CREW OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSEL IS LANDED

Had Been on German Cruiser for Five Weeks—The Wilfred M. Was Sunk by Germans.

Boston, March 24—The British steamer St. Ronald arrived here today from Buenos Ayres with Captain Cyrus Parks and three men of the crew of the British schooner Wilfred M., which was sunk on Jan. 15 by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, while bound from St. John's (Nfld.) to Bahia, Brazil, with fish.

After the officers and crew, consisting of seven men, were taken off the schooner, she was sent to the bottom by the Germans, who later also captured and sank the British steamships Highland Brae, Hemisphere and Porta, and the Norwegian bark Samanthea. In all about 200 men were prisoners aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The four men landed here today, all of whom are British subjects, were held prisoners aboard the cruiser for five weeks. They were later transferred to the German steamer Holger, and these who signed agreements not to bear arms were landed at Buenos Ayres.

The Wilfred M. was a three-masted vessel, 116 feet long, and registering 119 tons net. She was built at Lunenburg (N. S.), in 1900, and hailed from Barbados.

MEMEL, ALBERT COUNTY, NAMED FOR GERMAN TOWN CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

Hopewell Hill, March 22—The conspicuous display of the name of the German town of Memel in the newspaper headlines a few days ago, through its capture by the Russian army, brought to the attention of the residents here the fact that the Prussian town, which is likely to figure prominently in the great war struggle, has a namesake a few miles from this village, the well known settlement of Memel near here having been named in its honor by a native of Prussia, one Frederick Lavine, who spent many years of his life in this locality when it was known as Shepody, nearly 100 years ago.

Lavine, it seems, observed that the locality, a few miles north of this village, where the pioneers of that day were hewing out homes in the primeval forest, resembled in contour the hills and valleys and mountain ranges of his native land, and so, with the approval of the residents, he named the place Memel, on account of the likeness, and to preserve in the land of his adoption the name of his childhood's home.

WIGMORE NOT TO BE FEDERAL CANDIDATE.

The Conservatives must look elsewhere for a running mate for Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine, in the constituency of St. John city and county and Albert, than to Rupert W. Wigmore, commissioner of water and sewerage. Mr. Wigmore let it be understood some time ago that he would not consider a federal nomination but that he preferred to serve out his term of four years at the head of the water and sewerage department. Hon. John E. Wilson is now said to be actively in the field for the nomination, but his stock is not so thriving as it once was and his candidacy is by no means a foregone conclusion.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST P. E. I. BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 22—On Saturday night Prohibition Prosecutor Barbour and Policeman Brown, arrested in Alberton, Archie and Irwing Lewis, charged with firing guns at the officers when raiding their premises for liquor.

The two men were placed in the town jail in the same cell with Calvin Lewis another brother, previously arrested. Calvin and Archie escaped from jail that night. About two hours later Barbour's barn together with cattle, pigs and other live stock were destroyed by fire. The escaped men are still at large.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain. Destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor today.

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The Easy Home Dye

MAYPOLE SOAP cleans and dyes at the same time; cotton, silk, woolen, satin, velvet, lace, feathers.

Colors are even — free from streaks — absolutely fast—no waste—no mess—safe, quick, easy, clean.

Make over your last summer's things — dye them with MAYPOLE SOAP —and they will be as good as new.

24 deep, rich, fadeless colors — 10c a cake — Black, 15c. At your dealer's or postpaid with booklet, "How to Dye" from

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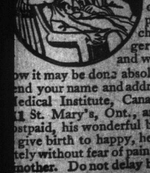
To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy, Children Absolutely Without fear of pain—SENT FREE.



No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by women and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, Canadian branch, Dept. 11 St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, and how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

PINDER ASSAILS McLEOD IN HOUSE

Charges Member for York as Instigator of Plot to Ruin Him Politically

Declares Former Colleague Was at the Bottom of the Investigation Into Cost of Southampton Road and That Commissioner Pringle's Report is Unjust—King of Nackawick Scores Former Provincial Secretary and "Political Parasites" for Their Conspiracy Against Him, Because He Wouldn't Bow to Machine Rule.

Fredericton, N. B., March 22—James K. Pinder created something of a sensation in the house tonight by making a bitter attack upon his former colleague, who was provincial secretary, Hon. H. F. McLeod. Smarting under the attack of Mr. McLeod upon him and the Southampton railway construction in the house of commons last session and the condemnatory report of Commissioner Pringle, who investigated the charge of padded accounts, Mr. Pinder read a carefully prepared statement criticizing the report and the motives which he claimed actuated it.

