

The Herald

WEDNESDAY MAY 17, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Kyte Charges.

Before the Meredith-Duff Commission, on Thursday last, E. V. Cadwell, of the American Ammunition Company, testified that he, E. W. Bassick and B. F. Yoakum, had made an agreement as to the division of \$1,000,000 of profits, not commissions, as erroneously reported, and on this testimony partizan Grit newspapers have a contention that the Kyte charges have been absolutely proven.

Let us glance briefly at the facts. The gentlemen concerned in the agreement of division were stockholders in the American Ammunition Company, which had secured a large contract for fuses at a figure which may have been high, but it should not be forgotten that, high or not, it permitted the finished shell, fuse and all, to be supplied to the British Government at a price lower than the British agent was prepared to pay. Consequently, it could not have been exorbitant, for the agent of the British Government could hardly be accused of wasting the Empire's money solely that an American Company might make a profit.

Mr. Cadwell also stated under oath that the million "was not to come out of the advance moneys but from payments after deliveries." Mr. Kyte claimed it was to be from the advance money—money which was supposed to be used in legitimately financing the undertaking, and so far as any evidence to the contrary is concerned, was so used. Mr. Kyte desired to create the impression that the million was stolen from the people before the work was done. Mr. Cadwell's evidence shows that it was not to be divided until after the work was done, delivered and settled for.

Mr. Kyte claims it was a "rake-off." Mr. Cadwell, under oath, shows that it was neither rake-off nor graft, but profit on a risky undertaking, risky because a large initial plant outlay was required and because of uncertainty as to the continuance of the business. Will any independent business man say the meeting of three men to agree upon a division of profits, such division not to take place until after the profits were legitimately earned and value given, savored either of "rake-off" or "Graft?" On the contrary, is not the same thing done in private business, and legitimately done?

Yet this is the flimsy thread on which the Grit newspapers claim that the Kyte charges have been proven to the hilt. The Kyte charges intimated that Sir Sam Hughes was a party to the "war contracts," that he had profited from them, that there was something sinister and dirty about the "whole business." Has there been one word in the evidence of any of the witnesses to indicate that this was the fact. Has there been one syllable to show that the Minister of Militia, members of the Shell Committee, members of the Borden Government, or men in any way connected with that Government, profited to the extent of one cent? To ask the question is to answer it. The American Ammunition Company made and delivered fuses to the representatives of the British Government; these fuses were delivered at a price which was found satisfactory by the British agent; they were made in the United States after it had been found they could not be made in Canada in time to be of most value, and, to cap the climax, the members of the company doing the work actually

had the audacity to meet together and agree as to how the profits should be divided after they had been earned. What shameful criminality, what gross indecency.

The Kyte charges have not been proven and are not likely to be proven. Yet the country is forced to waste time and money in order that a couple of Grit "shell experts" may have the opportunity of creating some political capital. Members of the Government or of the Shell Committee have committed no crime. The real offence lies at the door of the men whose scandalous tongues have made such a nauseating spectacle possible.

Advices from St. John's Newfoundland forecast the possibility that the French colony of St. Pierre, may be acquired by Newfoundland. The matter, we are informed, has been discussed in official circles, as a result of conditions arising from the European conflict. The idea has been suggested by the recent negotiations which led to the relaxation of the term of the war of the so-called Bait Act by the Newfoundland government in view of the shortage of fish in France. The Bait Act was put in force in 1886, and prohibited the selling of herring to the French fishermen whose headquarters were at St. Pierre. With the advent of the war France withdrew the last of her fishermen from this side of the Atlantic, resulting in a critical shortage of fish at home. Representations were made to the Newfoundland government, and in view of the circumstances it was decided to allow buyers from St. Pierre to purchase Newfoundland herring, on the condition that the fish should not be used for bait, but should be devoted solely to food purposes. Within the next few months thousands of barrels of herring, it is expected, will be shipped to St. Pierre. This concession, it is believed in some circles, will pave the way to a readjustment of the whole fisheries question after the war and possibly to negotiations towards the taking over of St. Pierre by Newfoundland. The matter has been talked of unofficially before, but found no responsive echo in French government circles because of the value of the little fishing Colony as a training school in seamanship for the navy.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Ont., May 12—Bilingualism over, the French Liberals returned post-haste to the Quebec Hastings to take the platform for the Gounn Government and to make the most of the Laurier support of the Lapointe resolution in the provincial campaign now at its height. As a result but a handful of Liberals were in the house yesterday, while one of the most important problems of recent years was being discussed—the railway situation. The government legislation to give the Grand Trunk Pacific a temporary loan of eight million dollars pending the report of a commission to investigate the whole question was passed before the session was over. The Canadian Northern Railroad loan was debated by the house today, and Monday the Quebec and Saguenay legislation will be discussed. This means that legislation will take place on Tuesday. With the Quebec members engaged in the provincial campaign and most of the western members leaving immediately for the west, there will be but a handful of Ontario and Maritime Province representatives here to see the finish of what has been one of the most exciting and strenuous sessions for years. The debate on the railway legislation today largely developed into a discussion of the pros and cons of government ownership. The Conservative members expressed their belief in this solution of the country's railway difficulties. The Doubling Thomases were the Liberals. Hon Frank Oliver expressed grave doubt as to the success of public ownership in the Dominion and cited the history of the Intercolonial as his chief reason for hesitation. Mr. W. E.

