"For that tired feeling, a Spring suit is better than a Spring tonic."

Easter comes on the 20th. Don't wait til the 19th. Come in time to give yourself time to do justice to the splendid showing of our new Spring suits.

The camouflage double-breasted suit, the waist-line suit, suits with yokes, slash pockets and all the novelties. Very welcome after the extreme simplicity of war time models.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldiers' first outfit at 10 per cent discount

THE WEATHER

Toronto, April 2.—The weather continues mild throughout the western provinces and is becoming milder from Ontario eastward.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	14	36
Prince Rupert	38	48
Vancouver	40	56
Kamloops	36	64
Prince Albert	34	52
Battleford	36	52
Moosejaw	32	54
White River	12	40
Parry Sound	10	36
Sault Ste Marie	24	46
Toronto	21	43
Kingston	16	40
Montreal	12	28
Quebec	14	18
St. John	20	34
Halifax	32	44

Maritime—Moderate westerly winds, mostly fair and a little milder.

Washington, April 2.—North New England—Generally fair Thursday and Friday, somewhat warmer in the interior. Moderate northwest winds becoming variable.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a cold in One Day. 25 cents.

The Man who doesn't want "Second Best" wants the REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 37 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

DIED.

KELLY—At her parents' residence, 314 Rockland street, Monday, 31st March, from heart failure, Philomena Margaret Kelly, eldest daughter of Susan and John Kelly, leaving three sisters and five brothers to mourn.

KELLY—At her father's residence, 51 Murray street, on April 2, 1919, Alice R., youngest daughter of William J. and the late Alice Kelly, leaving her father, two brothers and one sister to mourn.

Funeral Friday morning at 8.45 to St. Peter's Cathedral for solemn requiem high mass. Friends invited.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. Reuben Chase, of Brigg's Corner, wishes to thank his many friends for their kind sympathy shown him during his recent bereavement.

MILITARY STORES

FOOD
JUNK
Hat, hardware
Jam, canned
and clothing,

TENDER

Indicate with the Secretary, Ottawa, stating the second-hand or both.
exhibition at places
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hospitals, charitable, ted for the benefit of t tender at prices es-

Secretary, War Purchasing to supply lists and fur-

MUNICIPALITIES COMMITTEE CONSIDER MONCTON BILLS

The Levying and Collecting of Taxes in That City Caused Lengthy Discussion—Many Are Now Obliged to Pay Taxes in Two Places, and it is Believed This Should Not Be.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 2.—The Municipalities Committee met at four p.m. today and took up the consideration of bills relating to the city of Moncton. Those appearing on behalf of the bills were Mayor Hanford Price, Ald. Seymour Forbes, Ald. Selim Manson and City Solicitor A. A. Allen.

The committee took up the consideration of a bill to authorize the city of Moncton to issue debentures. Mr. Allen explained the nature of the measure to the committee, and after some discussion one section was struck out. The bill was reported as amended.

The bill to provide for maintenance of certain dykes by the city of Moncton was agreed to, Mayor Price and Mr. Allen making some explanation.

The bill to amend the act relating to the levying and collecting of taxes in the city of Moncton caused lengthy discussion. Section 1 of the bill concerned the assessing of persons earning their livelihood in Moncton, but residing outside. In connection with this it was said that the town of Shediac offered objection, and intended to send a delegation to oppose it before the committee, the delegation probably to arrive on Friday, Mr. Allen explained in connection with this section.

Mr. Leger (Westmorland) said that this was a free country, and he did not see why the city of Moncton should be given power to place an assessment on a man who already was assessed elsewhere. Double assessment was not proper.

Mr. Allen argued that men working in Moncton and living outside could pay an income tax in the city, and a poll tax at the place of residence.

Mr. Carson asked if such payment of taxes would entitle a person to a vote in both places.

Mr. Allen replied that it would, if he were qualified under the Election Acts.

Ald. Melanson referred to Mr. Leger's remark about a "free country." In Moncton they were finding out that some people thought Moncton a free city. There were men whose families lived in the city and who worked entirely outside it themselves, who could not be taxed. There were men who worked in the city, and whose families lived outside who also could not be taxed. The city lost both ways.

Mr. Baxter asked if the city would not consent to subtracting school tax from the assessment which it desired to impose.

Ald. Melanson said that the school district boundaries, and those of the city did not coincide. There were many people who deliberately went outside the city limits in order to escape taxation.

