HON. MR. VENIOT SAYS HE NOW BELIEVES IN RACE HARMONY

(Continued from page three.)

vant for the balance. Out of the expenditure the sum of $43,162 was classified by the then minister without consulting his engineer. He (Veniot) had made that statement last year, and it had been contradicted and withdrawn. Today he would repeat the statement, and he would not withdraw it as he did last year, because he had in his possession documentary evidence to prove it.

The hon. premier in his speech on the opening day made the statement that the hon. member for Carleton had asked many questions last year concerning delapidated bridges. The hon. member for Carleton had contradicted the hon. premier, but a reference to the debates of last year would show that the hon. member had asked a number of questions concerning the dangerous condition of bridges.

Florenceville Bridge.

The Florenceville bridge was among the number about which the hon. gentleman had sought information. Plans for the building of that bridge had been prepared while the hon. member was in charge of the department, but he had neglected to issue a call for tenders, although he knew that the bridge was in a dangerous condition. He had left it for the present minister of public works to do for the county of Carleton, what he, as its representative had failed to do. It had been a pleasure for him (Veniot) to do something for the fine county of Carleton. He had spent some days in that county during a by-election in 1916, and had been treated with the greatest courtesy and hospitality. He had made the prediction on that occasion that the minister of public works would not hold office more than fifteen months.

Hon. Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"You also predicted that I would be defeated."

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"No, I did not. I knew you were too astute a politician. I knew also something about the means you had at your disposal, and if you want information about it I can supply it'.'

The hon. leader of the oposition had complained because the estimated expenditure for public works had been reduced by $134,000. He would say in regard to this that the estimate was less than the amount expended last year. When he took charge of the department he found that the late government had left much unfinished work which had to be provided for. The Provincial Hospital had been so neglected that the heating system had become useless and a new one had to be installed. A new heating system had also been installed in the legislative building, and would result in a saving of 20 per cent. in coal.

St. John Bridge.

Surprise had been expressed by his hon. friend from St. John that the bridge at the reversing falls had been painted without tenders being called and because the paint had not been purchased in Canada. If the United States was not an ally he supposed this would lay him open to a charge of disloyalty. He had not called for tenders and he would not call for tenders for painting steel bridges because the late government had left them in such a scandalous condition that no man could tender on them. Perhaps the member from St. John would have preferred him to let a contract like that famous 30 per cent. contract, but he did not do business that way, although $40,000 or $50,000 had been spent in the construction of the bridge at the reversing falls only four or five years before it had been necessary to spend $15,000 to scrape off the rust and paint it, as the result of the neglect of the previous government. He had purchased the paint after full investigation by his engineer and consultation with the C. P. R., and New York Central Railways. His hon. friend had not shown sufficient knowledge of public works to justify any ambition to fill the post of minister.

Mr. Tilley, "If ever I am, I will not expend $15,000 without calling for tenders.

Hon. Mr. Veniot "Would he prefer a contract like that at 30 per cent. profit? Continuing Hon. Mr. Venot said that at his instance Mr. Dugal had asked a question about that contract he had been refused information but had been told that he could go into the department and look into the books. His hon. friend (Tilley) had referred to colonization and had asked why colonization roads had not been built in Kings, Queens, Al- friend had not known what a colonicolonization in York. His hon. friend had not known what a colinization road was until he had asked him (Veniot) on the morning before he had made his remarks. He had told him but he seemed to have forgotten. Reference had been made to colonization on the county of Queens. He wondered if when his friend made that remark he had seen an article in the Gleaner attributing this to the minister of lands and mines. Mr. Tilley. "I did not see it." Hon. Mr. Veniot I am glad to here that he does not read the Gleaner. I have a higher opinion of him." Continuing Hon. Mr. Veniot said that while he approved of the opening of colonies in Queens he must also say that when the responsibility is placed on the present minister of lands and mines it was not correct. It had been done by the old government and they had the right to do it. If the French are the only colonizers in the province they had the right to be protected in their efforts. The government had criticized because of colonization along the Intercolonial railway but this colonization also had been undertaken by a previous government. The names of Hazen and Grimmer settlements bear testimony to this and those gentlemen were entitled to credit for anything they had done in opening up those colonies.