Knowles of Moose Jaw also intimated that he feared such a policy.

Ottawa, May 14—The week which has just closed will be a memorial one in Canadian politics. It has seen the old Liberal party commit political suicide and it has seen the methods of the lower class of Liberal politicians exposed, as they have never been exposed before. The week opened disastrously for them. It became known that Sir Wilfrid Laurier definitely stated to his followers that he would support the bi-lingual resolution and when he did so on the floor of the House it was found that the Liberal party was split in twain. This disaster was succeeded by failures on the part of F. B. Carvell and the other Liberal lawyers to make good their charges before the Meredith-Duff Commission and when the last explosion of the week on Saturday took place over the sale of small arms ammunition to the British Admiralty they placed themselves in a pitiful position. Crushed and beaten and out manoeuvred at every turn they betook themselves to abuse, the last resort of the defeated party trickster. But to begin at the end D. D. McKenzie, Cape Breton, N.S. moved a resolution on Saturday calling upon the government to investigate the sale of rifle ammunition to the admiralty. He and the other Liberal orators did not put it that way. They said it was sold to Col. J. Wesley Allison who sold it to the Vickers Maxin Company and that concern sold it again to the admiralty. They charged a rake-off during the process. They were so little acquainted with the trend of events that they did not know that an inquiry into this matter was on foot, in fact it had been going on all day and was actually in progress while they were asking for one. When the Premier announced that the very thing they were asking for was under way before they had even asked for it they looked very silly. Then they became angry and started to throw stones at Sir Charles Davidson and the war contracts counsel Mr. John Thompson, K. C. In doing so they were unaware that the auditor general, who has been appearing very prominently in these enquiries and was a Liberal appointee, had expressed himself so perfectly satisfied with the work of the Davidson Commission. However, it need hardly be said that the government did not sit silent and allow Mr. Carvell and others to throw abuse and untruths unchallenged. As the Minister of Justice observed, the Davidson Commission has put two members of parliament out of public life, it has put a Regina man in the penitentiary and a fourth is under surveillance in the United States awaiting extradition. It was the custom of Laurier and his friends to cover up crime, it has been the policy of the Borden government to pursue every guilty man. When Sir Robert was leader of the opposition he demanded that the public affairs be cleansed of wrong doing and he promised that if he were returned to power he would do his utmost to carry out his ideal. How faithfully he has kept faith with the people, is a matter of history.

Progress of the War.

London, May 10—A British official statement, issued tonight, quotes the German official claim that a British destroyer was badly damaged in a brief artillery engagement between five British destroyers and two German torpedo boats on May 9. The British Admiralty denies the German claim. It says that a few shots were exchanged between the torpedo craft and that the Germans then returned to their harbor. New York, May 10—An Associated Press despatch from Chester, Pa., today says: "The British steamer Kinmount, which arrived here today from Cape Haytian, reported that on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, about 100 miles southeast of Henlopen, Del., the steamer was stopped by two French battleships which required if the Kinmount had seen any German submarines. "On being told that none had been sighted, the battleships, with three cruisers, which had been waiting some distance off, proceeded north toward New York. The warships, the Kinmount reported, were equipped with steel nets strung along their sides. It is believed here the warships were searching for supposed submarines recently reported near the American coast."

