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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1916.

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

There is an old saying that when thieves fall out honest men come to their own. Of course no one would think of applying that proverb to occurrences in the New Brunswick Legislature on Tuesday. Nevertheless the proceedings in the Legislature on that day exposed to the public gaze a fine example of a house divided against itself.

There was a considerable exchange of vulgar abuse in the course of the debate between Messrs. Pinder, Swin and Morrissey, but what the public will take most notice of is that when these gentlemen began to say publicly what they knew, and what they suspected, about one another, and about the public business with which the present government has had to do, they confirmed many statements of the opposition and many speculations which the public has long entertained.

During the storm the treasury benches were silent, although a member of the government was under heavy fire. Hon. Mr. Morrissey, if he has any regard for his political future, must, I regret that he did not leave the government as soon as it became clear that Hon. Mr. Fleming and the administration were on the downward road three or four years ago. By struggling to hold his place in the existing government, in the face of hostile elements, Mr. Morrissey has fallen between two stools.

Mr. Pinder said that when some of these matters were discussed in caucus last year "they (members of the caucus) saw that these were going on though they couldn't just put their finger on the exact spot, but some of these things developed so strongly that they could not be kept dark any longer and it was very apparent that somebody was getting a pretty good rate-off. There was no doubt in his mind that there were lots of other jobs of the same kind where equally big steals were going on and the Department of Public Works was undoubtedly responsible for it."

Mr. Pinder went into ghastly particulars in connection with many transactions. He confirmed opposition accusations with respect to the public roads, pointing out that while the "Haesen platform had promised to bring the roads more under the control of the people, now every vestige of control had been taken away from them."

Mr. Swin made many general charges and some specific ones. He said for example, "There had been \$300 a year paid out to the caretaker of French Port Cove bridge. If that caretaker had been on the job ever since this government came into power it meant a total of \$2,400 that he had received; it meant just that much of a clear steal as ten dollars of services had been given. Accounts showed that \$1,112 had been paid out for photographs of bridges. That was another direct steal."

"These," said Mr. Swin, "were terrible things to have happening at this time of life when the young men of the country were going to the front to fight for the Empire. Thousands of dollars were being spent each year to feed sharks and shysters all over the country who were hanging on to the Department of Public Works."

Hon. Mr. Morrissey entered a general denial, and, according to the official report, wound up his speech by saying, "That was what he had to say about the two beasts who had been heard from tonight, and who, if they were in their right place, would be under some other roof than this one."

There is much reason to believe that published reports of the debate did not bring out the full gravity of all of the

charges made, or fully disclose the violence of language and the luxuriant scope of invective employed by the beligerents. But whatever Messrs. Pinder and Swin think of Mr. Morrissey, or whatever he may think of their virtues, public interest will centre chiefly upon the light which this debate throws upon the administration and its methods. Even a government so desperate as this present one can scarcely avoid taking official notice of and official action upon the charges made across the floors of the Legislature by government supporters. Already quarrels among the government following have led to serious disclosures, but if Mr. Pinder and other members would carry their frankness further and give the public all the information they have concerning the patriotic potatoes, the operations of the farm settlement board and other government departments, how long would the present administration last? That it is already drifting rapidly upon the rocks must be plain to all who do not shut their eyes obstinately against the facts.

MR. ROBICHAUD ALSO.

Mr. A. J. H. Stewart no longer graces the New Brunswick Legislature by his presence. It is generally anticipated that announcement will be made presently that Mr. Stewart has received some office of emolument. It was so in the case of Mr. John Sheridan, who received an appointment as Indian Commissioner before the Chandler report was complete. Having caused the Legislature to give Hon. J. K. Fleming a strong certificate of character, the local government can scarcely do less by Mr. Stewart, whose offences, while established clearly enough, are by no means so serious as those of which Mr. Fleming was found guilty.

