



Perfection!

In fact we should say the Essence of Perfection, for Cowan's Perfection Cocoa is manufactured from the finest cocoa beans obtainable — skillfully blended.

NO ONE HELPED IN ESCAPE FROM AMHERST CAMP

Sensational reports in connection with the escape of German prisoners from the detention camp at Amherst have been discussed from time to time in the Canadian senate. On March 30, in response to inquiry by Senator Cloran, a report of the court martial proceedings at Amherst in connection with the escape of the prisoners, was read by Senator Girroir. The Hansard report is as follows:

Hon. Mr. Girroir—I have not read the report. Now, if the hon. gentleman will possess his soul in patience for a few minutes, I shall read the opinion of the court as it is most pertinent to this inquiry. The length of the tunnel is given here.

Proceedings of Court of Inquiry—Escape of Prisoners of War, Amherst, Finding.

The court having heard the evidence and having examined the locus in the mind that twelve prisoner escaped between 6.30 p.m. on the 17th inst. and one on the 18th inst. and that some of the escaped prisoners left on the Maritime Express from Amherst at about eight p.m. and the remainder by the St. John express at about 1.30 p.m.

The prisoners made their escape through a tunnel which they dug by breaking off the lock from the sand room door and replacing it with one which they purchased, thus being able to enter the sand room at any time during the day, when, on being locked in by their confederates, they worked without being disturbed. At night they entered the trap door in the prisoners' lavatory, marked A on the attached plan, and after having worked at the wall between the lavatory and sand room from both sides, made a passageway and were thus able to work at the tunnel both day and night.

The tunnel extended about fifteen yards, coming to the surface just in the rear of the coal shed at a point which the sentries in the vicinity, on a snowy night such as the one of the escape, could not see.

The court is of opinion:
1—That there is no evidence to show that any officer, N.C.O. or man was corrupted or bribed to assist the prisoners in escaping.

2—The constant changing of officers N.C.O.'s and men of the internment camp staff and the difficulty of adapting the present building with its out-buildings for the purpose of a prison have been contributory factors in the prisoners' escape.

3—The time between five p.m. and eight a.m. is too long without a roll call.

4—That the hole under the trap door in the lavatory should have been regularly inspected.

5—That the sand room and other unoccupied rooms within the camp should have been inspected periodically.

6—That the police supervision at night was not sufficient. It should not have been discontinued between eleven p.m. and reveille.

7—That there has not been sufficiently careful supervision of the purchasing of articles by prisoners outside the canteen sales. Prisoners have been obtaining articles without the careful supervision of an officer.

8—That there appears to be no proper method of issuing keys and taking receipts for them by the provost sergeants or corporals on being appointed to or relieved of their positions. Under the present system if a key is lost or even given to a prisoner, it would appear to the court to be impossible to definitely fix responsibility for its custody.

9—The instructions to the police escort taking the prisoners to the dentist are too indefinite. They should be in writing.

Signed at Amherst, N.S., this 24th day of January, 1916.

(Signed)
A. H. Bordeau, President,
Lt. Col. 85th Bn., C.E.F.

Members:
J. L. Ralston,
Capt. 85th Bn., C.E.F.
G. G. Anglin,
Capt. 64th Bn., C.E.F.
That is the report.

PROHIBITION DISCUSSED AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 17.—Hon. J. C. Doherty's bill in aid of provincial prohibition was again before Parliament today.

Hon. Mr. Oliver said that he feared that the measure would be of very limited value in supporting the legislation of the provinces. It might indeed, be regarded as protecting the liquor traffic against the establishment of dominion-wide prohibition. That would not be the case if the dominion parliament legislated in its own field and prohibited the manufacture of liquor in a province having a prohibitory law and also the importation of a liquor into such a province. He had been told that for every dollar of profit the distillers derived from their business the dominion government took two dollars in revenue.

The dominion was thus in partnership with the distillers and it also derived revenue from the brewing business.

Mr. Oliver asserted that public opinion was ripe for dominion-wide prohibition and that the conditions of the time called for such legislation.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie of South Wellington, argued that the bill was weak in that it did not prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in provinces which had prohibited the sale of liquor within their bounds. He held that the Ontario legislature had not in its legislation touched that point believing that it came within the jurisdiction of the dominion parliament. He moved the following amendment:

"No license shall hereafter be granted or renewed under the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act to any person or persons to enable such person or persons to carry on the business of a brewer, malster or distiller, in any province wherein a provincial act is in force prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor."

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 44 to 29.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair then moved an amendment "that when it is brought to the attention of the minister of justice that an offence against any of the provisions of this act has been committed outside the boundaries of any province which has enacted legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquor, he may, if the evidence before him is sufficient in his judgment, take such steps as may be necessary to prosecute any person charged with such offence."

Hon. Mr. Doherty accepted the amendment. He pointed out it was not along the lines of the discussion in committee as to the responsibility of enforcing the act and did not commit the dominion government to enforcement. It might, however, be useful as drawing attention to a power which might be exercised by the minister of justice in any case.

The amendment was carried unanimously as was another by Mr. J. J. Hughes bringing government steamships as well as railway lines within the operating of the act. This was to meet the case of Prince Edward Island, which is connected with the mainland by government vessels among others. Before the third reading the minister of justice announced that it was the government's intention to make penalties imposed under the act payable to provinces, municipalities or persons concerned in the enforcement of the law.