Mr. Smith (Albert) said he came from a constituency, some of the people of which were affected by this measure. Many inhabitants of Coverdale worked in Moncton, and spent their money there, although they were residents of Albert County. They got nothing from the city. He believed that such an industry as the C. N. R. shops belonged to the country at large, and it was not fair for the city of Moncton to attempt to put on this proposed tax.

Mr. McGrath said that a person should be taxed at the place of domicile. Unfortunately the City of Saint John had been permitted certain legislation touching this matter, and, in consequence other places were coming in and asking for similar action.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that this condition arose in connection with every city.

Mr. Baxter said that the matter of taxation of non-residents in large cities was so small that it was negligible, but in small cities it was not. Mr. Mersereau said that the parish of Gladstone, where he resided, was the home of a large number of C.P.R. employees, who worked all the way from Brownville, Me., to St. John. They were taxed at the place where they resided, and St. John was the only place in which an attempt was made to put an extra assessment on them, and that was by means of a head tax.

Mr. Sweeney took the view that assessment should be imposed at a place of residence. Because St. John had been allowed to go wrong in this matter was no reason why other places should do the same.

Mr. Allan said that the Moncton city authorities regarded St. John as right in this matter, and wished to be right also.

Mr. Tilley quoted from the Act relating to the St. John assessment in this particular.

Mr. McGrath said it had been a mistake to legislate especially for St. John. There should be a common law on this point.

Mr. Leger (West.) suggested that the bill be withdrawn, but Hon. Mr. Robinson protested emphatically, and the bill was allowed to stand until Friday, when a delegation from Shediac was expected to be present.

A bill relating to the assessment of the Record Foundry and Machine Co. and of the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Company in the City of Moncton, also a bill relating to the licensing of junk dealers in the same city were agreed to with amendment.

COMMITTEE REPORTS AND BILLS ORDER OF THE DAY

Fredericton, April 2.—The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. Burchill presented the report of the committee on standing rules.

Notices of inquiry were given as follows:

By Mr. Smith (Carleton) as to expenditures on the Campbell bridge, parish of Dalhousie, Restigouche County, as to expenditures on the Upsalquitch River road in the county of Restigouche; as to whether the Government knew that a false statement was posted by Supervisor Henry McIntyre in his district in Restigouche; as to the expenditure made by Henry McIntyre on a sewer leading from his own house in Restigouche county; as to expenditures made on the Henderson bridge, Restigouche county, and as to payments to Paul Dugal and Charles Parker for road work in Restigouche.

Hon. Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to authorize the town of Bathurst to issue temporary loans.

Hon. Mr. Foster, for Hon. Mr. Roberts introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the government of St. John by an elective commission.

Mr. Murray (Kings) thought those should have some explanation in regard to the Government bills introduced by the Hon. Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. Byrne explained that one of the bills he had introduced was to amend the Trustee Act, so as to enable trust funds to be invested in bonds of the Dominion of Canada. With reference to the Railway Act it was proposed to vest the power of appointing arbitrators in the County Court judges. The object of doing that was to save expense. The other provisions of the act were unchanged.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918. He explained that the amendment would deal with cases wherein the right of action existed prior to the passage of the act of last session. There was no provision in the act for conserving those claims. Inasmuch as a question might arise with reference to the recovery from accidents before the passage of the act, it was proposed to arrange that proceedings could be carried on under the act. His attention had been called to a case in St. John where a man had been injured under the old act, and had died after the new act had come into force. It was prophesied by the amendment to provide a remedy for cases of that kind.

Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill relating to sewers and marsh lands in the parish of Hopewell. He said that the object of the measure was to increase the allowance to commissioners, and to enable them to appoint an auditor.

Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill relating to the regents of Mount Allison University.

Hon. Mr. Speaker announced that the House would take recess to allow the Committee on Municipalities to meet.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, on the House resuming, gave notice of motion for Monday next to the effect that it would be deemed inexpedient in future for municipalities, in fixing the valuations for assessment purposes and in granting exemption from taxation to industries, to exempt such industries from the payment of school taxes.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that Mr. B. E. Norrish, superintendent of publicity for the department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, was in the city and would exhibit moving pictures at the Gaiety Theatre this evening at 10 o'clock. He proposed asking the Hon. Speaker to adjourn the House at that hour, so that honorable members would have an opportunity to see the pictures. He said that the pictures were taken in the other provinces and depicted scenes relating to the development of their natural resources. He would say that it was the intention of the Government to have similar pictures taken in New Brunswick showing lumbering, mining and other scenes, so that the Province might get the benefit of the advertising scheme which had been adopted by other provinces. The pictures will be shown at the Gaiety Theatre, and he trusted that all the honorable members and their friends would be present. It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair to resume at 8.30 p.m.

