The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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VALLEY RAILWAY BILL IS AMENDED

Directorate Clause Cut Out

Hon. Mr. Clarke Says the Government Doesn't Want Control

Bill to Protect the Forests From Fires by Portable Mills Agreed to--Joint Stock Companies' Act Amended--Other Business of the Legislature.

Fredericton, April 16—The house met at 3.30 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to amend the Judicature act, which he explained made a change in the provision relative to the residences of the judges.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Melanson in the chair, and took up the consideration of the bill respecting the protection of woods from fire.

Mr. Slipp thought that some time should elapse before the act came into operation, in order that those people affected by its provisions might be able to make some preparation to comply with them. Moreover, he thought the factory inspector was the proper man to look after mills and machinery, not the fire wardens.

Hon. Mr. Murray said it would be easy enough to arrange the time when the bill should come into operation, but what the mill owners were called upon to do was only a small job, anyway, and wouldn't take long. Besides, as the bill pertained principally to portable mills, he thought the fire wardens, who were engaged in the woods on their regular duties, would be able to look after them much better than the factory inspector.

Mr. Pinder thought the act would bear heavily on the operators of portable mills. These mills only operated in the winter months, when there was very little danger from fire, owing to the snow on the ground. To put screens in the smokestacks of the mills would be an expense which he thought was hardly justified under the circumstances.

Mr. Black agreed with the last speaker. Portable mills were fired mostly with green wood, and in order to keep a proper head of steam of such wood needed a very strong draft. To put these screens up would make it very hard to get this draft, unless it were forced, and very few portable mills were equipped with facilities for making a forced draft.

Hon. Mr. Murray said the cost of the screens in the smokestacks would only be small, and they were quite easy to put in, and it should not, therefore, take very long to comply with the bill. However, he would consult with the officials of the crown land office on the suggestions made and he moved that progress be reported.

The bills relating to the Gloucester iron mines and Agricultural Societies United were taken up and progress reported on both.

Joint Stock Companies.

The committee then took up the consideration of the bill to amend the joint stock companies act, which provides that the lieutenant-governor-in-council may, by order-in-council, authorize the change of name of any company incorporated by an act of legislature.

Mr. Tilley thought this provision was likely to lead to difficulties, as when a company incorporated under one name was trading under a totally different name, it might be hard to trace its origin.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that the conveniences which would arise from the passage of the bill would greatly outweigh the inconveniences, and he cited the case of the Beersville railway, which got into low water and was sold out. A new company took the undertaking over under another name, the North Shore Railway Company, which was certainly more advantageous than an attempt to carry it on under a name which had fallen into disrepute. He felt that the powers conferred by the bill were good ones to have, even if it never became necessary to use them. The bill was agreed to.

Bills Assented To.

Lieutenant-Governor Wood entered the assembly chamber and assented to a number of bills.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Grimmer in the chair, and considered bills to amend the New Brunswick Elections act and respecting the town of Edmundston, on which progress was reported.

The bill to provide for the improvement of the Fredericton fire department was then taken up.

Mr. Guthrie explained that the bill gave the city council authority to issue debentures to the extent of $10,000 for the purchase of a motor combination fire truck, or whatever apparatus was found necessary. The bill was entirely permissive legislation, and he thought that the matter was one that might well be left for the city council to deal with.

Mr. Pinder said that he had petitions presented to him to be laid before the committee, and he moved an amendment to provide for a referendum to the property holders before any debentures could be issued to pay for a motor truck.

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NO TARIFF RELIEF THE TORY CHORUS

Government Members Sing the Same Tune in Budget Debate

ALL FOR "INTERESTS"

Assail Liberal Speakers for Advocating Relief from the High Cost of Living by Making Foodstuffs Duty Free—Opposition to Move Amendments Along That Line.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, April 16—Every speech in the budget debate more sharply defines the line between Liberalism and Conservatism. Conservative members are coming out more brazenly for the interests day by day and Liberals, with every speech, emphasize their championship of the people.