But Mr. Martin Robichaud, M. P. P., still sits in the Legislature, although Royal Commissioner Chandler found him dishonorable mention in his report on certain transactions in connection with the estate of Gloucester County. In summing up Mr. Chandler devoted this paragraph to Mr. Robichaud's various activities.

"Mr. Martin J. Robichaud offered no explanation whatever of his course in connection with this matter, but it is of course obvious that if many of the provincial representatives had acted in the same way as Mr. Robichaud the whole revenue of the province would hardly be sufficient to meet the expenditure that would be incurred."

Later in his report the Royal Commissioner returned to the subject, and placed these remarks upon the record: "Mr. Martin J. Robichaud seems to have virtually taken upon himself the superintendence of the work performed at the Caribou bridge."

Valentine Robichaud really knows nothing at all about this transaction, and it is entirely upon Mr. Martin J. Robichaud and the foreman, Docteur Chouinard, that all the cases in the trial were based. Mr. Robichaud was concerned, proved him to be inefficient and unsatisfactory, and completely under the control of the county representatives, Messrs. Stewart and Robichaud.

The Fredericton Mail, which reminds the public concerning these paragraphs in the Chandler report, dwells upon the significance of this linking up of Messrs. Stewart and Robichaud by the Royal Commissioner, and asks pointedly what the Legislature is going to do in Mr. Robichaud's case. The inquiry is quite in order. It will be awkward for all hands if Mr. Robichaud remains in the House. Doubtless it would be awkward for some people if an attempt were made to force him out. But a government which was able to come to terms with a man of Mr. Stewart's calibre is equally successful in the case of Mr. Robichaud. The government must sacrifice him or fight its own Royal Commissioner. What is its choice?

RESTLESS UNCLE SAM.

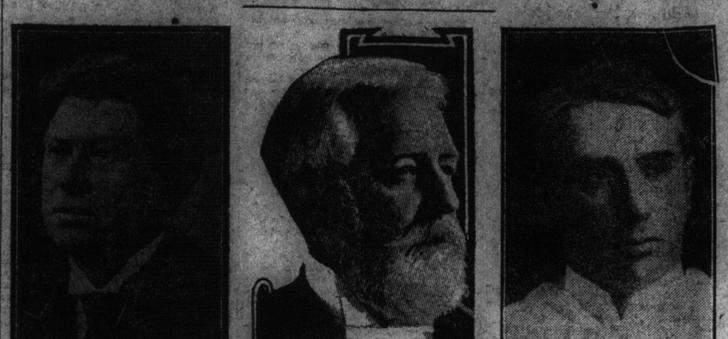
The American newspapers are filled with letters urging the United States government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria and join the Allies in preserving the freedom of the world. These letters follow in the main the tenor of the appeal made by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, in asserting that the good name of the United States is at stake and that a decision has already been postponed too long.

On a single page of one New York newspaper yesterday appeared a day or two ago, all similarly urging intervention. Reginald Wright Kniffen, a well known writer, the author of these letters, makes the sarcastic proposal that Count Bernstorff be selected for President of the United States to succeed Woodrow Wilson. In nominating the Count Mr. Kniffen says his political record in the United States marks him as the man for the job. "He has forged his way to leadership in Washington, and, among all the other men connected with Mr. Wilson's administration, there is none that has so thorough a knowledge of our country and none that has had such a complete experience in governing it."

Mr. Kniffen says that to try to stand by President Wilson "is to waste without reversing—or rather, it is to do nothing but reverse. We are dismay."

Another correspondent calls attention to the course of an American magazine in issuing a "Humiliation Number." He says: "What is the nation coming to? If Owen Wister is right, we should be judged in history by the reaction this greatest of wars makes upon the American people. The light of the world storm will show mankind what we are. First, no protest against the invasion of Belgium. Then no ultimatum, no seven days' given sharply to Germany to make disclosure of the greatest crime in modern history, but months and months of a sinning down process. Next I explain what I mean by the greatest crime

NEW ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHELL CHARGES AND THE MAN WHO LAUNCHED THE CHARGES



SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH.