His statement about McLeod is the gentlemore remarkable, since he was the gentleman who nominated him for the house of commons, and he, Pinder, was referred to by McLeod on that occasion as "my good friend, Mr. Pinder."

Later in the evening Mr. Pinder referred to some statements in The Telegraph concerning his occupancy of the position of chairman of the public accounts committee, and said he was willing to resign the chairmanship, as he did not ask for it and made no threats, as alleged. He did not refer to the threat made by his friends.

He complained that the Liberals had not all been dismissed, and they were responsible for the trouble of the government. He was still a Conservative and ready to defend the party at any time, but with the Liberals tacked on it was a different proposition.

The statement he read about the Southampton railway investigation and the conspiracy against him he began by referring to the finding of Commissioner Pringle, Mr. Pinder said that it was wholly unjustified and unwarranted by the evidence. He never made a dollar out of the road, and was a poorer man today than when he went into the undertaking. The evidence did not fairly warrant the commissioner's finding, and the report was false on its face. He then dealt with the commissioner's report in detail, endeavoring to show that he had not given the particulars of the cost of the road, but simply gave the bald statement that the cost was $202,595.

After criticizing the report at some length, Mr. Pinder said that the only appeal was by placing the matter before parliament or the people, and it would seem that the commissioner, by design or by negligence, would prevent such a course being taken by carefully refraining from mentioning in his report any items which he had allowed or disallowed.

He complained further that no allowances had been made for interest on bank advances and other interest paid during construction which should have been made up, he said, as $15,100.

Mr. Pinder dealt in detail with some items in the construction of the road, and also on the right of way, and he criticized sharply Engineer Walsh's evidence as to the amount allowed for the cost of ties, and the track laying, saying that the cost upon the Minto road was $537 per mile and the engineers had only allowed $200 per mile on the Southampton, when the conditions were very similar.

Says He's a Victim of "Political Parasites."

"Taking all the facts into consideration, the character of the evidence of the engineers employed by the commissioner, the accounts and evidence produced by the company showing the cost to them, the character of the report of the commissioner himself, I am justified in stating my firm conviction that this investigation, if not instituted for that purpose, was at least directed and carried out with a view of reducing the cost of the railway to the very lowest amount, thereby attempting to injure and discredit me because of my connection with the undertaking.

"I claim, and I say this advisedly and without hesitation, that the course of this inquiry was directed or influenced by a small group of political parasites, led by the present member for this county at Ottawa. With many others in this county, I had opposed that honorable gentleman's attempt to ride roughshod over the rank and file of the Conservative party. The facts are familiar to all of you and I will not take up your time to discuss them. We were beaten by means of a convention packed with office holders and hangers on, and the lavish use of the sinews of war.

McLeod's Backers Stuck?

In passing, I may remark that it is rumored that some of those who were such ardent supporters of Hon. H. F. McLeod on that occasion and lent the influence of their names to the financial end of the campaign, have had occasion to regret their hasty action. The banks, it appears, do not consider promissory notes as mere 'scraps of paper.'

"This, Mr. Speaker, was the influence moving and prompting Mr. Walsh (the engineer) in doing his work and in making his estimates. When all the circumstances are considered there is abundant evidence that the investigation developed into an organized conspiracy, having in view the idea of discrediting me before the people of this county and of driving me from public life. I have spent a good many years in public life in this county, with little reward or remuneration, and I do not propose now to sit down quietly and let these false and scurrilous attacks go unnoticed or unanswered.

"Though the charges first made in parliament by Mr. Carvell you will all remember that they were supported to some extent by Mr. McLeod. It is easy to understand the attitude of Mr. Carvell. It is simply that of one desiring to make some party gain over a political opponent. But what reason or what explanation can be given of the course taken by Mr. McLeod? He no doubt would wish to have us think that he was prompted to take the course which he did from motives of political honor and integrity; that he would be willing even to sacrifice party interests and personal friendship if considerations of honor and integrity demanded that this had to be done.

"I do not desire to cast any unwarranted reproach upon anyone but you are all well acquainted with Mr. McLeod's record, and I feel that you are competent judges as to whether or not his record has been such as would lead you to come to the conclusion that he has always been prompted in matters of this kind by such high principles of honor and integrity.

Hard Knocks for McLeod.