Pimples Broke Out All Over Face, Arms and Neck.

Pimples are a sure sign that the blood is not in its proper shape.

While the skin is the seat of the irritating, unsightly pimples, the real disease is in the blood.

Medicated lotions and powders may allay the itching and irritation, but never cure, no matter how long and faithfully continued, and the condition is often aggravated and the skin permanently injured by their use. The disease is more than skin deep; the entire circulation is poisoned.

Burdock Blood Bitters quickly and effectually cures blood and skin troubles, because it goes direct to the root of the disease and stimulates and restores normal, healthy action to the different organs, cleanses and enriches the blood, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous secretions.

B. B. B. cures permanently because it leaves none of the original poison to ferment in the blood and cause a fresh attack.

Miss E. M. Davidson, Daysland, Alta., writes:—"Last summer I was greatly troubled with pimples breaking out all over my face, arms and neck. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles, the pimples had almost all disappeared. I shall always recommend this remedy to anyone afflicted with skin troubles."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EX-KAISER SAYS HE WOULD KILL HIMSELF RATHER THAN BE TRIED—GUILTLESS, HE SAYS—WAS A KING TOO SOON AND MADE MISTAKES

"NOTHING BUT A PUPPET"

Laughs at Idea That He Ever Exercised Autocratic Power.

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WAR

Says It Was Not the Monarchs, But the Diplomats, Who Caused the Disaster.

Amerogen, March 29.—"I propose to furnish the reader with an account of the ex-Kaiser's opinions. It must be understood that in this dispatch, which is an authentic account of the ex-Kaiser's opinions concerning the events which precipitated the war, I am attempting to write simply, as a secretary, of his state of mind. I am neither attacker nor defender, neither protagonist nor historian. I set myself no other task than most faithfully to present the reader with the thoughts of William Hohenzollern, myself nothing more important than the pen in his hand.

The former Kaiser is entirely impenitent. He is not only convinced of his innocence, he sees himself as one who strove harder than any man in the world to avert war. As for being put on his trial, he laughs at such an idea. There is no power on earth that can try him. If he thought he was to be arraigned before an international tribunal he would destroy himself, not out of any fear of the result of such a trial, but because he would regard such an ordeal as insufferably undignified. He says:

"I am answerable for my conduct only to God, and God knows how I strove, to my own peril, the peril of my throne, to avert the calamity of war."

He does not often protest his innocence. It is a more frequent occurrence on his part to express amazement at the opinions of those who regard him as the guilty cause of the war. Questioned as to any plot on the part of Germany, he asks how it was that, with the consent of his War Minister, Germany, manufacturer of munitions, supplied Russia in the early days of 1914 with 30,000 machine guns, 400,000 rifles, and 400,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Puts Blame on Russia.

He declares he imperiled his throne by withstanding his Generals when alarmed by Russia's action. In the days of the crisis they pressed upon him the instant need of mobilization. He says he received a telegram from the Czar thanking him for his efforts to avoid war, and telling him that Count Taticheff was on his way to Beryin with a letter which would strengthen those efforts. He says that in spite of the protests of his Generals, who said they would not be answerable for the safety of Germany, he delayed mobilization in the hope that this letter from the Czar would save the world from war.

Count Taticheff never arrived, nothing more was heard of him. Russia mobilized in secret without the consent of the Czar, and pressed forward to the German frontier. Germany, he declares, was the last power on the mainland of Europe to mobilize.

"I did not want, as Nicholas did not want war. George did not want war," he says with energy. "No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. The war was made by the diplomatists. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government, and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

His argument is that the rivalry in the Balkans between Russia and Austria led to the conflict of 1914. Russia was beginning to get upon her feet, Austria was falling more and more into decay, France was financing Russia. England had assured Russia of her friendship. The finances of Russia and her army organization were in a comparatively sound condition, and the Russian Government, feeling itself thus powerfully buttressed, decided that the hour was ripe for a definite contest with the worm-eaten empire of Austria. Germany was drawn into the war because she was pledged to defend Austria against Russia aggression, and because she herself could not be insensible to the increasing menace of Russian activity.