In history, must I use the word Lul-tan-lan? Kipling refers to that massacre as "The murder of a hundred American citizens has not even now been discovered. It is too bitter a task to attempt to name the other cases of barbarous murder without warning on the high seas."

This writer rehearses Germany's many challenges to the United States and says that the course of Washington is familiar: "First, 'The situation is very grave'; next, 'It is now time for action'; then, 'It is necessary to wait for more conclusive evidence'; then, 'The tension has relaxed considerably'; and, finally, 'There is no proof.'"

Washington is still considering—and the war began in August, 1914, twenty months ago.

MIDDLE AGE, AND ALL THAT.

What is middle age, anyhow? Some citizens of Toronto who possibly noticed of late that his feet were not so light as they used to be, or whose hair is not at all the same thing it was twenty years ago, wrote to his favorite Toronto newspaper to ask when a man is middle-aged, and when he is old, according to the correct view of such matters. The middle-aged editor, who may be crowding sixty, but who likes to think that he is still one of the young fellows, responded to his subscriber's inquiry with a classic, quoting Census Bulletin No. 1 as showing that while a man may be old at thirty he is still officially middle aged until he has passed his sixty-fifth milestone. The bulletin which gives this official classification is as follows: "The years under five may be considered as those of childhood; the years from five to fourteen as those of school-life; the years from fifteen to twenty-four as those of apprenticeship, trade learning or other means of preparation for life's battles; the years from twenty-five to forty-four as those of the prime of life; the years from forty-five to sixty-four as those of middle life; and those of sixty-five and over as old age."

A very young man is inclined to think of a man of sixty as pretty well down the hill. A man of sixty, if he has been life with a good physical endowment and has exercised reasonable care, is likely to regard three score as a fairly comfortable stage, unless he has fallen upon evil circumstances in the matter of employment and environment. As a matter of fact, the last twenty years have seen a noticeable change in regard to the common view of age. Men last a bit longer and retain their activity somewhat later in life than they did when the old men of today were school boys. If the philosophy of the age were better, if there were more real philosophy and less somewhat senseless pursuit of money, or the mere means of existence on one plane or another, the mind of the average man would be kept younger, and he would grow old much more gracefully. Too many people have little plan in life, but drive themselves endlessly without ever being fully conscious as to what their object is or as to whether any form of deliverance from the pressure is ever to be possible. Half the schools in the world would do of much more benefit to the human race if they were employed in teaching folk how to live, catching them young and giving them equipment and balance for the race before them, instead of holding up to them false ideals by example and leaving them unassisted by some snatter of true philosophy.

The schools reflect a hurrying and materialistic age. We make the schools and so are more to blame for them than they for us. We teach little appreciation of beauty and harmony, and of nature as a whole. We expect children and young men to gain such values by magic, out of the air—and a few do. They are favorites of the gods. As for children, we do not direct their thoughts into normal channels, because we have so much lost the sense of what is normal. So we lose much, half of life. Too many of us resemble the passenger on a train which speeds through a beautiful country while he figures up how much he owes, or he busy with an expense bill, while he might better be employed in appreciating the hills and the rivers, the sunlight on the water, the sweep of the country, the various greens which the grass, the forest and the crops present, or in trying to reach some understanding of his real place or mission in this sentient world. He comes to his journey's end, poorer, not richer by his passage.