Today three government followers advocated more protection. Two Liberals replied favoring tariff reductions and the adoption of a tariff policy designed to reduce the cost of living in Canada by giving the agricultural producers the essential aid of better markets, thus encouraging increased production with cheaper implements to enable them to produce more cheaply.

The debate is proving valuable, if not spectacular, and is laying a substantial ground plan of policy. It is becoming clear that in the next election the people will have to choose between their own welfare, as advocated by the Liberals, and further aid to the big interests, as advocated by the Conservatives.

The opposition is firmly adhering to its plan of holding the debate for some days to the actual terms of the budget. They have amendments but refuse to be drawn into moving them until they feel that the government's budget has been thoroughly discussed for the information of Canada.

Next week there will be amendments for free wheat, free implements and free food, but until that is done the new tariff for the interests introduced by Mr. White is the only thing before parliament which can be spoken to.

If the amendments were on the order page now, the government would see to it that Mr. White's budget proposals were obscured by discussion confined to these amendments. The amendments will be moved by Sir Wilfrid, and they, too, will be well discussed.

Budget Debate.

Ottawa, April 16—J. A. Armstrong, of North York, resumed the debate on the budget. He said that the Liberals in the house were making a bid for one vote and one vote alone, the vote of the farmers of the western plains. They showed no regard for the farmers of the eastern provinces, the workingmen, or the industries of the country.

He then turned his attention to the senate, a slur, he declared had been cast upon the whole Canadian people by that "moribund body" in its rejection of the naval aid bill of last season. "I say that the existence of that body," continued Mr. Armstrong, "is unjustifiable in Canada today. I think it is obsolete, out of date, and its existence is an insult to a free people."

Speaker Sproule called attention to the rule that a member of the commons must not speak disrespectfully of the upper house.

"Then I gracefully withdraw the words," said Mr. Armstrong. "I regret that the rules do not permit me to use the language best suited to the subject," he continued to the effect that the senate was "looked on with levity throughout Canada, and its constitution should be amended."

"Hear, hear," said Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. McCoig, of West Kent, then took up the debate on the Liberal side. He commenced by paying a tribute to the administration by the postmaster-general of free rural mail delivery. He then turned to the tariff question and traced the history of the agricultural implement industry in Canada to show that previous to the tariff reduction in 1894 the Massey Harris Company had a monopoly and had held prices to an undue height. After 1894, however, United States competition had forced them to reduce their prices for machines and repairs and manufacture a better class of implements.

Mr. McCoig said that the minister of labor had promised free agricultural implements, and the minister of customs had declared not only for free implements but for free wheat. He quoted a statement made by the minister of finance that "if it wer not for reciprocity I would be with Laurier today."

In conclusion, Mr. McCoig asserted that he could conscientiously vote against the Canadian Northern railway getting any more money out of the treasury of Canada. Already the company had received more than $200,000,000 by way of subsidies, bond guarantees and land grants.

If, he said, the government must do something for the C. N. R., let them take the road over from MacKenzie & Mann and put into the treasury any revenue that the railway might earn.

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, followed, dealing with the financial showing. Dr. Edwards pointed out that during the

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STANDARD'S STORY BRANDED AS FALSE

Attorney-General Corroborates Mr. Dugal

Mr. Clarke Says He Asked for Postponement of Opposition Charges --Will Come Up This Afternoon, and Full Investigation Demanded--Some of Government Members Favor Inquiry by Partizan Committee.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, April 16—The desperate expedient of wilful misrepresentation of the reason why the Dugal charges were not made in the house last evening, as practised by the partizan correspondent for the government press, has proved a complete boomerang.

The attorney-general and acting premier, George J. Clarke, rose in his place after the reading of the journals today, with the Standard newspaper in his hand, and regretted the false impression that must have been created in the public mind by the article as it appeared in that journal.