He denies with a kind of fierce ridicule the charge that there was any war party in the German Empire. He quotes with fiery energy the statement of Lloyd George that Germany was just as much entitled to her large army as England to her strong navy. He says he was surrounded by enemies. He asks what England would have done in Germany's geographical position, with France financing Russia in order that she should build strategic railways to the German frontier.

Bernhardi, he declares, was scarcely heard of in Germany before English translations of his works had made him a kind of military Shakespeare. The people of Germany desired peace, the Jingoes were a small party among the serious statesmen of the Fatherland. There was fear of Russian aggression, but no movement toward a war of defense.

Victoria Warned Him Against Edward?

Asked why he did nothing to enter the Entente, he replies that he could not trust Russia. The Entente seemed to him an organization of tremendous power, aimed directly at the German Empire and inspired by fear of German industry and envy of German prosperity. He was governed in some measure, in this respect, by his feelings toward Edward VII. He says Queen Victoria warned him again and again against the influence of Edward. "Don't have anything to do with him," she would say. "He will do you no good intellectually, morally, and socially."

He was antipathetic to Edward VII, and the antipathy overflowed into their political relations. He protests his love of England, and is never tired of talking about his English friends. He said the famous Kruger telegram, which made him so many enemies in England, was sent against his wishes. He declares that Prince Hohenlohe insisted upon the dispatch of this telegram, telling him the Reichstag strongly desired that Germany should express sympathy with the attacked Boers. He is emphatic in his declaration that he did not wish to send that telegram, and sent it eventually with deep misgiving and sharp regret.

He is given to laughing in mordant fashion at those who insist upon treating him as an autocrat. He says he never knew what it was to exercise autocratic power, and during the war was made to feel himself nothing but a puppet. The Generals did what they would with his Imperial Majesty. A journalist was attached to him and he was sent hither and thither into uneventful places to posture and gesticulate and hold forth for the benefit of the home population. When he was allowed to be at headquarters, if a telephone bell rang, he was asked to go, and almost hustled out of the room, pushed by the shoulder to the door, and then led out of hearing. He was never allowed to know the strategy of his Generals or the true course of the hostilities.

I think he is affectionately disposed toward Hindenburg, but very bitterly disposed toward Ludendorff.

Regrets Lusitania and Cavell Cases.

As to the character of the war, he hotly resents the charge of organized atrocities and steadfastly refuses to believe that any evidence worthy of the name exists for such monstrous wickedness.

He says of the sinking of the Lusitania that it was a great blunder, and one that he will never cease to regret, but he says England's policy of attempting to starve the women and children of Germany had driven his people out of all patience and quite maddened them against England.

Of the shooting of Miss Cavell he declares that the order was given by a General who was the worse for drink and that directly he heard of the execution he sent orders to headquarters that henceforth no woman was to be shot without his own personal sanction. He deplores that execution.

He says the German armies fought with incredible courage and absolute devotion to duty, and he fires up and becomes furious with indignation when they are pictured as brutal Huns.

The question of Belgium is so clear in his eyes that he cannot understand how honest men can doubt the right of Germany to go through that neutral territory. He says that under Lord Haldane's administration of the British War Office he regarded Lord Haldane as England's cleverest spy. Plans were laid with the consent of King Albert's Government for attacking Germany through Belgium. He possesses a British overcoat found, as he says, at Maubeuge, with immense quantities of British stores. He says that with Russia threatening Germany on one front, it was absolutely essential that Germany should take no risks on the other front. The violence of German methods in Belgium he defends on the score that Belgian franc-tireurs were attempting to unnerve the German armies and break their discipline. He declares that no harm would have befallen a city or village of Belgium if the Germans had not been exposed on all sides to secret attacks of Belgian citizens.

Thinks England Was Deceived.

His full blame for the catastrophe of war is laid on Russia. His attitude toward England is curiously sympathetic. He does not now think, as he was once minded to do, that England's Machiavellian statesmen deliberately brought about the war. He now says England was deceived by Russia and that she had nothing to do when the war came but to keep faith with her allies. He deplores her entrance into the conflict which sealed Germany's fate, but he is not at all bitterly disposed toward England, although his hatred of British journalists, of whom he says that they have deliberately perjured their souls in a most iniquitous determination to blacken the German character at all costs, is strong, vigorous, and unforgiving. No English newspaper is now read by the Kaiser. He says he finds their uncritical abuse and libelous vilification beyond the power of his tolerance.