Defends Laurier.

His hon. friend from St. John (Potts) had grown quite eloquent in regard to his own loyalty. The speaker said he had nothing to say about that matter but there was one statement to which he must reply and that was to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said "Let the boys die," "let the boys bleed." That statement of the hon. members was incorrect and he must have known it was. He had been pleased to notice that when the remark was made the opposition members had been men enough not to applaud.

GIRL OF ELEVEN PALE AND LIFELESS

So Nervous and Irritable That She Finally Kept to Her Bed—By Using the Great Food Cure She Grew Strong and Healthy.

Italy Cross, N. S., Mar. 13—In every school there are children who do not seem to be able to stand the strain of school work. The confinement indoors, the poor ventilation, the strain on the eyes and the nerves, all combine to sap the vitality and to undermine the strength of the human body.

Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven exceptionally effective under these circumstances, it has come to be considered standard as a restorative treatment for pale, weak, nervous children.

What a pleasure it is to watch the color return to wan cheeks and to see the child romp and play as a healthy child should. This experience of Mrs. Hartman will surely interest you.

Mrs. Stephen Hartman, Italy Cross, Lunenburg county, N. S., writes:—"My little sister at eleven years of age became nervous, irritable, and seemed all tired out. She had no appetite, was lifeless and drowsy, and her complexion grew pale and sallow. Finally she had to keep her bed and have somebody with her all the time. She was afraid of everything, would get excited and tremble till the bed would shake. As she seemed to be getting worse under the doctor's treatment, mother decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. After she had used about four boxes improvement was noticeable, and it was wonderful to see how much brighter and stronger she grew week by week. She used ten boxes altogether, and they cured her. She got fat and rosy and went to school every day with an ambition that she never seemed to have before. I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to anyone, for it was indeed wonderful what it did for her."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of six boxes for $2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Immitations only disappoint.

A LITERARY PARTY

So often when your friends call to spend an afternoon the time drags because you have not an interesting form of entertainment at hand, and conversation lags. Here is a suggestion for a "Literary Party," which will prove novel and interesting. Ask each guest to select the name of a Book or Poem or Story, and represent it as intelligibly as he knows how, and it is up to the other guests to guess which book or poem he is portraying. A short list of such literary effusions and their mode of representation will suffice to show you how the game is played.

A few silver coins. Charles Reade's "Hard Cash."

Drawing of a rooster playing on a piano. Reade's "Fowl Play."

Some pictures of the wilds of India. Wallace's "Prince (prints) of India."

A Gas Co.'s bill. Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."

A fur tail sewed under pictures of any two large cities. Dickiens' "Tale of Two Cities."

A paper with a toothpick and a lamp wick on it. Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Picture of a man with letters S A on him. Pope's "Essay on Man."

Two small tin measures with the word FOR between them. Shakepeare's "Measure for Measure."

Picture of a Pen, a Den and an S. Thackery's "Pendents."

Picture of a pretty girl looking in a mirror. Thackery's "Vanity Fair."

A large safety pin. Miss Johnson's "To Have and to Hold."

A few blades of grass. Walt Whitman's "Blades of Grass."

Card on which is printed "Good Night and "Good Morning." Bulwer's "Night and Morning."

Card on which is printed GNIKOOL Representing Bellamy's "Looking Back ward."

Name of New York and some sleepy town. Amelia Rive's "Quick or the Dead."

There are dozens of new and old books, and literary effusions that lend themselves to representations by drawings, or pictures or objects, there should be at least one book for each guest. The one who guesses the most correctly wins a souvenir of a book of poems.

A CHINESE DINNER.

We sat at small tables, each of which accommodated ten to twelve persons. All our fellow guests wore glistening Chinese robes and caps with the distinctive button. It was a conservative party and included a number of mandarins of the old school both youthful and aged; so, in Through the Chinese Revolution, Mr. Fernand Farjenel begins an account of a real Chinese dinner in Peking.