On the western front in France, notably in the region of Verdun, which for weeks has been the theatre of the most sanguinary conflicts of the world war, comparative calm prevails. The French, however, have been able to capture portions of a German trench on the west slopes of Le Mort Homme and to put at naught a German attack near Hill 287, between the Wood of Malancourt and Le Mort Homme, launched in an endeavour to advance further the German line toward Verdun. Late reports show the Russians have been repulsed in an attack on the German south of Garbunovka, suffering heavy casualties. Constantinople chronicles victories for the Turks against the Russians in Northern Asia Minor and northwest of Mush, and the defeat of the Russians, with heavy losses and the capture of some prisoners, near Mount Bathli. The bombardment by the Teuton allies of points on the Dorian-Givergif sector of the Macedonia front continues, according to unofficial advices, the Germans with these reports, after having thrown numerous shells into the town of Mayada, occupied the place but were compelled to evacuate un-

der a French counter-attack. Numerous 17-inch guns are being placed along this front by the Germans.

London, May 11—The following official communication was issued tonight: "The enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to raid our trenches near Orvillers last night. Today there has been mining activity near Beaumont, Hamer and Fricourt, both sides blowing up Camoufflets. The advantage remains with us. "The artillery on both sides has been active about Angres and southeast of Ypres. At the Hohenzollern redoubt a severe mutual bombardment developed this afternoon." Paris, May 11—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In the region of Verdun there was a somewhat active artillery engagement in the sector of Avocourt. A violent bombardment of our positions in the Caillette wood and of our second line on the right bank of the Meuse occurred. There were some gusts of artillery fire in the Woivre. There is no event to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannoning." The official Belgian communication reads: "Artillery action was in progress in the region of Ranscapelle and Schoore. The reciprocal bombardment in the sector of Dixmude continued today." London, May 11—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondo-Itangi district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says: "Telegraphing late on May 9th, Lieut. Gen. Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondo-Itangi, after our occupation of the centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the Central Railway at Dodma and Killimajinde. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondo-Itangi district, where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them. "An aeroplane despatched to reconnoiter the line of the Usambara Railway failed to return. "The rains are abating. The Belgian advance into Ruanda, both north and south of Lake Kivu, has progressed satisfactorily, despite the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the recent rainfall."

Progress of the War.

London, May 12—Germans gain 500 yards in drive at British line near Hulluch, British Counter-attack, however succeeds in dislodging enemy from part of ground won—Infantry fighting on smaller scale on French front—Russians advance to very threshold of Mesopotamia. Czar's forces fight way across mountainous district, sweep the Turks back on their base at Khanakin and are ready for last stage of drive towards Bagdad. Switching attacks from the Verdun region against the French the Germans have begun again a sharp offensive against the British line around Hulluch. Preceding their movements with the usual heavy bombardments, the Germans closed an infantry attack against the British lines in the region of Yermelles and were successful in capturing first-line trenches over a front of about 500 yards. The British admit the loss of the positions, but say that part of them were retaken in a counter-attack. Berlin declares that in their defence of the trenches, and especially later in the counter-attacks, the British suffered heavy casualties, and in addition lost men made prisoners and several machine guns captured. Around Verdun the French on the left bank of the Meuse have re-captured points of vantage previously taken from them southeast of Hautcourt by the Germans. Bombardments are again taking place in the vicinity of Le Mort Homme and Camieres, and against the French first and second line trenches on the right bank of the Meuse between the Haudromont Wood and Vanx. A German attack southeast of Fort Donamont was repulsed. Considerable infantry fighting, which, as yet, has been without result is in progress on the Dvinsk and Jacobstadt sectors of the Russian front. Petrograd reports that German attacks at several points here and farther south have been repulsed.