Russia's War Minister is for the fallen German Emperor the Judas Iscariot of the world. He has no language too strong for his condemnation of this "dishonest and treacherous" man. The doom which has befallen Russia seems to him like the judgement of God.

As for Germany he is convinced that she will rise in righteousness and power from the ashes of inescapable defeats incurred in defending her freedom from a world in arms.

He feels that England has never realized the justice of Germany's dread of Russia. England at one time feared Russia, at another time vilified and scorned her, and at another time fell upon her neck and kissed her, but for Germany Russia has always been a world menace, inscrutable and treacherous, a mass of black ignorance, savage ferocity and almost soulless animalism, which moving westward would one day flood the world with anarchy and death. Always for Germany Russia has been Bolshevist.

Mistakes of His Past.

He never dreams that the happiness of the past can be restored. Everything has fallen, everything lies broken at his feet. He has failed, and his doom is lifelong. When he is in these moods he speaks with freedom and compassion of his past.

"I have made mistakes," he will say. "I see now where I might have done better. But consider my difficulties. I came to the throne too young. I really succeeded my grandfather, the hundred days of my father's reign do not count. I succeeded my grandfather, and I found myself surrounded by his statesmen. They were all old men. They regarded me as a boy, they treated me with the amused tolerance which old men in those days employed toward their youngers. It was really insufferable. I determined to assert my power. I determined to be the leader of young Germany, the true King of a great people destined to be a mighty nation and the strong rock of law, order, and culture in the centre of Europe; the opposition I encountered made me headstrong. I can see now how bad it was for me. I became impatient, intemperate, but in spite of my faults I did help Germany to grow to great power, and I kept the peace for many years, and if Russia had not betrayed the world there would be peace now. I have made mistakes, but no man is more innocent of this war than I."

HAROLD BEGBIE.

Not That Bad.

This is the wording of the telegram he received:

"Dear John—Come as soon as you can. Am dying—Kate."

"Why—what do you mean by wiring you were dying?" he asked.

"Oh," she said, "I wanted to say that I was dying to see you, but my ten words ran out and I had to stop."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Suicide Rather Than Be Tried, Says the Kaiser, Protesting That He Did Not Cause the War

"I have made mistakes. I see now where I might have done better, but consider my difficulties. I came to the throne too young. I really succeeded my grandfather, the hundred days of my father's reign do not count. I succeeded my grandfather and I found myself surrounded by his statesmen. They were all old men. They regarded me as a boy. They treated me with amused tolerance which the old men in those days employed toward their youngers. It was really insufferable. I determined to assert my power. * * * The opposition I encountered made me headstrong. I can see now how bad it was for me. I became impatient, intemperate, but in spite of my faults I did help Germany to grow to a great power, and I kept the peace for many years, and if Russia had not betrayed the world there would be peace now. I have made mistakes, but no man is more innocent of this war than I."

"I did not want war. Nicholas did not want war. George did not want war. No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. War was made by the diplomatists. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government, and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

The Kaiser is entirely impenitent. He is not only convinced of his innocence. He sees himself as one who strove harder than any man in the world to avert war. As for being put on his trial he laughs at such an idea. * * * If he thought he was to be arraigned before an international tribunal he would destroy himself, not out of any fear of the result of such a trial, but because he would regard such an ordeal as insufferably undignified. He says:

"I am answerable for my conduct only to God and God knows how I strove, to my own peril and the peril of my throne, to avert the calamity of war."

GOV'T'S PURE BRED SHEEP TURNED OUT TO BE MONGRELS

The Costly and Non-profitable Methods of the Dept. of Agriculture Reviewed by Mr. Dickson in a Pointed Speech in the Legislative Chamber—Makes Plea for the Returned Soldier.