The span of life is not to be measured by years. Many a man of seventy has

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie's inscription resolution was passed unanimously by the Legislature Wednesday after strong addresses by Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie and Captain Tilley. It is a request that Parliament pass a law calling all men of suitable age to the colors, and provide that from those so called the requisite number for overseas service be selected, making due allowance for the carrying on of agriculture and other necessary work, and giving consideration to those who have a others dependent upon them. In a word, the Legislature makes a recommendation to the Domini-

on government, the Federal House alone having power to act in such matters. Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a measure yesterday providing for a sort of register of the remaining men of military age in this province presumably through the parish revisors. Both these measures deal with matters in regard to which the Dominion government should have a national lead long ago. If the voluntary system will not produce men enough, some form of conscription must come. But the Dominion authorities have by no means exhausted the possibilities of the volunteer system. They have left the job to civilians. New Brunswick, of course, will readily submit to any form of recruiting or enlistment which is applied throughout the Dominion. This province does not require any special treatment.

The British, in a laconic bulletin, announce the recapture of a mine cartier on the Germans, together with some additional ground. Evidently there has been some stiff fighting on our front. At Verdun there is a renewal of the terrific struggle, and the issue is still undecided. And this is the eighth week of the battle.

"In 1908," says the London Chronicle, "Lord Fisher wrote in his daughter's birthday book that Germany would be at war with England in 1914, and that Jellicoe would be the Nelson of the fleet. He justified his prophecy at the time by saying that by 1914 the Kiel Canal would be enlarged, the German fleet greatly strengthened and the financial burden in Germany so great that it must mean war or diminished armaments."

Richard Harding Davis, whose sudden death was reported Wednesday, was a powerful advocate of the Allied cause from the beginning of this war, and undoubtedly exercised a considerable influence upon opinion in the United States, where he had a large following. Davis had a strong spirit of adventure, and had seen many wars. Military rules made it impossible for him to see more than the outer fringe of the present conflict, but he made good use of what he did see. He was a man of good physique, and his death at fifty-two is most untimely. Davis was one of many successful authors who entered upon that career through the newspaper business. Good work as a reporter won him early recognition, and he turned from that to short-story writing. It seems only the other day that his first success was scored, but in reality it is twenty-five years ago. Imagination lifted him above the commonplace.

Why is it "impossible," as Hon. Mr. Murray asserts in his telegram, for a member of the local government to come to St. John and tell the people about the new Valley railway scheme? "Will send engineer's report with engineers," he says. What can the engineer tell us about the Vaneboro "branch" of the Valley line? What can he tell us about the plans of Mr. Gutelius, or about the real prospects for a satisfactory Transcontinental connection, or about the cost of the western route through to Courtenay Bay, inasmuch as no complete survey has been made, or about the real reasons behind the change of route? The engineer cannot speak for the government, or pledge the government. That is not an engineer's business. The government is not so busy that one of its members cannot devote a single evening to a public meeting here. If an election campaign were in progress several members of the administration would be ready and willing to come.

Gen. Bertram and the Fuse Contract.

The fragmentary statements made by General Bertram since his return from the south indicate that the chairman of the defunct Shell Committee has not yet got into touch with the situation. When General Bertram says that his skirts are clean he denies something no one has charged. There has been no suggestion from any quarter that General Bertram shared in the profits from the fuse contract. The chairman of the room companies or had any knowledge that Col. J. Wesley Allison was arranging to obtain a huge rake-off. In that respect General Bertram's skirts are clean. There is no need for details of something that is not asserted.

General Bertram's reputation of intimate acquaintance with Col. Allison is no less emphatic than his denial of complicity in Allison's operations. The chairman of the Shell Committee, which through Allison's "good offices," let to Allison's friends and associates enormous contracts for munitions that were urgently required at a time of grave na-

tional peril, says he knew practically nothing of Allison; because he had only met him casually a couple of times. No word spoken either on the floor of parliament or outside brings the responsibility for a colossal blunder more clearly home to General Bertram than this reputation of Allison. If the chairman of the Shell Committee did not know Allison sufficiently well to trust him, what influence was brought to bear upon General Bertram to award huge contracts to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms Company, two corporations which had a total capital of \$4,000,000 when the contracts for \$22,000,000 worth of fuses were awarded them? These mushroom corporations had no factory buildings or plant or raw materials or working staffs. They had never made a fuse or any part of a fuse. They were exactly three weeks old, and no one out of an asylum could have led them into their position without learning that they could not make immediate delivery of fuses. General Bertram would not let a contract for supplying the home under the conditions on which he awarded the rest of the order on which the lives of men and the cause of liberty in no small measure depended. To a middleman who claimed that he had intimate relations with a newspaperer he would have put the natural question: Is the newspaperer in business, and has he the equipment to do the work?