NOW IT'S PENCILS THAT RISE IN COST

Philadelphia, April 17.—You don't think of Mars as a person with a pencil back of his ear. But that's because the people who used to picture Mars did their picturing before the present war.

We are trying to break it gently—the point of this pencil. Let's hope you get it by this time. Yes, pencils have gone up in price on account of the war.

If you want an indelible or copying

MORE ABOUT THAT STOCK CERTIFICATE

Commissioner Teed in His Report Found That There Was Double Dealing.

Although the report of Commissioner Teed has not yet been tabled in the legislature, The St. John Standard evidently has access to it. In its issue of today it publishes the following extract from the report in reply to some statements made in the letter of Mr. Morrissey:

In Re Charles Morrissey

"With reference to the matter of the \$5,000 of stock given to Charles Morrissey, son of the minister of public works, Mr. Blair says it was delivered by the express directions of Colby. Colby denies this and leaves the inference that there was an arrangement between Blair and Morrissey that the latter was to receive one half of the stock and that Blair was endeavoring to suppress from Morrissey the knowledge that he was receiving \$20,000 but wanted him to believe that he was only getting \$10,000."

"There is such a maze of apparent double dealing by these men about this stock that it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to who was the moving spirit in respect of the delivery to Morrissey."

"As Mr. Morrissey was not a party to the inquiry or even a witness, I do not think it would be fair to him that I should make any finding or pass any observations in regard to the matter. I, therefore, merely state that the evidence disclosed that Mr. Morrissey accompanied Mr. Blair to Ottawa on the occasion at which he received the stock; that he was present when it was delivered to Blair. Mr. Blair states he does not know the purpose for which Morrissey received the stock, but he does tell us he discussed the matter with Morrissey and I cannot but believe he (Blair) well understood the purpose for which it was given, and received, whatever that purpose may be. There is no pretense that the stock was sold to Morrissey or any value ever given by him for it. There is also nothing to show that any improper use was ever made or attempted to be made of it, by Morrissey. Mr. Blair, however, tells us that Morrissey afterwards informed him he had burned it. Why it should have been burned, or when, does not appear."

WHY BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ARE SO ATTRACTIVE.

Who does not envy and admire a lovely woman? The secret of her loveliness, of her perfection, it health. She sleeps well, eats well, digests well—intricate functions are vigorous and regular. Of all woman's remedies, Ferrozone is the best! it vitalizes the functions upon which health depends—makes the purest, richest blood, gives perfect complexion and lots of vigor. Every girl and woman who seeks health, vitality, looks—let her get Ferrozone today. Fifty cent boxes at all dealers.

pencil, you'll pay a dime for the same, whereas a nickel would have sufficed before Mars boosted the value of aniline dyes and their ilk.

Germany provided the aniline and other dyes from which indelibles, crayons and crayon pencils—the familiar blue and red sort—were made. She provided the dyes with which the pretty lavender, pink and variegated pencil coverings were colored. Mars has hatched the price of aniline dyes from somewhere around \$1 to somewhere around \$10, \$12 and \$15 a pound.

Graphite, obtained in the United States, has taken unto itself wings, so that it no longer pays a pencil man to make the cheaper commodity.

Most of the pencils of the world are being made by four American firms. A representative of one of these firms says: "One firm obtained a dye and asked the government for protection. The government did nothing about it, so the firm refused to go ahead. You see the dye producer stood to make three or four millions if protected, but might lose a million if unprotected. He wouldn't take the risk."

Production and Thrift

"TO win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money. From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions and by exercising rigid economy, which reduces to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties upon whose faithful fulfilment our success, and consequently our national safety, may ultimately depend."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

PRODUCE MORE, SAVE MORE.
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.
SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE.
SPEND MONEY WISELY.

LET US PRODUCE AND SAVE—

The war is now turning on a contest of all forces and resources—men, munitions, food, money. The call to all is to produce more and more. It may be necessary to work harder. The place of those who enlist must be taken by those at home, men and women, old and young. The more we produce the more we can save. Produce more on the farms and in the gardens. Save more and help to win the war.

LET US NOT WASTE OUR LABOUR—

In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting.

LET US NOT WASTE MATERIALS—

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? \$20.00 a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of \$500,000,000.

LET US SPEND OUR MONEY WISELY—

Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Printing and Publicity Specialist Talks To His Son

"Say, John, I feel quite sick today," said Mr. Blank. "Please visit the different doctors in town, and find out who will cure me for the least money. Get your quotations tabulated and then let me see them. Of course we will engage the doctor who charges the least."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing," said John. "The idea of getting quotations from a doctor; it's the asylum for you."

"Well now, why not? I am a specialist in printing and publicity. I study my business just as carefully as any doctor can do. If I do say it that shouldn't, I have just as much brains as the average doctor. I strive to give my customers the benefit of my knowledge, my artistic skill and judgement and my ideas on publicity. I give service as the term is understood in the Twentieth Century."

"When some people around here have a little printing to be done, they visit all the printing offices, get quotations from each one, and then give the work to the man who gives the lowest figures."

"The ordinary user of printing knows his own business, but he is no more a judge of the work of printing than he is a judge of what sort of medicine a doctor should give him for the cure of his ailment. If people ask me for quotations and pass me by if my price happens to be a little more than the other fellow, why shouldn't I apply the same method to the doctor, lawyer, dentist and painter? Why not? It's a mighty poor rule that won't work more than one way."

The MAIL PRINTING CO.

PHONE 67. FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"