We made use, he says of the classic wooden or ivory chopsticks and of small forks with two long, copper prongs. In front of each guest was a saucer resting on a piece of tissue paper. On the table stood numerous dishes that contained an assortment of sweets, which we began to nibble for in China dessert is the first course. There were grilled watermelon seeds, almonds, little squares of perfumed ham and scraps of duck that were truly delicious; then followed fermented eggs, various and curious soups, and other dishes to numerous to describe.

The most substantial dishes are placed in the centre of the table. Each guest helps himself with his chopsticks, holding them like forceps and placing the meat in his saucer. During the process clumsy Europeans occasionally let some pieces fall. It is considered good manners to place any specially appetizing morsel in your neighbor's saucer's, and this you do with the shopsticks you have been using yourself. Politeness requires the neighbor to accept the morsel gracefully. You must not be ultra-fastidious; and if a yellow-too the old mandarin does you the honor to take from the central dish with his chopsticks a choice bit of shark's fin and place it smilingly in your saucer, you must thank him politely and immedialtely taste the succulent morsel.

The dinner ends with rice soup. The order of the course is thus the exact opposite of our own, beginning with dessert and ending with soup. The food is light and digestible.

The meat is always served ready cut, so that your knife is not needed. There is an abundance of grains, fruits, and vegetables; nuts cooked with sugar are delicious, and duck's-egg soup would delight an epicure. Needless to say, the expensive swallow's-nest soup appears at every fashionable dinner party. Shark's fins, too are expensive and much sought.

During the meal at Pekin everyone played the game of mora, which consists in guessing the number of fingers that your neighbor holds up to you. You must call out a number at a venture, just as your adversary unclenches his hand, and the room resounds with shouts of laughter.

IRISH ORGANIZE AGAINST DRAFT

London, April 19—The leaders of the Nationalists in Ireland, including the Redmondites, who are now led by John Dillon, the Sinn Fein, the O'Brien ites ,Laborites, and clericals are united in their determination to resist conscription "by the most effective means at our disposal" which is the wording of a resolution passed at a meeting of Bishops at Maynooth yesterday.

For the first time in many years the Nationalists met the Dublin Sinn Feiners and their older enemies, William O'Brien and Timothy Healy. The Sinn Feiners were loudly cheered when they arrived at the Mansion House.

The outcome of the conference was that a committee composed of John Dillon, Edward De Valera, Timothy Healy, a labor representative and the lord mayor of Dublin was appointed to attend the bishops' meeting at Maynooth, where the resolution quoted was passed.

Will Fight Conscription.

The meeting also directed that public meetings should be held in the parish next Sunday at which a pledge should be administered in the words of the resolution. Masses of intercession will also be held in every Roman Catholic church. In the meantime the authorities, although they do not anticipate that any conscripts will be called until the home rule bill is on the statute books, are taking steps to deal with the situation, which to say the least, is threatening.

Field Marshal Lord French, commander-in-chief of the forces in the United Kingdom, arrived in Dublin yesterday with his staff.

The Nationalists, or at least the majority of them, are understood to have decided to abstain from attendance in the House of Commons during the crisis.

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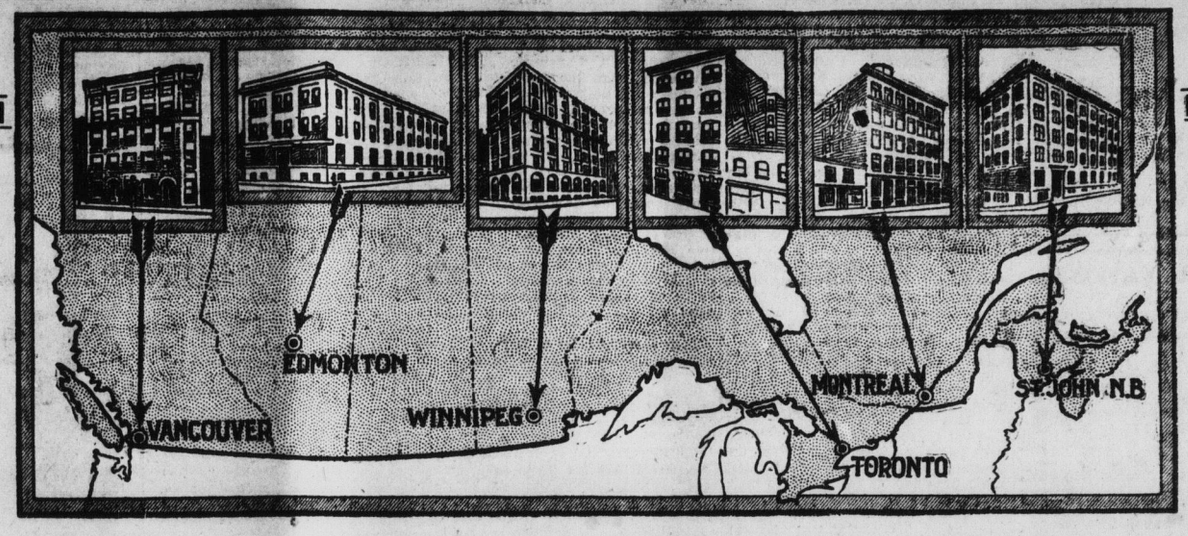