He explained how he had first approached Mr. Dugal, asking for delay until today, and of that gentleman's courteous assent to his proposal, and afterward how Mr. Dugal informed him that his counsel, F. B. Carvell, could not be present Thursday, and suggesting Friday, to which he (Mr. Clarke) agreed.

Mr. Dugal followed the attorney-general, and said: "I did not approach first the attorney-general in the matter. He approached me, and asked for postponement until Thursday. I consented, after some talk, but, a few minutes later discovering that my legal adviser would not be here Thursday, I went to the attorney-general and so advised him. He then agreed that the postponement asked for by him should be extended to Friday.

"These are the facts of the case, as I understood them at the time. I was ready to go on when the house met Wednesday night, and am only too anxious to proceed, when my legal adviser arrives tonight."

The members sat amazed during these explanations. Many of them had buoyed themselves up with the hope that the Globe and Standard were right in their estimate of the position of the Liberal opposition, but their hopes were dashed to the ground as they listened to their acting leader.

The Dugal charges will come up tomorrow afternoon and a full investigation demanded by the opposition.

Some Want Partizan Board.

There is some talk that the decision of the government to appoint a royal commission may be overruled by the caucus. There are some who are afraid of the developments before a royal commission. They want to choke off the truth, and to this end prefer a committee of the house. There could only be one opposition member, Mr. Pelletier, upon this committee, and with his limited acquaintance with English he would be at a great disadvantage. To such men as Pinder, Price, Titus, Carter and Munro, who are in favor of the partizan board, the disadvantage of Mr. Pelletier would be their advantage; but the people will not stand for any such inquiry and the men who endorse it must answer when the time comes.

Wrong has triumphed too long. It is the turn of right today. The men who are clean should show by some decisive action that they are clean. Such politics as have been practiced by the Tory party under Flemming canont be tolerated by those who are above suspicion. They will stand for an independent tribunal of inquiry, and the men who want merely a committee of the house will hear watching.

There will evidently be an attempt to make W. H. Berry the scape-goat. That is shown by an editorial in the Gleaner tonight, but will Berry stand for taking the blame that should fall properly upon the shoulders of more prominent men? Berry was, undoubtedly, too willing to obey orders, and if that is a fault in an official, he was very guilty; but the man behind, the man who gave the orders, the man who got the money—he is on trial more than the collector or the purse-bearer.

Let nothing cloud the issue. The leader of the government of New Brunswick is on trial, and those members of his government who have been associated with him must also be on trial and suffer with him if they do not hold their heads high, declare their innocence, and retire from an administration that has been so corrupt as to cast shame upon this fair province. Public opinion and public favor will stand behind the men who take this course, just as public opinion will condemn those who do not.

Brands Standard Story a Fake.

(Official report.)

In the legislature this afternoon Hon. Mr. Clarke said he desired to refer to a matter upon which some misunderstanding might otherwise arise. The St. John Standard of this morning contained a despatch, dated Fredericton last night, which purported to give the reasons why the charges preferred by the leader of the opposition against Premier Flemming were not taken up last night as anticipated.

The despatch being headed: "Dugal Spars for Time," the wording of the despatch was most misleading, and was not justified by the facts. What actually occurred was that he (Clarke) interviewed the leader of the opposition and suggested to him, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the house sat owing to the delay in arrival of the train from St. John, it might be well to postpone the consideration of the matter until today, when there would be more time to devote to it, and the leader of the opposition was quite agreeable to this. A short time later the latter came to see him (Clarke) and said it would be more convenient if the matter was put off until Friday, as his counsel would not be able to be present today. He (Clarke) agreed to this, the arrangement being satisfactory to both and he thought that the expression "Sparring for Time" was quite uncalled for under the circumstances which actually happened.

Mr. Dugal expressed his concurrence in the attorney-general's remarks, saying that the former had asked him to postpone the matter until today and he had later asked that it be put over until Friday. Personally he was all ready to proceed on Wednesday night but that did not suit the attorney-general and today did not suit him (Dugal), therefore they mutually agreed to stand the matter over until Friday.