Mr. McLeod in parliament stated that he was familiar, very familiar, with the Southampton Railway from its conception. He knows all about it in fact, and yet this same Mr. McLeod was a member of the government of this province when the first guarantee of bonds was authorized. He was provincial secretary of the government when the second guarantee of bonds of $2,000 a mile was authorized in 1913, and as such actually endorsed every one of the bonds that were guaranteed. If, as he claims, he was familiar with these facts, as set forth by Mr. Carvell, how is he able to explain his conduct in 1913 in endorsing the bonds of the company to the further extent of $2,000 a mile? What comes of all this great display of solicitude for the welfare of his constituents with which he closed his remarkable speech on that occasion? If Mr. McLeod knew that there was wrong being done—and he himself says he knew all about the matter—why did he keep silent until the matter was brought up in the house by a political opponent?

"There is one explanation and only one for the remarkable course taken by Mr. McLeod. It is found, indeed, in his speech delivered on that occasion, and that was his desire to give expression to his personal animosity against me, and to accomplish this purpose he was ready to become a willing and possibly an unconscious victim at the hands of Mr. Carvell."

Mr. Pinder went on to say that Mr. Walsh, the engineer, was recommended by Mr. McLeod and that Commissioner Pringle acted more in the capacity of a prosecutor than as one occupying a judicial position. He complained of reports in the newspapers of the case and of Mr. Walsh's account for expenses, which he said was $2,029 for five weeks' work. In concluding, Mr. Pinder said:

"I have been abused and villified for months in reference to this matter without saying anything or in fact having any opportunity to reply. And I only desire to reiterate what I already stated, that I have not made one dollar out of this transaction, and more than that I have spent my own money and given the best part of my time for three years to promote and complete the undertaking; that so far as the commissioner's finding is concerned, it is absolutely unwarranted and unjustified by the evidence, indeed, as I have shown, it is false and misleading on its very face."

St. John Petitions for Bills.

Fredericton, N. B., March 22—The house met at 8.30 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Clarke moved that the order for the third reading of the bill to amend the act relating to the education of the blind be rescinded, and that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole for further consideration. The house thereupon went into committee, with Mr. Young in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that when the bill was previously before the committee of the whole, objection was taken that it did not conform to the rules of the house, in that it did not set out the section as it would stand when amended. The bill had been changed accordingly, and he moved that it be agreed to, as altered. The charnge was that $125 per year would now be paid by the province for each child at the Halifax School for the Blind.

Mr. Hachey presented a petition of the municipality of Gloucester, in favor of a bill to permit the municipality to borrow $6,000 as a temporary loan. He also presented the petition of the town council of Bathurst to amend Chapter 107 of the acts of 1913.

Mr. Woods presented a petition of the county council of Queens county authorizing them to make temporary loans.

Mr. Carson presented a petition of the municipality of the city and county of St. John in favor of a bill relating to lighting of the streets in fire district No. 1, parish of Lancaster.

Hon. Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the municipality of the city and county of St. John in favor of a bill to exempt the stand pipe in the parish of Lancaster from taxation.

Mr. Carson presented a petition of the municipality of the city and county of St. John in favor of a bill relating to the appointment of commissioners of the Municipal Home.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy presented a petition of the Northwest Boom Company in favor of a bill to continue and amend acts relating to their company.

Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to cancel certain grants of crown land.

Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to authorize a grant of certain lands to Percy W. Thomson. He explained that the matter arose out of the operations of the New Brunswick Hydro Electric Company, which had found it necessary to build a power line to St. John. To build along the road would be very much longer than an air line, and it would be a very great convenience to them to be allowed to build it by the shortest possible route. In order for this to be done it would be necessary for them to pass over certain crown lands. Mr. Thomson has given an undertaking to protect the woods from fire, as a result of his line running through the crown lands, and in addition he was paying $2 an acre for the land. The arrangement was a benefit of both the department and Mr. Thomson.

Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a bill to authorize the rector, church wardens and vestry of the parish of Kingston in the county of Kings, to wind up their school fund.

Mr. Pinder spoke to a question of privilege regarding the Southampton railway report.

Motor Vehicle Taxes.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Young in the chair, and took up consideration of a bill relating to motor vehicles.

