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Sworn Circulation Statement Furnished Advertisers

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily founded 1891 Weekly (now Evening Daily) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915

\$2.50 Per Year (delivered) in advance \$2.00 per year by mail in advance

STRENGTHENING THE PROHIBITION ACT DRASTIC AMENDMENTS INTRODUCED

Premier Mathieson Reviews the Temperance Policy of the Government and Scathingly Rebukes the Coterie which in the Name of Temperance has been an Obstacle in the Way of the Enforcement of the Law. Gives a Graphic History of the Government's Connection with the Alliance and Submits Facts and Figures which Prove Conclusively that the Campaign of Malignity was Directed Against the Government as a Government and not in the Interest of Temperance. The Government's Prohibition Record by Far the Best and Greatest in the History of the Province, Yet not a Word of Praise in Commendation from the Agitators Seeking Endorsation for Their Acts. These Would Seek to Dominate the Province. The Will of the People Must Prevail and no Self-Constituted and Irresponsible Authority Shall be Allowed to Come Between the People and their Elected Representatives.

At the afternoon session of the Legislature yesterday Premier Mathieson introduced a resolution, seconded by Mr. A. P. Prowse, for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prohibition Act in the direction of strengthening its enforcement. The amendments, which are given in full hereunder, may be summarized as (1) abolishing the three per cent minimum in malt beer, and making the sale of all malt beer illegal; (2) Compelling all druggists who supply doctors' prescriptions in which alcohol is ordered to register, and if they be guilty of two contraventions of the law, to forfeit their license; (3) Inspectors must make quarterly returns of all prosecutions and submit itemized accounts of all receipts and expenditures; (4) Convictions for contravention of any one section of the Act to count as an offence on a subsequent conviction for contravention of any other section; (5) complaints may be amended to substitute "keeping for sale" for "selling"; (6) It shall not be necessary to set forth previous convictions but merely to add them to the statement of offences; (7) Make technical objections to convictions irrelevant; (8) A return of every conviction to be made by every magistrate to the Government within ten days.

The Premier at the outset explained that the Government had consulted with the stipendiaries throughout the Province about the difficulties they encountered in the administration of the law, and the outcome of these consultations was the remedial amendments which he now submitted. Before proceeding to deal with the clauses seriatim, he took the opportunity of referring to the working of the Prohibition Act in general and of replying to criticisms which had been levelled at the Government in connection therewith. He asserted that during the time this Government had been in power there had not been a single case dealt with, with any other object in view but the public interest and the administration of justice. The Government had been actuated by a single desire to do its duty. There was a considerable part of this community which had no sympathy, but were opposed to the Prohibition Act. There was another section which supported the Act with words and continually broke it by their deeds. There was a large body of temperance people who feared the effects of drink on themselves, their sons, and the community, and who consistently supported prohibition by word and deed, and that was the strength behind the Act upon which they depended to make it effective. There was still another and a smaller section, violent and vindictive, which instead of being an assistance to the enforcement of the Act were obviously a hindrance.

The Premier then proceeded to show what had been done by the Government in temperance legislation and enforcement, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Government had the cleanest and best record in both respects for the past ten years. He dealt with the breach between the Alliance and the Government and showed that while the Rev. G. A. Sutherland was President, he took up with the Premier the question of amendments and rendered valuable assistance in that regard. But in 1914 a change in President and a change in attitude came about on the part of the officials of the Temperance Alliance. He reviewed the incidents leading up to the submission of a new Prohibition Act by the Alliance officials, and showed that they "practically threw it on the doorstep and went off and left it there," never returning to discover what was being done with it or give any assistance in evolving satisfactory legislation from it. Their attitude was—here are our amendments; take them or leave them, there shall be no compromise.

The Premier subsequently dealt at considerable length with the incidents leading up to the Commission of Enquiry and the result thereof. At a quarter to six the House adjourned, and in the evening the Premier resumed his speech in a crowded house.

THE PREMIER, Hon. J. A. Mathieson, moved a resolution, in regard to the Prohibition Act, introducing certain amendments. His motion was seconded by Mr. Prowse. The resolution, with the amendments proposed, reads as follows:—

"RESOLVED, that it is expedient to introduce a Bill to further amend "The Prohibition Act 1909" as follows:—

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Controverted Elections Act Receives Further Discussion. An Amendment Proposed Was Voted Down. Bill Received Third Reading.