How Canada's Greatest Shoe House Supplies the Nation's Footwear

CONSIDER the amount of time and the infinite care you take when buying footwear to suit your own taste in regard to style, size, etc. Multiply your own individual needs by millions and you will get an idea of the immense task which confronts the makers of Canada's footwear, and the size of the organization it is necessary to maintain for that purpose.

The buying of a single pair of shoes is an event that occupies a person but a few moments two or three times a year—but to meet the accumulated demand of a nation's individuals, it requires the whole resources of a gigantic industry. Ames Holden McCready are truly "Shoemakers to the Nation." It is a title justified by their size and the importance of their business.

It may be a revelation to many Canadians to know that to supply them with proper footwear, this firm maintains huge factories each with many acres of floor space, and hundreds of intricate, almost human, machines—facilities and equipment sufficient to turn out 8,000 pairs of shoes every working day.

It requires a small army of workpeople, clerks and warehousemen, in addition to executives, buyers and travellers.

It requires much study and thought to plan styles and models of Men's, Women's and Children's shoes in their various grades and styles.

In order to secure the best results in the production of various kinds and grades, it is also necessary to specialize.

For example: Ames Holden McCready factories are separated into three distinct factory units, each a complete factory in itself.

One unit of our factories is devoted entirely to the manufacture of high grade footwear for Women and Children. Consider the great variety of styles in women's footwear, including high-top boots, oxfords and pumps.

Consider the many different patterns and lasts, the varieties and shades of leather and finish—then you will see what a great number of models are required to meet the widely different needs of Canadian women in the cities and towns and also in the country districts.

Another factory unit is devoted to making only the better grades and styles of Men's Shoes—shoes for professional men, lawyers, doctors, and all business men, whose occupations permit the use of fine leathers such as calf and kid.

The third unit specializes in sturdier types of shoes for heavy wear and rough usage. Shoes for farmers, lumbermen, miners, trainmen, and workpeople who require a heavier and more solidly-constructed boot.

In addition to the work of manufacture—the requirements of distribution are also tremendous. A manufacturer must not only make his goods economically and well—but he must deliver them—DISTRIBUTE them. Therefore, in addition to a force of 60 travellers constantly visiting the retail trade from coast to coast, Ames Holden McCready maintain, in the centres of population throughout Canada, immense stocks of boots and shoes ready for immediate shipment to the retailers in each section.

These warehouses are located in the following cities:

St. John Toronto Montreal
Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

Years of experience has taught us the kind and styles of boots which are required in each locality. No matter in what part of Canada you reside, no matter what particular kind of shoe you require, your retail dealer can procure it for you without loss of time.

And that is the reason why you will find, even in the outlying districts, that dealers selling Ames Holden McCready goods are up-to-date with stocks that are fresh and new, and which reflect the latest shapes and styles.

When you see the A. H. M. trade mark on a shoe, you know that not only is that mark an endorsement by the largest shoe concern in Canada, but that being the product of a highly organized industry, the shoe you are buying represents the utmost in value, style and wearing qualities which can be obtained at the price.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

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