The Facts and What The Standard Said

L. A. Dugal, M. P. P., sent the following despatch to the St. John newspapers yesterday:

"Fredericton, N. B., April 16—The Standard this morning misrepresents my position regarding the postponement of consideration of my motion in the House of Assembly.

"Last evening before the house met, the attorney-general, Mr. Clarke, who is leading in the absence of the premier, requested my consent to have my motions stand until Thursday. I consented, but, learning a few minutes later that my counsel, F. B. Carvell, could not be present on Thursday, I suggested that the postponement be until Friday.

"This was readily accepted by the attorney-general. I am only anxious for a speedy and thorough investigation of the charges.

"L. A. DUGAL."

Here is what the Standard printed:

Fredericton, April 16—Mr. Dugal and those responsible for the charges recently made against Premier Flemming showed tonight by their conduct in the legislature that the charges were not substantiated by facts. Mr. Dugal, when he introduced the motion calling for the investigation, evidently did not fully realize the seriousness of the statements made by him, but it was plainly seen tonight that the charges were made solely with the idea of creating sentiment against the government.

"Members of the government announced that they were ready to go on with the debate tonight, but Mr. Dugal began to spar for time, and when the government consented to have the matter laid over till tomorrow the leader of the opposition asked that the debate be postponed until Friday. The government endeavored to have the matter considered before that time, but Mr. Dugal could not be persuaded to agree to this and it was finally decided to continue the debate on Friday."

WINNIPEG STORM OVER BIG CATHOLIC BANQUET

Pope Ahead of King on Toast List Caused Governor Cameron and Others to Stay Away—Premier Roblin and Hon. Mr. Doherty Also Ducked—Compromise Agreed to Finally With National Anthem First, and Pope Next, With His Majesty Cut Out.

(Canadian Press.)

Winnipeg, April 16—Considerable discussion was occasioned in religious, state and civic circles here today when it became known that on the last list of toasts of the big Catholic banquet slated for tonight the pope was placed at the head with the king second.

Because of this Sir D. C. Cameron, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and several other prominent men, refused to attend. T. R. Deacon, mayor of Winnipeg, at first refused to be present, but the matter was compromised and the mayor was in attendance. The compromise agreed upon by the banquet committee on receipt of numerous protests was that the national anthem, God Save the King, should be sung at the opening of the banquet, the toast to the pope to follow and the toast to the king entirely omitted.

This programme was carried out, and in answering the toast to the pope, Archbishop Langevin stated that he would "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, was to have attended, but his message of regret stated that "under ordinary circumstances he would have been most happy to attend."

H. W. P. A. Turgeon, attorney-general of Saskatchewan, was present, as was also Hon. Joseph Bernier, representing the Manitoba government. Premier Roblin was invited but an important engagement precluded his attendance.

Archbishop Langevin, head of the Roman Catholic church in Western Canada, in an interview, said: "The first authority in the world is in the pope. We are loyal to the king, but the pope comes first."

Archbishop Fortin of the Anglican church warmly declared: "The pope is a foreigner, he has nothing to do with our country. This toast which precedes the king is a most extraordinary affair in a country dominated by Protestants. If it were a purely religious affair, at which no politics were to be discussed, it would be different."

OTTAWA GOVERNMENT SPENT $4,253 FOR DRINKING WATER

Ottawa, April 16—The federal government's bill for drinking water from Jan. 1, 1912 to March 14, 1914 was $4,253. This information was furnished in a return tabled in the commons this afternoon. Since the typhoid epidemic in Ottawa some two years ago all civil servants in the departments of state at the capital have been drinking spring, or distilled water.

CANADIAN BANK CERKS' UNION

Aims to Remove Ban on Marrying Till $1,000 Salary is Received, and Other Grievances — Hope to Establish Branches in Principal Cities.

Montreal, April 16—Mr. Buschlen, president of the Associated Bank Clerks of Canada, an organization started last month in Toronto is carrying on organization work in connection with the association in Montreal.