Fredericton, April 2.—Mr. Dickson, after extending congratulations to Hon. Mr. Speaker, said he considered the Department of Agriculture the most important in the government. During the last session of the House he had heard some of the younger ministers complain that it had been neglected by the old administration. As an agriculturist, who had been a member of the House since 1912, he felt that he was in a fair position to express an opinion on the matter. When the old government took office in 1908 the Agricultural Department was in a chaotic condition. The staff consisted of a deputy, clerk and two chairs. Under the administration of his honorable colleague (Murray) the staff increased to sixteen members and experts were employed who looked after every branch of agriculture. Personally, he had no fault to find with the present head of the department but would remind him that he had a great heritage left him by his predecessors. One of those heritages was the introduction of school gardens in the rural districts of the province. He considered those gardens of more benefit to the cause of agriculture than anything else he could think of. With new ideas constantly coming up they had to depend to a large extent on the boys and girls to take hold and do the work. He considered the Agricultural Department of more importance than the Crown Land Department, which in the past had been made a football by both political parties.

They were always told by authorities on agriculture of the great importance of buying pure bred stock. Last year the government had advertised in the newspapers that they were going to place sheep on every hillside in the province. Following up that idea the department sent men out to buy the sheep, but instead of buying pure bred stock they had bought a lot of first-class mongrels. They had paid a good price for them, but they were so unsatisfactory that some of the purchasers refused to accept them.

Another matter to which he wished to refer was the proposal to place soldiers on the Blue-Bell tract and on worn out farms. He considered that men who had fought and risked their lives for their country were deserving of something better than that. They should not be asked to go on the Blue-Bell tract, or on farms that had long ago become worn out.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale—"Did you ever see the Blue-Bell tract?"

Mr. Dickson—"No, and I don't want to see it."

Continuing, he said he did not think that returned men should be asked to go to work on farms under conditions that had prevailed 150 years ago.

Road Expenses.

In regard to road expenditures he wished to say that in his county the government had looked after the interest of the autoists, and had spent the money on the great roads to the detriment of the by-roads. No consideration was given to people who lived in remote sections of the country. A large sum had been expended on the Park Road, in the Parish of Rothesay, which he thought could have been used to much better advantage in other districts. He had been told that there were a few building lots in the park which were still unsold.

Hypocrisy.

Before closing, he wished to touch on the subjects of Royal Commissions. He had also thought that those commissions should be presided over by judges, or by men without political leanings, but that course had not been followed with the commission that had conducted the potato inquiry. He believed that it would have been better for the government party if they had appointed a commissioner who would have acted fairly and impartially. The plan followed looked to him like dirty politics. He thought there had been a great display of hypocrisy in the Assembly Chamber a few days ago when the McQueen report was under consideration. When the late government took office, in 1908, they discovered that two men, both of whom had since filled the same office, had made use of suspense accounts. In one case a cheque had been sent in after the change of administration, but the date on the envelope gave the thing away. The other was compelled to make good the suspense account. The old government also found that there had been a deficit of $134,000 in connection with the Central Railway. Those responsible for that had squealed and had been let go. Now they had the spectacle of politcal associates of those responsible for the Central Railway deficit, standing up in their places and condemning four members of the House. He felt hot under the collar because two of his honorable colleagues were among those condemned. They all knew that there had been nothing wrong; it was only business ability not well displayed and no money went into their pockets.

Those Assessments.

Last year the government had assessed the municipalities for the sum of $518,000 for patriotic purposes, when only $400,000 was required. Of that amount $118,000 had gone into the provincial treasury, and only a small portion of it had been expended for patriotic purposes. Why had not the government called a spade a spade and taken the people into their confidence? If they wanted the money for other purposes they should have said so and not attempted to deceive the people.

Amendments to the game law last year had proven very unsatisfactory and he was at a loss to understand why they had been made. The honorable minister of lands and mines had stated that the bill had passed without opposition. There was opposition to it, yet it had been carried. There was a food shortage last year, and he was at a loss to understand why, under such circumstances, the government had prohibited the sale of game.

He approved of the Workmen's Compensation Act but was at a loss to know why the lumber-jacks of the province were not allowed to share in its benefits. It looked to him as if there was a colored gentleman somewhere in the woodpile.

Mr. Melanson moved the adjournment of the debate which was made the order of the day for tomorrow at three o'clock.

The pleasure of wearing good clothes is felt when clad in

FASHION-CRAFT

1919 Models Most Attractive

Each suit and overcoat containing full measure of satisfaction—fit, look and wear, constituting true value.

Prices governed by quality of material. Make in all garments uniformly the same.

200 shops are selling Fashion-Craft.

St. John, N. B. "FASHION-CRAFT" Agencies

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