On the section exempting from taxation motor trucks and other vehicles owned by city or municipal authorities, and used and operated only within the limits of a city or municipality, Mr. Tilley wished to know why these civic bodies should be exempt. If they could afford to buy motor trucks, etc., they certainly could afford to pay the small tax demanded toward the revenue of the province.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said he was not particular whether the clause passed or not. He did not press it.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he might say when he was attorney-general strong representations had been made to him, particularly by representatives of the city of Moncton, urging exemption of civic-owned motor vehicles. A prominent lawyer of Moncton had expressed the view that the law would not allow the province to tax such vehicles, but he (Clarke) had looked into the matter and convinced himself it would. The argument was used that a tax for motor vehicles was largely to be used for the upkeep of the roads, and it seemed to him that as cities or municipalities owned the roads in their own district, there could not be much objection to them being exempt from taxation for their own motor vehicles on their own roads. St. John was in much the same position as Moncton, and it seemed to him that as long as motor vehicles were kept within city or municipal limits no great hardship would accrue to the province if they were exempt from taxation.

Colonel Black said that while he agreed to some extent with the premier it was impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that motor vehicles were largely on the increase, and it would not be long before all municipal transportation would be conducted by motors. These would not confine their operations to the city, but would go out into the country and the roads would suffer.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that if the proposed exemption would result in the introducing of motor vehicles into the country districts so much the better.

Mr. Grannan agreed with Mr. Tilley, but he would call the attention to the fact that the province paid no share of the upkeep of the roads in St. John, therefore the section should stand as far as St. John was concerned.

Hon. Mr. Wilson agreed with Mr. Grannan.

On the question being put, the section was rejected.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he [illegible] the committee hardly realized what they had just done. As far as he understood the matter there was no objection on the part of the committee to the first part of the section, but only the last four lines containing the exemption. He thought the matter should be reconsidered.

Mr. Tilley moved to reconsider the section, and then moved to strike out the last four lines which contained the exempting words.

Dr. Price put in another urgent plea that section remain as it was.

Mr. Mahoney said that farmers did not want motor cars on the roads at all. Instead of being a benefit they were a hindrance. They cut up the roads and the farmers had to pay for repairing them. As long as the exemption applied to motor trucks in cities, he had no objection to them being exempt, but these heavy trucks going over the country roads ripped them up and broke the bridges.

After some further discussion the section was amended to read that no fee should be payable for any motor vehicle used for ambulance or fire purposes.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith asked for leave of absence until Monday forf Mr. Munro, on account of private business.

The house adjourned at 11.05 p. m.

Fredericton, N. B., March 23—This was supposed to be information day in the house of assembly, but those who expected complete answers to the inquiries made early last week by Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier were much disappointed.

The government still evades any complete answer to the query concerning the expenses of the Royal Commission investigating the Dugal charges. It would not give the amount of the bills of the different members of the Royal Commission, because they said the full amount of the expenses were not yet ascertained.

One query, however, was answered very fully so far as it concerns the accounts of those counsel who acted for Mr. Dugal at the investigation. The amount of their bills were given as $2,540 for Mr. Carvell, $2,771.35 for Mr. Stevens and $1,166.65 for Hr. Hughes. The government did not state that the bills included all the hotel and travelling expenses of the three gentlemen named, and all the extra time that they occupied in examining the books of the Quebec & St. John Construction Company, but such are the facts. Neither did the government state that the bills of Mr. Dugal's counsel were not rendered until long after Messrs. Teed and Fowler's bills were in their hands.

According to the answer, Messrs. Teed and Fowler, in the defense of Mr. Fleming and the Valley Railway, exhibited a rare trait of generosity, for both of them withdrew their accounts, and the government said that it was not its intention to pay any of the bills of counsel. They have paid, however, $1,000 to the secretary, Geo. McDade, for his services, and $1,410.35 for stenographic services. Witness fees amounted to $532.45, constable fees, $77.50; and the accounts in connection with the estimates, transmission and auditing of the construction company's books amounted to something like $300.

The government intends to pay for the services and expenses of those who served subpoenaes in this and other provinces and in the United States, when and as taxed by the commission.

Cost of St. John Police Inquiry.

The cost of inquiring into the police matters in St. John was $591.90, of which Miss Cougle received $201.90 for stenographic work, and Mr. Chandler $390 for services as commissioner.

In answer to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry the government made the important announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has not made any report of the earnings of the Southampton or Central railways since these roads were operated by it, but that an effort was being made now to procure this information.

No stumpage was paid under the lease of A. J. H. Stewart for lumber, pulpwood or sleepers on the crown lands between the Miramichi road and Bass river during the last two years, nor has there been any report from a government scaler of any lumber cut.