(From Our Own Reporter) OTTAWA, April 7.—The House spent most of the day discussing the amendments to the controverted Elections Act. The bill with a few changes was reported and given a third reading. This is the most important piece of legislation of its kind for years and great credit is due to Hon. C. J. Doherty, who spent a great deal of time in an endeavor to improve Canadian legislation so as to eliminate long election trials, which have too often disgraced Canadian politics, and to make bribery and corruption more difficult. Members on both sides have ungrudgingly given Mr. Doherty praise for his work. Mr. Edmund Proulx moved an amendment which resulted in a long debate and was finally held over. He proposed an amendment to prohibit any person from being a candidate if he were a director or controlling shareholder in a company which had a share within the Government. Mr. Proulx explained that under the present law a person having a contract in his own name with the Government and being personally interested in such a contract directly or indirectly, could not be a candidate. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he would support the amendment. He called attention to a peculiar condition under the existing law. The law at present provided that no member of Parliament may be a shareholder in a company which has a contract for the construction of a public work. A member of the House of Commons who occupies such a position is thereby disqualified from holding his seat. A member of the Senate is subject to a penalty of \$200 a day. Mr. Pugsley said that he doubted if five per cent of the members of Parliament knew of the provision of the law. For example, Senator Currie, one of the most honored of men, was President of Rhodes Currie Co., which had a contract for the building of a post office in Mr. Pugsley's own constituency. The Premier remarked that the provision in the law referred to by Mr. Pugsley had been inserted at the time of the C.P.R. contract in order to prevent any person interested in that company from holding a seat in the House. The Premier said that Mr. Proulx's proposal had certain merits, but would have to be carefully considered. The amendment was then declared lost on division and the bill given a third reading.

LARGEST CASUALTIES YET RECORDED IN BRITISH ARMY

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, April 7.—The largest total casualties yet recorded in any of the official lists was shown in a statement given out dated March 22. This list is believed to cover losses sustained in part of the sanguinary fighting which resulted in the capture of Neuve Chapelle last month. The list includes the names of 1,843 non-commissioned officers; in 70 regiments mentioned 573 men were killed and 1,107 wounded.

GERMANS MURDER MORE WOMEN

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, April 7.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Boulogne writes that during a religious service Sunday afternoon a Tuibe dropped bombs on Neuwerk Church near Ypres. There was a large congregation present. Besides numerous cases of shrapnel injuries twelve women were killed outright. Abbe Reynaert, who was preaching at the time, was hit by flying debris and so badly hurt that he died from his injuries a few hours later.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN YSER DISTRICT

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, April 7.—A special telegram from Boulogne says: "During the last 48 hours violent fighting has been taking place in the Yser district. Monday evening an extremely violent bombardment occurred at Dixmude, bombs booming without stopping all night. Little is known as to the result of this fighting."

EXPECTING MORE CANADIAN WOUNDED

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, April 6.—The Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden discharged 48 patients Thursday of whom six were Canadians. Lieut.-Col. Gormell, who expects another big batch shortly, says that the Canadians all hanker after apples. Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacMaster, formerly of Montreal, visited the hospital yesterday. The latter in addition to the care of her own hospital in her residence, "Virginia Water" is a Red Cross visitor. Major Astor, who provided the building for the Duchess of Connaught Hospital on his Cliveden estate, has just built a recreation hall for the convalescent soldiers.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**ST JAMES TEAS are well worthy of your patronage. Come to day. 9395
**EXQUISITE FANCY WORK, as well as useful aprons, in great variety can be had in St James Bazaar to-day. 9395
ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.
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THOUSANDS GOING ON "WATER WAGON"

Britons Pledge Themselves to Abstain from Liquors During Remainder of War. Cabinet Adopts Preliminary Steps Towards Curtailment of the Drinking Habit.

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, April 7.—When the Cabinet met today to consider the drink had pledged themselves to abstain from liquor during the remainder of the war. Most of the promises of total abstinence had been made by letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. While a number of questions were on the Cabinet's programme of business, the chief matter was that of prohibiting, or at least, limiting the sale of drink in the United Kingdom. Reports from the various interests concerned in the war upon drink were reviewed by the Cabinet. It is understood that advice was received from experts upon the expediency of having drink abolished from the army and navy. When the Cabinet went into session the belief was expressed that no definite decision would be reached but preliminary steps would be taken upon which, definite action could be based later.

EITEL FREDERICK STILL AT NEWPORT

(Special to The Guardian) NEWPORT NEWS, April 7.—Shortly before 3 o'clock the Prinz Eitel Frederick, German commerce raider, hoisted a line of signal flags and blew his whistle. One shrill blast was sounded and smoke was pouring from both funnels.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS SECURING GERMAN POSITIONS

(Special to The Guardian) CAPE TOWN, Union South Africa, April 7.—It was announced officially here today that the troops of the Union South Africa have occupied without opposition the railway station at Kalkfontein and Kamur, German S. W. Africa. This follows the capture of Warmbad, 20 miles North of Orange River.

RUSSIAN TRAITOR WAS KAISER'S FRIEND

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, April 7.—Frederick Renet, correspondent of the Daily News at Petrograd, states that Russian Colonel Massoyedoff who was hanged as a traitor used to be the Kaiser's guest at shooting parties every time the German court visited East Prussia. He possessed several personal gifts from the Kaiser. It is understood that General Von Hindenburg to circumvent General Gulakoff's Corps in Southern Manzurian Lakes in February.