Mr. Buschlen has announced in interviews that the association hopes ultimately to establish local branches in all the chief towns in the dominion.

The aim of the association, he says, is to remove the restriction preventing bank clerks from marrying unless in receipt of $1,000 salary; to ventilate grievances of clerks, and to do away with a lot of snobbishness now existing among bank men.

FLEET TO CARRY IRON ORE FROM SYDNEY, N. S., TO PROVIDENCE

Providence, April 16—The chamber of commerce announced today that a steamship company operating a large fleet of iron ore carriers from Sydney (C. B.) will make this city its principal terminus for the distribution of the ore in the eastern states. The steamers will use the pier recently built by the state. The service is expected to begin July 1.

HUERTA AGREES TO AMERICAN DEMAND

MELLEN MAY HEAD RAILWAY UNIONS

Former New Haven President Invited to Lead the Big Federation

WILL BAND TOGETHER

Vast Membership of Railroad Brotherhoods Plan Community of Interests —Deposed Railway Official Sympathetic With Their Object.

Boston, April 16—Charles S. Mellen, formerly president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, may become the active head of a federated body supreme among the various organizations of the United States with which 2,000,000 railroad employes are affiliated.

It became known today Mr. Mellen had been approached on the subject and that he was giving it favorable consideration. The new organization is to be known as the Federated Council of Railroad Brotherhoods, will be formed at a meeting of delegates in this city on April 26, and the former director of the New Haven Railroad system will be nominated for the presidency.

The idea of the council has been promoted by the Order of Railroad Station Agents, which met here in January and appointed a committee to invite the many independent societies of railroad men to send delegations to the forthcoming meeting. It is stated that favorable responses were received and 100 delegates have been elected.

At present there is no central body in this country and the organization will be along the line of the English and German federations. Harry Phillips, deputy mayor of Westham, England, and associate secretary of the Federation Transportation Workers of England, will be present to aid in the organization. The council will represent all branches of the service, including conductors, engineers, brakemen, station agents, freight handlers, telegraph operators, signalmen and track walkers.

The plan to place Mr. Mellen at the head of the council was a direct outcome of a statement made by him in an address at a dinner tendered him by employes of the Boston & Maine here on November 30, after he had resigned the presidency of the New Haven. He had talked intimately to the men of the latent power in labor organizations, and said that labor had not received the reward it otherwise might, because of jealousy among the different bodies and a lack of loyalty to the common cause.

"Exercise your power with prudence," he said; "be fair, be prudent, but be steadfast to one another. You have the power and others must pay the price." With some feeling he concluded: "I would like to lead you. I would like to advise you. I want to help you. Possibly the time will come when I can do so and when you call you will not find me wanting."

MATTHEW LODGE FEARS EFFECT OF WILDCAT SCHEMES

Moncton Man in London, Booming New Brunswick Oil Shales, Knocks Alberta Companies.

London, April 17—That the dominion government should attempt a censorship on the exploitation of oil companies was the opinon expressed by Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, who is interested in shale fields in New Brunswick. He declared that the indiscriminate flotation of Alberta oil companies bade fair to discredit Canada in Great Britain as a home of such wildcat schemes. Eastern ventures, he said, were along much more conservative lines, and he hoped to enlist British interest in New Brunswick shale fields.

New Type of Flying Machine.

Paris, April 16—A new type of flying machines, the object of which is to enable a man to imitate birds in utilizing the wind to the exclusion of other motive powers, was described tonight at the congress of the Society of Savants. The invention is that of Dr. A. Magnan and the flight it is intended to make is a kind of a continuous volplane.

Italians Defeat Tribesmen.

Benghazi, Africa, April 16—A severe engagement was recently fought between the Italian forces and 2,000 rebels near Gedebia. The Italians routed the enemy after hard fighting, killing 154 of them and wounding many. The Italians' loss was slight.

Will Salute Stars and Stripes

Foreign Pressure Said to Have Averted Rupture

United States Fleet Will Not Be Sent to Mexican Waters Now but Force There Will Be Strengthened — British Press Comment on the Situation.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, April 16—The United States government tonight accepted General Huerta's offer to salute the Stars and Stripes as an apology for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico a week ago today. The Huerta government's salute to the American flag will be answered with a salute to the tricolor of the Mexican nation.

This arrangement, the details of which were being finally arranged tonight in an exchange of official messages between Washington and Mexico City, ended, in view of all high administration officials, the crisis that had arisen in the last few days resulting in the dispatch of American war fleets to Mexican waters. Executive quarters and congressional circles breathed a sigh of relief that the tension had passed.

No time has been set for the firing of the salute, and until the details are arranged no further orders will be sent to the American fleets now proceeding south. It is practically certain, however, that while many of the vessels will be turned back, others will continue south, and a substantially increased naval force will be maintained in Mexican waters.

Inquiry as to the character of pressure which has been brought on General Huerta to yield brought out the fact that foreign governments had an active interest in the events of the last twenty-four hours. Both the French and German ambassadors, after conferences at the state department, were in communication, it is understood, with their representatives in Mexico City.

Another phase of the situation was a well authenticated report that the last instalment of a loan due Huerta was about to be held up by foreign bankers if he did not comply with the American demands.

British Press Comment.

London, April 17—The morning papers, commenting with satisfaction on the conclusion of the Tampico incident, continues to criticize President Wilson's policy. The Daily Telegraph says: "It seems plain that Huerta's face is thoroughly well saved, and a very considerable strengthening is given to his position in the eyes of his countrymen. He will call the acknowledgment of his salute a measure of recognition, and if the Mexicans regard it in that light it matters little what Washington may say about it. The truth is that the policy of picking and choosing among the competing desperadoes in Mexico can only be exercised safely on the old principle of recognising the one who is uppermost. If a statesman's moral sense revolted at doing that his only wise course would be to leave the whole situation severely alone."

The Graphic says: "The bargain has a double advantage, satisfaction to President Wilson and the saving of President Huerta's face."

The Post says: "It is a moral victory for the United States, which will leave Huerta where he was. President Wilson's policy is not quite intelligible to observers outside the United States. It is a policy not of non-intervention but rather of intervention without the trouble and expense of using force. But for the Monroe doctrine it is probable that several European governments would co-operate to secure the re-establishment of order and the protection of their interests in Mexico.

"President Wilson," adds the Post, "is a clear headed and courageous man, and will doubtless find a way out of the difficulty. In the meantime it seems as if Mexico must settle down to its civil war."

A Woman's Dollar is Bigger

The average woman gets more for her money than the average man does—her dollar has a greater purchasing power.

Women are the best readers of advertising we have.

Is there not a direct connection of cause and effect between these two facts?

Woman has proved for herself that it pays to know what is being offered before she buys.

She knows what her dollar is worth and she means to get the most for it.

She finds the advertising one of the most interesting and helpful features of her daily newspaper.

WHY MORE THAN WAS NEEDED?

That Pointed Question Asked by J. L. Stewart in Legislature

VALLEY RAILWAY

Member for Northumberland in His Speech Drew Attention to Fact That Mr. Flemming Was Giving Gould Half a Million Dollars More Than He Said Gould Needed.

In the official report of the Valley railway debate in the legislature, parts of the speech of J. L. Stewart, M. P. P., of Northumberland, were not intelligently reported. One of the points brought out by Mr. Stewart, a striking one to be sure, was that Mr. Flemming was giving Contractor Gould $300,000 more than he said Gould needed. The following part of Mr. Stewart's speech is quoted from the Chatham World:

"By way of additional security the company was to assign to the government fifty-one per cent of its common stock. He would do the premier justice of saying that he didn't refer to that as a safeguard. The company which had put none of its own money into the business was being allowed to keep one-half for its enterprise. The government put up all the money and whether the road, when built, was worth anything or not, the company was given one-half of it. That was a very fair sample of watered stock. It was all water. Surely the government could get water enough from the St. John river! Surely it did not need to subsidize Mr. Gould to manufacture it on the halves!

"The bill still left power in the hands of Mr. Gould to float his second mortgage bonds to the extent of $10,000 per mile. This bill would authorize the company to issue bonds to the amount of $45,000."

"Hon. Mr. Clarke—'The new guaranteed issue is to take the place of the unguaranteed issue authorized by the former act.'

"Mr. Stewart—'This may have been in the attorney-general's mind, but it is not in this bill. This bill provides, 'in addition to the guarantee of bonds authorized by the Act of 10 Edward as amended by 2 George V.' the lieutenant-governor-in-council may guarantee bonds to the amount of $10,000 a mile for this road. The power to issue $10,000 a mile in unguaranteed bonds is not taken from the company. The new issue is in addition to former issues. It is another ten thousand.

"And not only this, Mr. Stewart continued, but this bill gives this alleged company $800,000 more than it asks for, $500,000 more than the engineer's estimates call for, $500,000 more than the premier had declared, in moving this bill, to be ample. The failure to finance the road had been attributed by the premier solely to the failure to sell the unguaranteed bonds fro $1,500,000. But here we have a proposal to give the company, in lieu of that, $2,000,000 of 4½ per cent guaranteed bonds worth their face in gold. A half a million more than the premier says is needed! Why? Was there any possible justification for such lavishness? If $1,500,000 was enough for all legitimate expenditures why give this concern $2,000,000? How could honorable members go back to their constituents and justify a vote like that?"

AN IMPORTANT MASONIC CEREMONY

Twice a year do members of the Masonic order make their pilgrimage across the hot sands to the city of Mecca, where they are received safe within the fold of the Ancient and Arabic order of the Mystic Shrine. Luxor Temple, which is open to Masons from all parts of New Brunswick, threw wide its doors at the Masonic building here last night, and several nobles were received. George Ackman, of Moncton, held sway as potentate, assisted by Lieut.-Colonel J. L. McAvity, past potentate, and divers other officers. The sands beneath the burning sun were said to be exceptionally hot, but the pilgrims were said to be satisfied that having entered the city of their ambition the effort had not been in vain.

After the ceremony an informal programme was carried out, and the nobles contributed entertainment of various sorts. Those taking part included Nobles R. A. March, Fred. McKean, W. Bowman and A. E. Massie. Substantial refreshments were served and the enjoyment lasted until a late hour.

One of the features was the number of visitors from other domains, among these being members of Phillse Temple of Halifax, and also gentlemen from Toronto and from North Dakota. Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, of Fredericton, was in attendance.

The Nova Scotia visitors included D. A. Morrison, of Amherst, and A. Y. MacDonald, of Glace Bay.

PERSONALS

The following persons residing in the maritime provinces were registered at the Canadian offices in London during the week ending March 31: T. Hunter Boyd, of Waweig (N. B.); Mrs. J. A., Miss and Miss B. Farquhar, of Halifax; James Kirk, of Pictou (N. S.); Dr. and Mrs. V. L. Miller, of Yarmouth (N. S.); W. B. Snowball, of Chatham (N. B.); Mrs. W. Twining, of Halifax; Mrs. J. B., Miss and Miss M. Uniacke, of Halifax.

A. T. Carter, of Gaspe (P. Q.), who has been making an Easter visit to his daughters at Mount Allison, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. George A. Wilson left for Ottawa last night en route to her home in Lethbridge, Alberta.

Hon. J. D. Hazen returned to Ottawa last night.

Lieut.-Governor Wood is in the city.

J. E. B. McCready, publicity agent for Prince Edward Island, returned to Charlottetown yesterday.

James A. Telfer, of Moncton, was at the Victoria yesterday.

Lieut.-Governor Wood is at the Royal.

George W. Fowler, M. P., was in the city yesterday.