A list of the tenders for the normal school annex showed that they ranged from $47,300, by J. Fred Ryan, Fredericton, to $64,500 from John Flood, St. John. The British America Construction Company was only $200 above the lowest tender, and McVey & Son, of St. Stephen wanted $57,900, and R. A. Corbett, St. John, $52,600 for the work. The cost of roofing the main Normal school building was $4,417, and was done by day's work.

Gould's "Security" for Loan.

The security put up by A. R. Gould, president of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company for the $71,260.88 paid by the province as interest upon the first guaranteed bonds is the second guaranteed bond of the railway company, as well as stocks of the face value of $90,000. This answer is the more remarkable as no information whatever is given as to the character of the stock accepted as collateral, but it is not more remarkable than the answer to the question asking what kind of securities the Prudential Trust Company had loaned $924,648.98 upon, which money belongs to the people of New Brunswick, for the government flatly said that the list of securities was on file in the office of the provincial secretary treasurer, but it did not think that it was in the public interest to publish it.

Has No Knowledge of Truth of Globe Charges.

The government said they had no knowledge as to the truth of any of the allegations made in the St. John Globe in the article it published on September 10, under the caption of "Other Crown Land Frauds," but that any evidence substantiating the statements, if submitted, will receive the fullest consideration.

In the absence of Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Dugal made all the inquiries today. He asked if the advances made to officials of the agricultural department had been entirely repaid, and if the province was secure; also if printing concerns were permitted to overdraw their accounts; also for particulars respecting the expenditure of $27,456.54 as a contribution to the Belgian relief, and if the government was aware that in the report of Colonel Loggie, the treasurer for the Belgian relief committee in the city of Fredericton and the county of York, published in the Gleaner early in December, the cost of sorting and barreling nearly 1,900 barrels of potatoes was noted as $125 or a little less than seven cents per barrel, while the charge of A. C. Smith & Co., of St. John, for sorting and barreling about 40,000 barrels of potatoes was a little over $12,000, as published in the auditor-general's report, or over four times the cost of the same work done in York county by the Belgian relief committee?

Wants More Light About Patriotic Potatoes.

He also sought to know how $25,887.48 was expended in adding to the original contribution of $90,000 spent up on potatoes for the Imperial government. If the potatoes were bought from whom were they purchased, and in what quantities, and all items of cost in connection therewith; also if any of them are yet stored in the warehouse; and if they are being sold, what prices are obtained for them.

There is a certain industrious local politician by the name of A. C. Fleming who it appears has been drawing money from both the dominion and local governments for every day in the year as inspector upon the dominion post office and the Normal school annex, and Mr. Dugal inquired if the A. C. Fleming who is noted in the auditor-general's report of 1914 as having worked 308 days for the province of New Brunswick and received therefore the sum of $1,212, is the same A. C. Flemming who was at the same time employed by the dominion government as clerk of works on the post office building in Fredericton and who is down in the report of the auditor-general of the Dominion of Canada, as having worked from May, 1913, to March, 1914, 276 days, and received therefore the sum of $1,112?

Bills and Petitions.

Fredericton, March 23—The house met at 8 o'clock.

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

Mr. Young presented the report of the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Munro presented the report of the committee on municipalities.

Mr. Woods introduced a bill to enable the municipality of Queens county to make temporary loans.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy introduced a bill to continue and amend the acts relating to North West Boom Co.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) introduced a bill to permit a fixed valuation for assessment purposes of the saw mill of John Maloney.

Mr. Carter presented a petition of the municipality of Victoria in favor of a bill to amend Cap. 62, Geo. V., Chap. 13 so far as it relates to the county of Victoria.

Mr. Grannan introduced a bill to amend the city of St. John assessment act of 1909, and to amend the law relating to the civic franchise.

Hon. Mr. Baxter presented a petition of the municipality of the City and County of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the rates and taxes act.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of following inquiries: as to A. C. Flemming; as to contribution to Belgian relief; as to contribution to the imperial government; as to certain advances made to departmental officials; as to accounts of printing and publishing firms doing business with the government.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the assessment of the city of Fredericton for school purposes.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented the annual report of Miramichi Natural History Association; also a statement of the valuation of the Queens county for 1914; also the annual report of Moncton hospital.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Munro in the chair, and took up consideration of the bill respecting local courts.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) complained that the bill was not grammatically expressed, part of it being in the singular and part in plural. He suggested for the sake of consistency that the bill be amended.

