said Stipendiary Magistrate for said offence the sum of \$ and \$ costs.

Given under my hand and seal this day of A. D. at in County.

A. B.
Stipendiary Magistrate
in and for

Local And Other Items

The death is announced by the wires of a brother of his Holiness Pope Benedict.

John J. Bowden, formerly of Charlottetown, died suddenly in Boston on Friday last.

The budget speech will be delivered in the Provincial Legislature this evening by Premier Mathieson.

The war tax stamp on letters comes into force tomorrow the 15th. Ordinary postage stamps may be used pending the receipt of the regular war stamps.

Fire in Acadia Sugar Refinery barrel factory at Moncton N. B. shortly after seven last Friday night, caused loss of \$6,000. About half a million barrel staves burned.

The cost of relief to the city of Vancouver B. C. in the past five months has been \$175,000, of which amount, seventy-one thousand dollars has been actually spent on food.

The German auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, another of the elusive German sea-rovers which have been destroying commerce since the outbreak of the war arrived at Hampton Roads Virginia Sunday morning.

The British cruiser Kent, one of the vessels which recently sank the German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island, arrived at Callao, Peru on the 9th. The cruiser and forts exchanged salutes. She left the same night.

King George has conferred the order of the Bath upon Captain Kelley, of H. M. S. Gloucester, in recognition of his services during the chase of the German cruiser Goeben and Breslau just after the outbreak of the war.

A New York Tribune special from London says that Britain has laid down a new monster battleship which will be the greatest afloat. It will be 800 feet long, and with amazing speed of 40 knots will necessitate new methods of battle ship construction by all nations.

London advices of the 12th say: Lady Drummond will perform the christening ceremony on Tuesday, when the ferry boat built for the Canadian Government service by Armstrong Whitworth on Newcastle-on-Tyne will be launched.

The steamer Bonaventure with 25,000 seals arrived at St. John's Nfld. on the 9th from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She reports that she lost nearly 30,000 more which she had killed, but which were driven away on the ice by storms. She is likely to prove the only ship of the fleet to have a large catch the present season.

The Ayrshire Breed of Cattle are continually giving evidence of their being the farmers' cows. They are hardy and thrifty and give a fair amount of milk of good quality. Easton Bros. of East Royalty who have for years been breeding Ayrshires, had a cow, "Pearl of Spruce Row," recently qualified at the Record of Performance Test with 8,586 lbs. of milk and 394 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 460 lbs. butter to her credit in 344 days. She is a low set, deep bodied cow with good tests and is a credit to the breed. They have also some others entered in this test which are doing very much above the ordinary.

DIED.

HEWITT—In Charlottetown, April 7, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, R. I. P.

WILLIAMS—In Charlottetown, April 7, John Williams, aged 96 years.

McEACHERN—Suddenly in Charlottetown on April 13th, Mr. John McEACHERN, aged 81.

McKAY—At his residence, Wheatley River, April 13, 1915, Mr. Albert McKay, in his 73rd year.

WRIGHT—In Charlottetown, April 13th, Henry Winslow Wright, aged 24 years.

McINTYRE—At Cable Head East, on April 5th inst., John A. McIntyre in the 38 year of his age, leaving a disconsolate mother to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

Carter's 'Tested' Seeds FOR 1915

Number 1 Mammoth Clover
Number 1 Alsike Clover
Number 1 Early Red Clover
White Clover and Alfalfa

The highest grades in Timothy Seed
Island grown and Imported Seed

CHOICE IMPORTED AND ISLAND GROWN
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches,
Corn, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Turnip, Mangel, Beet, Carrot, etc.

Our Seeds are New and Fresh, Tested as to Purity and Germination.

Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are Safe. Write us for Samples and Prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

SALESMEN TO THE PEOPLE OF P. E. ISLAND
Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

York Point Ferry.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of the York Point Ferry for a period of one year according to the specifications, terms and condition to be seen in this office.

The names of two good and responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "TENDERS FOR YORK POINT FERRY."

L. B. McMILLAN,
Secretary of Public Works,
Department of Public Works,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
April 6, 1915.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building,
Georgetown
July 26th 1912.—tf

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets
Dodgers
Posters
Check Books
Letter Heads
Note Books of Hand
Receipt Books

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 16th May 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Little York, Stanhope, Pleasant Grove and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Charlottetown, April 6th 1915.
April 7th, 1915.—SI

TENDERS.

Rocky Point Ferry.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of the Rocky Point Ferry for a period of one year according to the specification, terms condition, etc., to be seen in this office.

The names of two good and responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, for ten per cent. of the amount of the subsidy asked.

In the event of the tender not being accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to be marked "TENDERS FOR ROCKY POINT FERRY."

L. B. McMILLAN,
Secretary of Public Works,
Department of Public Works,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
April 6, 1915.
April 14, 1915 11.