RHEIM'S SHOPS OPEN IN SPIKE OF ATTACK

PARIS, France, April 6.—A correspondent of the Temps, who lives in Rheims, states that in spite of the bombardment, the shops are open, work and the streets are full. There are still from 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in the town, including 1,500 children. Nearly all the public services are working regularly. After four months of interruption the schools have reopened in cellars, into which the school desks, tables and blackboards have been moved. Five hundred children attend these schools, which hold classes morning and evening. The cellars, which have been specially protected, are at a depth of two or three meters from the surface of the ground, and here the children work by the light of lamps, and are hardly ever disturbed by the noise of the falling bombs. The teachers' staff includes four schoolmasters and three schoolmistresses, under the direction of an inspector of primary education.

WAR ATTITUDE OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

LONDON, April 6.—Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in a letter to the Times, explains the position of Trinity College as regards the special university legislation recently brought forward in the House of Commons. It will, Dr. Mahaffy says, perhaps create surprise among many members of our university both at home and abroad, that our board has taken no step to associate Trinity College, Dublin, with the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in seeking special powers to deal with the present emergency. So long as the making of statutes for us lay in the hands of the crown, such action on our part would have been, not only desirable but necessary. We, too, have sent hundreds of our students into active service; we, too, have the incomes of the college gravely impaired; we, too, may enable the college to lend, in order to weather the storm. But most fortunately we obtained in 1911 letters patent from his present Majesty which gave us the powers we required. In these letters, section 29, the King resigns statutes which was vested in the crown since the charter of Charles I. For our needs, therefore, Dr. Mahaffy adds, an act of Parliament is not necessary. Here, as in some other matters, our university has taken a step in advance of her older sisters.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian) TORONTO, April 8.—Maritime: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly; fine and mild. THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was cloudy with occasional rain showers. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 39 degrees above zero and the lowest 32 above. The lowest of the previous night was 34 above. At 9 a.m. it was 38 above and at 9 p.m. 32 above. The tide will be high this afternoon at 5.11 and tomorrow at 6.33; it will be high tomorrow morning at 7.12 and Saturday at 8.08. The sun sets this evening at 6.39 and tomorrow at 6.40; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.25 and Saturday at 5.23. The moon sets this afternoon at 1.32. The last quarter of the moon was on Tuesday, April 5, at 4.12 p.m. There will be a new moon on Wednesday, April 14, at 7.36 a.m. The length of today will be thirteen hours and eleven minutes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia. Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

DEFENDING PASSES WITH MANIACAL FURY
Field Marshall Von Hindenburg, German Commander-in-Chief in the Eastern theatre of war, sent a group of his most trusted officers to help direct the movements of the Austro-German troops against Russian troops pouring through Rostock Pass, latest mountain defile captured by the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief.
HAVE EARNED RIGHT TO A CONSULTATION.
LONDON, April 6.—Speaking of the participation of the Dominions on settling peace, the Broad Arrow, a service newspaper, says they have the right to consultation in the peace African war, but since that opportunity was missed they have treble earned the right to consultation when the time comes for settlement of the present struggle. Their wishes would be made known at a preliminary Imperial Conference, so that British statesmen should carry out, not only the will of Great Britain, but of Greater Britain as well.
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.
WANTED.—GOOD QUALITY ESCHAS. Write stating quantity. R. T. Holman Limited, 9386-4-8M21L.
WANTED HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements centrally located. Apply at this office. 9070-3-13M4L.
GAS ENGINE—2 H. P. in first class order for sale. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17M2L.
AUTO SEAT WAGON FOR SALE, with steel tires. Apply Milton Bell, 165 Great George street. 9399-4-8M3L.
FOR RENT.—HOUSE IN GOOD condition, all modern conveniences. Apply "M." care Guardian. 9343-4-5M3L.
FOR SALE—ONE PAIR WESTERN S. B. Foxes. Will sell with guaranteed litter at reasonable price. J. Stanley Wedlock. 8799-3-27M2L.
WANTED TO RENT HOUSE containing 7 or 8 rooms with modern improvements. Apply P. O. Box 116. 8632-3-3M1L.
PRIME FRESH SAUSAGES 12c. PER lb. Reaney Gay, 9 Elm Ave. Market Tuesday and Friday. Phone 119. 8610-3-13M2L.
OYSTER STOCK FOR SALE—TEN shares McNitt Oyster Co.; good investment. Apply to P. O. Box 496, Charlottetown. 8998-4-8M2L.
POSTPONED SALE OF FARM AND implements of W. W. Rodd, Mayfield which was to have taken place on April 8th will be conducted on April 15th. 9362-4-6M3Lpd
GASOLINE ENGINE—2 H. P., handy little engine, suitable for farm and other work, for sale cheap. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17M2L
BUSINESS ENVELOPES.—No 3 printed with name and address, either on flap or front, 33 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.50 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 6608-11-21M1L.
FOR SALE—SUPERIOR WALNUT Roll Top Desk, Cherry Hall Stand, Rose wood Brice-Brace Cabinet, Walnut Sideboard, Oak Sideboard, Walnut Book Case.—R. Beattie. 9374-4-7M2Lpd.
Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows