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ETHER MADE HIM TALK.

Boston, March 20.—Administration of ether to Ernest Young, former British attaché, under detention here pending an investigation as to his citizenship, brought back his lost power of speech. After being shot down behind the German lines, Young became speechless. He subsequently recovered the use of his tongue while in a prison camp. He tumbled from his bed here recently and physicians found that again he could not talk. Dr. Albert Murphy, attached to the medical staff at a Long Island institution, conceived the idea of ether treatment after he had learned some of Young's history. Young began to talk as soon as he came out of the ether.

BREWERY BROUGHT 5 CENTS.

Tombville, Fla., March 20.—Hamm's, thirty memories of \$5,000 worth of moonshine liquor it had produced, clung around a captured still sold here at public auction. Yet it was knocked down completely by the sheriff to the lone bidder at 5 cents to enter on a non-beverage career.

REFUSED SALARY RAISE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 20.—Rev. Otto P. Bartholow, pastor of the First Methodist Church here, has refused a salary increase of \$1,000 a year. He explained that his \$5,000 salary was sufficient.



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Increased production for same labor costs

2. Beautifies and enhances the value of property.
3. Gives longer life, thus cutting down repair and replacement charges—an important factor, with labor and materials where they are today.
4. Protects surfaces against deterioration. Saves the surface, and thus saves all.

The light reflecting power of some paints nearly doubles the light in a room, running as high as 72%.

In one large plant, it was estimated a certain treatment of ceiling and walls saved about \$14,000 a year in electric current for lighting.

Illumination was increased 30% in a big office building through proper treatment of ceilings alone.

Careful experiments in large cities showed an average increase in interior illumination of 30% through the scientific use of paint and varnish.

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Surface Paint Commission, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period, and hence our entire approval."

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

UNITED STATES WAITING WORD FROM MR. DAVIS

London Believes Oil Note Not Published Until He Reaches Washington.

BRITISH CLAIM NOBODY BARRED

Under Mandate All Countries May Enter Mesopotamia and Do Business.

(Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger.)

London, March 20.—It will be surprising here if the latest British oil note and the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States during the last few months on Mesopotamia were the light of day until Ambassador Davis arrives in Washington and gives the state department the benefit of his personal observations. Mr. Davis is in the unusual position of still being Ambassador to London, as the state department has declined to act on his resignation. He left England, however, with the idea that it would be formally accepted after he arrived in Washington. This, and the fact that the United States has ignored Great Britain's request for early publication of the note and correspondence leads strongly to the belief here that the state department wants to hear Mr. Davis before taking another oil step.

It is understood that Great Britain's note of February 28 does not take up any new line, but reiterates the contention maintained in early correspondence—that the Turkish concessions in Mesopotamia granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company before the war will remain in force under the theoretical Arab government which will be set up with the British help as mandatory powers. American oil men have never seen the documents connected with these concessions and say that as far as they know they never have been produced during the controversy. Another main point of the note is that the United States is not shut out of Mesopotamia under the terms of the mandate, which is the viewpoint held by the British from the beginning, as pointed out already in these despatches.

British officials profess to be anxious that the last note, with all the correspondence, be published, and hope the United States will acquiesce in such a request soon after Mr. Davis arrives in Washington.

WHAT THEY SAID IN COMMONS DURING PATRONAGE DEBATE

Mr. Copp Declares Patronage Has Not Been Abolished But Transferred to Other Hands—Speakers Favor Return to Old System for Outside Service at Least.

(Continued from Saturday.)

Brig. Gen. Griesbach (Edmonton West): Mr. Speaker, this question is one which involves efficiency in public business and the public good, and from that point of view, I cannot support the resolution now before the House, although I am bound to say that I do not entirely agree with certain aspects of the present situation. As regards the Outside Service, I feel the same difficulty that other hon. gentlemen have found in this matter. I think it is possible for the Civil Service Commission to make a proper selection at great distances from Ottawa and if, as a matter of fact, they do not select the best men, it is not the fault of the House and the public generally that we should know who those persons are and their standing in the community. As regards the Inside Civil Service, I think good work is being done, by far the largest part of the Civil Service is agreed that the system prevailing under the Commission is infinitely better than the patronage system. If they think well of the present system—and they do—then we should hope for better things and give to the commission a reasonable opportunity to carry on and work out their problems to a successful conclusion.

I cannot agree with the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Fripp), who spoke in this House today and who took the view that patronage has not been in fact abolished, but that the patronage formerly exercised by members has been passed on to others who now exercise the same patronage. I cannot agree with that for this reason. I define patronage, as we understood it in this connection, as the power of appointment exercised by political personages with a view to political results. People cannot be born into the Civil Service; some persons must make appointments. If those persons are not being political personages, having no political results in view, and being honest and efficient themselves, proceeding in a proper manner in making those appointments, nothing better can be done, and that particular method is away ahead of the system which formerly prevailed.

There is another matter to which I should like to refer. In the old days, under the old system of patronage, upon a change of Government taking place, appointments were confined to the dominant party. Members of the Civil Service previously appointed

kept quiet, attended to their work, did their best; members recently appointed were at liberty to go to their member of Parliament or to the defeated candidate with their grievances and, generally speaking, the Civil Service was satisfied with its job and loyal to the Government, and loyal to the State. Under the commission system of Government a new feature has been introduced, I repeat to say, by a small number of civil servants. As I said a moment ago, for the most part, civil servants are perfectly satisfied with what is attempted to be done and they hope for better things in the future; but a small body of civil servants are dissatisfied, and they have introduced a new feature into the Civil Service of this country.

That feature is this: They have introduced the sentiment which is said to exist as between capital and labor. They have introduced an idea which is fostered by the I. W. W. and the O. B. U., that there exists a continual state of warfare between employer and employee, which can only be cured by constant agitation and, perhaps, ultimately, by direct action. That particular body is confined to Ottawa and is known as Local Union No. 68. The members of this House have received its publications, and are in a position to form their own conclusion as to what sort of men these are. Now we do not want that spirit in the Civil Service of Canada. We want a service that will be loyal to the state, a service that will be the backbone of our state. We do not want our Civil Service to acquire the attitude I have mentioned, which is deplored everywhere, and is particularly to be deplored between the state and its employees. I have just this to say in conclusion. I would like to see the Government take power to itself at an early date to put itself in a position to dismiss the whole lot of that Union, and to fill their places from the ranks of returned men, of whom there are thousands in this country fitted for this particular kind of employment, and extremely anxious to get it.

Mr. H. A. Mackie (Edmonton East): While I do not propose to vote for the resolution before the House, I believe that if the abuses under the present system were abolished, they would lead one to the conclusion that they form the general rule and not the exception in the administration of affairs by the Civil Service Commission. As it is constituted today, it appears to me that, in effect, patronage has been taken from the hands of the individual member and placed in the hands of deputy ministers, post office inspectors, post masters, and various menial employees of the Dominion Government. It is unfortunate that all members are not prepared to lay their complaints before the House and establish the fact that this substitution in the bestowal of patronage has really been made. The crux of the Civil Service Act lies in section 45. If there is any merit at all in the Act, it is to be found particularly in that section. Promotion, and appointment upon merit, is the basis of the Civil Service Act. Otherwise members might as well go back to the old system, and appoint those whom they thought best regardless of whether or not there might be a better person in the field.

Mr. F. S. Cull: I suppose this debate will serve the purpose of leading some people in the country to believe that patronage has been abolished, for I do not know any other good Government purpose that it could serve. Of course, it will have no effect upon me because, since I became a member of this House, I have failed to see that political patronage has been abolished in any appointments that were of a nature to be useful to the party in power. Why, the Minister of Justice (Mr. Doherty) this afternoon, in answering some criticisms from this side of the House treated the good faith of the Government in this matter as more or less of a joke. He told us that the appointments were confined to the person should take the contention seriously that the Government were living up to their promise of 1917. He may think the Government is more or less of a joke, Mr. Speaker, but the great bulk of the people of this country do not; they consider the Government is a tragedy.

Mr. Edmund Proctor: I do not want to prolong the debate, Mr. Speaker. I do not approve of the resolution as drafted because it includes both the Inside and the Outside Service, and I want the Inside Service to remain under the Civil Service Commission. I think it would be a retrograde step to take the Inside Service away from the Civil Service Commission, as the resolution was amended in such a way as to leave the Inside Service with the Civil Service Commission, as well as all appointments to positions in the different cities—in post offices and customs offices—giving only the local appointments to members or to defeated candidates, then I would be disposed to support the resolution. As I say, I am not disposed to support it as it is now drafted.

Mr. A. B. Copp: I am inclined to accept the statement of my hon. friend from Ottawa (Mr. Fripp) who has told us frequently in this House that he told us emphatically this afternoon—that political patronage has not been abolished; that it was being handed over to a few individuals who make the appointments to the public service. My hon. friend is either right or wrong. If he is wrong, he is intentionally taking the stand that he does, for he knows. He has been a member of parliament for some years; he lives in Ottawa, where he is in touch with thousands of Civil Service employees; he knows the situation. If his statement is true, Mr. Speaker, it is a disgrace that the Government should stand up and talk about political patronage being abolished and thus try to deceive the people. It is a quarrel between my hon. friends of the Government and the hon. member from Ottawa, their loyal supporter; one is right and the other is wrong. With the little knowledge that I have I am rather inclined to believe that my hon. friend from Ottawa is right and that my hon. friends of the Government are still trying to deceive the people in regard to this patronage question.

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Italy Expecting**General Election**

Premier Giolitti Hopes to Secure Majority by Early Appeal to People.

Rome, March 20.—Continued reports that Giolitti intends to dissolve the Chamber and have a general election are causing great excitement throughout the country. This eventually is absorbing public opinion to such an extent that even the serious incident of the German refusal to accept the Allied reparations terms has passed almost unobserved. The Premier continues to affirm that the Chamber, composed as it is at present, cannot offer the cabinet a majority nor does it represent the will of the country.

The Socialists are those who view the coming elections with the greatest concern and uneasiness, as they realize that the whole nation is up in arms against the terms, while the Fascists have organized bands of volunteers in every town. The Socialists also fear the enmity of the Communists, as well as Giolitti's ability to insure public order in such guise as to enable the bourgeoisie to go to the polling booths, which they were not able to do in the last elections, and thus impose on the Socialists a serious reverse. The Socialists, therefore, are against general elections and view with terror the approach of March 19, when the Chamber will take the Easter vacation and the Government acquire greater liberty of action.

The Tribuna, speaking of the present Chamber, says: "Never more than in this moment, during the period of the war, or in the tragic, grave moments of national life, has the Chamber appeared more superfluous and cumbersome. The war has been waged without it, peace has not been had from it, nor counsel, direction, encouragement or programme. It is during the grave crisis that the power or impotence, the utility or uselessness of individuals and political institutions is demonstrated. It is precisely during the great Italian crisis, namely during the war and post-war, that Parliament has shown itself not only impotent and useless, but always dangerous and always injurious to the interests of the country."

A man's character resembles a fence—you can't strengthen it by using white wash.

OBITUARY.

David McKay.
The death of David McKay occurred Saturday morning at his residence, 29 Brook street, after an illness of two weeks. Death was due to pneumonia. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Frederick Donovan, Mrs. Thomas Gallagher and Mrs. Fred H. McKel; five sons, Charles, Walter, Louis, David and Albert; one sister, Mrs. Leonard Silbphunt, and four brothers, William, Charles, Albert and James, of this city. He also leaves several grandchildren. Mr. McKay had been employed for the last forty years as a seaman with local firms. His brother, Robert, died here just two weeks ago.

LEFT FOR HOME.

H. E. M. Kennell left Saturday evening for Ottawa. His report on Power costs will be forwarded from there.

TO BE DYSPEPTIC IS TO BE MISERABLE

The poor dyspeptic suffers untold agony after every meal, and any one who has dyspepsia knows what joy it would give to eat three square meals a day and not be punished for it after. Nearly everything that enters the weak stomach acts as an irritant, and even the little that is eaten causes such torture and is digested so imperfectly that it does little good.

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