Hon. Mr. Baxter agreed, and explained that the bill was simply to make it clear that the civil jurisdiction of the stipendiary or police magistrates extended to the county in which they held their court.

Continuing, Mr. Baxter said while he was on his feet, he might as well refer to a matter which was spoken of before, and that was with reference to the citation of legislative acts. While the present system of quoting chapter of acts of a certain year of the sovereign was well enough, it was much simpler to quote the calendar year.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that while the attorney-general's suggestion was in the nature of a forward movement, he thought it would be well not to pull down the old tradition of quoting the chapter and year of the sovereign's reign. He would suggest that they be retained and the calendar year added in brackets.

Mr. Tilley desired to call attention of the house to the fact that the acts of assembly, for some years back, which were supposed to be in the library for the use of members, were gradually fading away and very soon there would be none left for reference.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he would have the matter looked into.

The bill was then agreed to.

The house then went into consideration of a bill to amend county courts.

Hon. Mr. Baxter traced the growth of procedure in county courts, and said that the bill under consideration was to make the present day practice conform to that of the supreme court.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that the present bill was another illustration of fact that the attorney-general should either get a typewriter or employ a more competent printer.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that due notice when the bill came into force would be given in the Royal Gazette, but the third reading would be held up for a time in order to permit of any other amendments which might be suggested.

The bill was agreed to.

The bill to amend the life insurance act was then taken up. This bill makes some additions to preferred class of beneficiaries.

The bill was agreed to.

Hon. Dr. Landry explained that the object of the bill to amend the act respecting aid to education of deaf and deaf mute persons was to increase the aid because of the increased cost of living. The object was to increase the aid by $25 per year from the provincial funds and the same in municipal aid.

Mr. Slipp asked if anybody except J. Harvey Brown was concerned in the management of the institution.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Grannan, one of the members for St. John city, was a member of the board of governors.

Mr. Grannan gave the names of the other members of the board who, he said, were all well known citizens of St. John and carrying on what they believed to be a good work.

Mr. Lockhart said, in his opinion, the institution was well conducted and admirably situated, and he believed the increase was necessary.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said that he and the attorney-general had visited the institution and found conditions such as to warrant the increase.

Mr. Stewart said he thought that the increase was only fair and reasonable.

Mr. Tilley said he was glad to see the fine spirit with which this and similar institutions were treated. He believed, however, that there should be an audit by a chartered accountant before any increase was made by the government in annual grant to any such institution or to steamboat companies seeking additional assistance from the government.

Mr. Grannan said he was a member of the board of governors of the institution referred to in this bill. For several years past there had been deficit each year and the increase in the grant for each pupil was necessary to carry on the work of the institution. He said that everybody recognized that Mr. Warwick, who acted as treasurer, was an honorable man and that finances were in good hands.

The bill was agreed to with slight amendments.

The house adjourned at 5.20 o'clock.

Fredericton, N. B., March 24—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carter presented the report of the standing rules committee.

Mr. Dugal gave notice of inquiry as to a steamship service between St. John and Hampton.

Mr. Pelletier gave notice of inquiry regarding amounts due from school book vendors.

Hon. Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the city of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the city of St. John assessment act, 1909. He also introduced a bill to exempt a standpipe in the parish of Lancaster from taxation.

Mr. Lockhart introduced a bill relating to the appointment of commissioners of the St. John Municipal Home.

Mr. Morrissy presented the petition of James Robinson and others in favor of a bill relating to the South West Boom Company.

Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the rates and taxes act. Also a bill relating to the imposition of certain taxes on certain incorporated companies and associations.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented the annual report of the Hotel Dieu, Tracadie.

Mr. Carter introduced a bill to amend chapter 6,2 George V., section 18, so far as it relates to Victoria county.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Munro in the chair, and agreed to the bill to enable the rector, church wardens and vestry of the parish of Kingston, to wind up the school fund.

The house again went into committee, with Dr. Morehouse in the chair, and took up consideration of a bill to enable the town of Sackville to borrow money and to issue debentures therefor.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that as the members did not appear to be provided with copies of the bill, the chairman would please read it so that the house might know what it was about.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he noticed that provision was made for maintenance of reservoir which it was proposed to erect. He thought probably this was not what was intended; if so, it should be struck out.

Mr. Black said the object of the bill was to borrow money to erect a reservoir and not to maintain one, as the Sackville water system had been self-supporting for several years. The reference to maintenance was then struck out, and the bill agreed to, with an amended title.

The house again went into committee with Mr. Munro in the chair and agreed to a bill to cancel certain grants of crown lands.