He intimated that when he reached New York the first news he got was of a plant which had been put up and that he intended to expose it at the Meredith-Duff inquiry. The facts brought out by the commission paid Allison and others was not by the shell committee or anyone connected with it but by T. B. Cadwell, an American multi-millionaire who got a contract for fuses. He did not pay out Canadian money or British money but he paid out his own money. The best testimony to his honesty is that he was not brought here by subpoena. He was asked by Mr. Hellmuth, the government counsel, if he would come and he said he would gladly. He had nothing to hide—and it should be remarked here that it has been Mr. Hellmuth, the government counsel, who has brought out all the facts so far. The Liberal counsel has not succeeded yet in making good a single charge laid by Mr. Kyte. Two of the charges have been abandoned, peric acid and the Edwards valve. The others were against the International Arms and Fuse Company and the American Ammunition Company. The former has been a fiasco. Not a shadow of wrongdoing has been shown and rather the reverse. Indeed it has been shown that the men behind the two companies are amongst the strongest and most reputable business men in the United States, men with an international reputation. They have put millions into this business and the best testimony to their work is that they are the largest manufacturers for the Allies outside of the Allied countries. They have suffered from the German machine and the enmity of the Germans in the United States has caused them severe losses.

London, May 11—The following official communication was issued tonight: "The enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to raid our trenches near Orvillers last night. Today there has been mining activity near Beaumont, Hamer and Fricourt, both sides blowing up Camoufflets. The advantage remains with us. "The artillery on both sides has been active about Angres and southeast of Ypres. At the Hohenzollern redoubt a severe mutual bombardment developed this afternoon." Paris, May 11—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In the region of Verdun there was a somewhat active artillery engagement in the sector of Avocourt. A violent bombardment of our positions in the Caillette wood and of our second line on the right bank of the Meuse occurred. There were some gusts of artillery fire in the Woivre. There is no event to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannoning." The official Belgian communication reads: "Artillery action was in progress in the region of Ranscapelle and Schoore. The reciprocal bombardment in the sector of Dixmude continued today." London, May 11—The German forces in German East Africa, after retiring from the Kondo-Itangi district, received reinforcements and are again advancing toward the British lines according to an official announcement made tonight. The statement says: "Telegraphing late on May 9th, Lieut. Gen. Smuts reports that the enemy in the Kondo-Itangi, after our occupation of the centre, fell back a considerable distance along the roads leading to the Central Railway at Dodma and Killimajinde. There they received reinforcements and again approached the Kondo-Itangi district, where our forces are quite sufficient to deal with them. "An aeroplane despatched to reconnoiter the line of the Usambara Railway failed to return. "The rains are abating. The Belgian advance into Ruanda, both north and south of Lake Kivu, has progressed satisfactorily, despite the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the recent rainfall."

Progress of the War.

London, May 12—Germans gain 500 yards in drive at British line near Hulluch, British Counter-attack, however succeeds in dislodging enemy from part of ground won—Infantry fighting on smaller scale on French front—Russians advance to very threshold of Mesopotamia. Czar's forces fight way across mountainous district, sweep the Turks back on their base at Khanakin and are ready for last stage of drive towards Bagdad. Switching attacks from the Verdun region against the French the Germans have begun again a sharp offensive against the British line around Hulluch. Preceding their movements with the usual heavy bombardments, the Germans closed an infantry attack against the British lines in the region of Yermelles and were successful in capturing first-line trenches over a front of about 500 yards. The British admit the loss of the positions, but say that part of them were retaken in a counter-attack. Berlin declares that in their defence of the trenches, and especially later in the counter-attacks, the British suffered heavy casualties, and in addition lost men made prisoners and several machine guns captured. Around Verdun the French on the left bank of the Meuse have re-captured points of vantage previously taken from them southeast of Hautcourt by the Germans. Bombardments are again taking place in the vicinity of Le Mort Homme and Camieres, and against the French first and second line trenches on the right bank of the Meuse between the Haudromont Wood and Vanx. A German attack southeast of Fort Donamont was repulsed. Considerable infantry fighting, which, as yet, has been without result is in progress on the Dvinsk and Jacobstadt sectors of the Russian front. Petrograd reports that German attacks at several points here and farther south have been repulsed.

MOORE & McLEOD!

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towellings, etc.,

WILL BE Hemmed Free

This will give every housewife a magnificent chance to secure new Household Goods Savingly

For the week commencing today, we will hem free of charge all sheetings and pillow cottons bought of us for CASH. Just come in and select your sheeting, tell us how deep hems you like, and we'll deliver the goods hemmed just as you want them, in a few days. We'll hem up all circular pillow cottons for you, making the pillow cases in any length you say, with hems as wide or narrow as you like.