The Thomson Land Grant.

On the bill to authorize a grant of certain crown lands to Percy W. Thomson being taken up, Mr. Tilley inquired why, when the grant was being made for the purpose of an incorporated company, it should be taken in the name of a private individual.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said when the arrangement had been made some time ago, the company was not properly organized, and Mr. Thomson was acting as trustee for it. All arrangements were made with him and an order-in-council was passed authorizing the grant.

Mr. Tilley maintained that the grant should be made to the company direct.

Hon. Mr. Clarke replied that the bill was founded on an order-in-council which provided for a grant to Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Blark inquired whether the grant provided the right to cut lumber, free of stumpage, as he noticed that $2 per acre was being paid for the land.

Mr. Slipp asked if there was any reservation of a right of way across the land for persons who might have interests on both sides of it.

Mr. Black wanted to know why a lease wouldn't be just as efficacious as an out and out grant. There might be a lot of lumber on the land which would be worth considerably more than the amount paid for it.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said the province was absolutely protected in every way and was getting a full return for the grant. The company was worthy of consideration, as it was a useful enterprise. However, he would be willing to add a clause to provide for a right of way to all who were entitled to it.

Mr. Tilley maintained that the grant should be made direct to the company and not to any individual member of it. Whatever obligations the purchaser was entering into should be entered into by the company direct for whose benefit the grant was being made.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he understood that all the company's property was vested in Mr. Thomson, as trustee for it, and not in the company itself.

Mr. Young said there should be some provision made for fencing off the land granted in order to keep cattle and people from injury by coming in contact with the power lines.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that the whole matter had been very carefully considered by the government who felt it desirable that every interest should be thoroughly protected. He did not himself attach much importance to the question as to who the grant should issue to, and whether it was issued to the company or Mr. Thomson, the province would receive the same protection. He thought there would be very little danger to cattle. However, he was willing to have the bill amended to meet the views of honorable members, and moved that progress be reported and leave asked to sit again.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said he had been desired by the Derby-Millerton branch of the W. C. T. U. to bring to the notice of the government the earnest request of that association for immediate suspension of the manufacture of all spirituous and malt liquors during the war, not only to conserve our food supply but also that poverty and crime induced thereby may be reduced to a minimum.

Hon. Mr. Baxter moved that the bill to confirm the assessment of the city of St. John for 1915 be referred back to the municipalities committee for further consideration.

Mr. Pelletier moved that an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor asking that orders-in-council and other papers relating to the province's gift of potatoes to the imperial government and Belgian relief, be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said the papers would be brought down without the formality of an address.

Mr. Dugal moved that an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor asking that copies of correspondence between the government and its members and A. R. Gould relative to the construction of the St. John Valley railway north of Centreville, be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said the papers would be brought down without the formality of an address.

The house adjourned at 5.20 p. m.

Aviation Stunt in Prospect.

Mistress (to new girl)—I hope you are not in the habit of kindling fire with kerosene.

Girl—Oh, no, mum. I always use paper to kindle with; it's only to hurry up the fire after it's kindled that I pour on kerosene.—Boston Transcript.

HOW THE TORIES WORK THE GAME ON WAR CONTRACTS

Nova Scotia M. P. Bought Horses "Without Remuneration" from His Self-Appointed Middlemen and Paid More for Them Than at Any Place in Canada—Ottawa Clerk Tells How He Cleared Up $9,000 Profit on Surgical Dressings as a Side Line to His $15-a-Week Job.

Ottawa, March 22—The manner in which A. DeWitt Foster, Conservative member for Kings (N. S.), purchased horses for the first contingent on behalf of the government, "without remuneration," is indicated by the checks and vouchers submitted as records in the public accounts committee. These records promise to form the basis for an inquiry which will have results as interesting as those of the inquiry into the purchase of medical supplies, in which E. Powell, a drug clerk, and his employer, W. F. Garland, M. P. for Carleton, are involved.

Purchasing agents for the government were supposed to buy horses direct from the farmers, so as to save the extra middleman's profit. The checks contained in the record referred to show that Mr. Foster had himself appointed as a purchasing agent, and then bought, through middlemen, from among his own friends, issued the government checks to these men upon the prices which they charged.

Four hundred and twenty-eight horses in all were purchased, most of them in the constituencies of Mr. Foster himself, of A. L. Davidson in Annapolis, and of H. B. Tremain in Hants, a few only being purchased in Halifax. They cost the government $77,894, or an average price of $187.50. The checks were signed by Mr. Foster and by J. F. Ward, a veterinary.

The checks issued by Mr. Foster to W. P. McKay, of Ottawa, amounted to $19,630. Mr. McKay is secretary to John Stanfield, chief whip for the government in the commons.

The checks issued under the same hand to F. B. Keever, a personal friend and business associate of Mr. Foster, totalled $24,445.

Checks were issued to T. C. Woodworth, of Halifax, for $21,784 and to Walter Moore, of Kentville (N. S.), for $8,500.

Bought From His Chosen Middlemen.

In other words, Mr. Foster was appointed to purchase from the farmers for the government but he got four of his friends to do the purchasing and issued the government checks, not for the prices paid to the farmers, but for the prices charged by his self-appointed purchasers. The public accounts committee will do some probing.

The average prices paid for the horses, as indicated by the amount of the checks issued to the four men, is considerably in excess of the prices paid for horses in other parts of eastern Canada. For instance, the average price paid in the Ottawa division was $187.99; in Toronto division No. 8, it was $150.30; in the London division, $160.79; in the Quebec division, $174.20; in Kingston and Toronto divisions, $165.45; in Toronto division No. 6, $164.94; No. 7, $166.52; No. 9, $165.39; No. 11, $171.20.

The price paid by the government to Mr. Foster's purchasers was $184.50, which is $10 a horse higher than the highest average price paid elsewhere and $34 a horse higher than the lowest average.

It is stated that many of the horses purchased in Nova Scotia were afterwards condemned at Valcartier and were among the 400 odd which were sold at auction at Quebec at prices averaging something over $80.

SUDDEN RICHES FOR A DRUG CLERK.

Ottawa, March 22—(Special)— The story of how a $15-a-week clerk in the drug store of a member of the government made $9,000 by selling to the militia department surgical dressings for Canada's wounded soldiers was further developed before the public accounts committee this morning.

E. Powell, the young drug clerk in the Ottawa drug store of W. F. Garland M. P. for Carleton county, was again on the stand. Last Friday he told how he had been summarily appointed agent for Bauer & Black, of Chicago, after a ten minutes' conversation with Mr. Garland and Mr. Shaver, the latter being the Toronto agent of the Chicago company. Then the orders from the militia department for medical supplies promptly came in, the Chicago firm delivered the goods and Mr. Powell reaped the profits with a minimum expenditure of time and labor.

Today Powell told the committee that the total amount of his orders from the department was about $40,000, that his average profit was 28 per cent, that he had now $6,300 in accrued profits in the bank, with over $2,000 still due him from the militia department. He said he had cleaned up all his expenses, and that the above profits were his, and not Garland's or anybody else's.

Apparently Mr. Garland's efforts in the way of securing for his drug clerk such a handsome fortune for a few hours' work were purely altruistic. According to Powell, the member for Carleton had been of personal assistance to him in discussing prices to be charged the militia department, in addition to getting him the orders on representations that profits were to be only five per cent.

Powell said that he had never acted as a commercial agent before, and that he had done the $40,000 worth of business as a side line, while working for Garland. He is still clerk in the store and will now be able to take his third year at the college of pharmacy in luxury. These were the main features of today's continued probing process into war supply contracts. Some further evidence may be taken later in reference to the Garland case, but the Liberal members are content to let the bald facts, as told by Powell and the auditor-general's letters, speak for themselves. On the government side, the general comment is that the whole thing is a very crude piece of work.

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Few will escape a cold this winter, but alas! many colds run into Catarrh.

Neglected Catarrh is the straight gateway to consumption.

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You feel better in an hour.

In a day you're greatly relieved, and on goes the curing of Catarrhozone till you're well.

No treatment so direct. Catarrhozone goes right to the spot—acts quickly, cures thoroughly catarrh, bronchitis and all throat affections.

"Nothing could kill a cold so fast as Catarrhozone," writes Amey E. Snelling, from St. Johns. "Last month I had a frightful cold in my head, suffered from itching nose, running eyes and torturing headache. Ten minutes with "Catarrhozone" inhaler gave relief and in one hour I was well of my cold. Catarrhozone I consider a marvel."

Carry "Catarrhozone" inhaler in your pocket or purse—take it to church—to the theatre—to work—use it in bed. It prevents and cures all manner of nose and throat troubles. Complete outfit, guaranteed $1.00; small size 50c.; sample size 25c.; at dealers everywhere.