IN BUYING TOWELLINGS, we will hem up dish towels—we will make roller towels—free. All we ask is that you should buy the goods—FOR CASH. We'll do the rest.

ONE WEEK

Men's Hats---By Express

THE NEW HATS THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR ARE HERE NOW. The express companies have been bringing us a great assortment of hats every day lately. These are new English Hats, New Canadian Hats, New American Hats, and a lot of New Italian Hats.

These are greys, greens, blues, browns, in all the new shapes. \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

The "Borsalino" Hat Here is a hat of pure fur felt, fine and soft finished as silk; all the new shapes, durable, smart, stylish—\$4.00 New Spring Caps New caps in fancy tweeds and worsteds, pin stripes, greys in plain and fancy stripes and plaids of all colors—\$5c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.



Stiff Hats in Styles that will suit your face We offer a fine assortment of hats in stiff—great range of shapes—the kind to suit the short stout man, and the long slim man, the moderate man, and every other man. The shape for YOU is here, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Carter's Tested Seeds FOR 1916

- 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.
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
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 and COMPANY, Ltd

Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island P. O. Drawer 38. Phone 70

Continued from page 10

London, May 12—"The peace overtures said to be of German origin, while not so bold and impossible as previous statements on the same subject certainly do not yet offer a basis for negotiations," said Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war in discussing with the Associated Press the latest reported German peace terms. Lord Robert intimated: "We have never received either officially or unofficially any direct peace suggestions from Germany, and the only overtures we are aware of are in the speeches of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and recent German notes to America. We would not think of discussing or even considering any overtures without consulting our allies. No formal or informal conference for this purpose has been taken place. "In diplomatic procedure a neutral is hardly likely to make any suggestion of peace terms unless certain conditions are acceptable to the recipient. "If Germany should decide to approach us through the mediation of the United States, the latter would have to use its own judgment as to whether or not to deliver the request." While claiming any knowledge of internal condition of Germany Lord Robert declared that increasing reports of peace overtures indicate there is some truth to the stories that the Central Powers are in desperate straits.

London, May 14—The British official statement of the campaign in the western zone, issued last night, reads: "After a heavy bombardment last night against our trenches between the river Somme and Maricourt the enemy made three attacks, one of which succeeded in getting into our trenches, but was at once driven out. Some dead Germans were observed on our wire entanglements and one prisoner was taken. We lost one prisoner. "On the rest of the front there has been artillery and trench mortar actions at various points, the heaviest firing taking place about Hebuterne, Souchez, Garenchy, Hohenzollern sector and the area about St. Eloi. "There has been mining activity on the part of the enemy near Manuquise and northwest of Wythchaete."

Paris, May 14—French positions near Dead Man's Hill on the Verdun front, were bombarded violently last night but there was no infantry attack. A German thrust south of Roze was repulsed, the war office statement of this afternoon says. The announcement follows: "South of Roze, we repulsed an attack on one of our trenches in the wood of Loges. "In the region of Verdun there was no event of importance during the night with the exception of a violent bombardment in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill. "Elsewhere on the front the night passed quietly."

Construction Corps

Montreal, May 11—Gigantic steam shovels weighing sixty five tons each, capable of eating up the earth at the rate of 150 to 200 cubic yards an hour and self propelling extension track pile drivers are part of the equipment recently purchased by the government for Col. C. W. Ramsay of the Canadian Overseas Seas Railway Construction Corp. This plant was selected by Col. Ramsay's colleagues in the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and being prepared by that company at the request of the government for shipment abroad. The Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps has already built many miles of track at strategic points and is all the while engaged in surveys for further construction. The work has often to be done under fire, and though there have been so many narrow escapes there have been no serious casualties. Out of the no commissioned officers and sappers that enlisted on the foundation of the corps 18 have a ready received commissions as the Royal Engineers, a remarkable tribute to their efficient while Col. Ramsay and Maj. Harvey have been mentioned in dispatches. The splendid work of these Canadian engineers has been highly appreciated by their allied commanders.