The most elementary precautions would have disclosed the fact that Yorkton, Cadwell, and his associates did not have any factory capable of turning out fuses. Under these conditions it was surely the duty of General Bertram to award the contract or a considerable part of it to the Canadian manufacturer who had factories and management adaptable to the business, and who, when given the opportunity later, had demonstrated that they could make fuses to stand the most exacting tests.

Why did General Bertram turn aside from legitimate Canadian manufacturers and give those huge contracts, with advances aggregating three millions, to mushroom American concerns? He evidently did not do so at Col. Allison's solicitation, for he met that clever manipulator only casually a couple of times. Who was the man behind and higher up the man strong enough to make General Bertram award this reckless and imprudent and almost treasonable contract? That is the question the chairman of the Shell Committee must answer when he appears before Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff.

UNWAIRE.

(H. C. in the Evening Magazine.) Behind the sloping meadows where the dusky hills divide I have strolled in my stride with the setting sun take flame And the mountains glorified; I have watched the flocks dispersing and the birds in honours flight As they vanished in the valley dim and wide, And yet have failed to find her in the passage of the night.

I have waited by the marshes when the drifting clouds were high And the winds went singing by, I have listened to the shouting when the tides came pouring in, And have caught the bitter cry: "I thought I surely found her when the world was all ash, But yet I've turned me homeward with a sigh The day foregone and wasted for the love and want of her."

And then some casual morning when my heart was least aware She was leaning from the chalice of the lily's shaken cup, She had set the chimes a-ringing in the bell-tower's silver throat (Its dusty pollen gold upon her hair) And her laugh was like the pealing of small flint bells afloat.

The Patriotic Work of Mr. Carvell.

(Montreal Herald.) Montreal Liberals will welcome the opportunity afforded by the banquet to Mr. Carvell at the Reform Club on Saturday evening next, to do honor to one of the outstanding members of the party. Frank Carvell has done the country and the world a great service by uncovering a mass of unrighteousness in connection with the supply of munitions. But for him, and men like him, there is no hope for the future. It is not the treasury that would have gone, or to what infamous depths they would have descended in pursuit of "blood-stained graft." Every influence that could possibly be brought to bear has been used to cover up infamous transactions carried out in the name of patriotism; in fact, those who have insisted on a stop being put to grafting in connection with munitions, and who have called for exposure of the criminal methods by which millions of the people's money have been squandered, have been branded with the ugly name of traitors. Undeterred by such intimidation, Mr. Carvell has turned the withering light of publicity upon this grafting. In spite of threats and denials, he has given fact and figure in the most explicit detail to back up the charges launched. The culmination is now seen by the fact that the leaders of the Conservative party itself stand aghast at the graft which has been going on under the very noses of the administration. Mr. Carvell is an incisive speaker and a brilliant debater. We are sure he will be given the welcome here that he deserves.

Putting It Up to Sir Robert.

(Toronto Telegram, Ind. Con.) The Col. J. Wesley Allison affiliations of the Borden government are Sir Robert Borden's fault and this country's misfortune. The profit-sharing agreements are morally deplorable, but on their material side these agreements only represent the LOSS OF MONEY. The shell committee impudently diverted to American brokers \$26,000,000 of time fuses and percussion fuses that Great Britain tried to place with Canadian manufacturers.

The diversion to Yankee brokers of \$26,000,000 worth of work that Britain would have placed with Canadian manufacturers is a LOSS OF OPPORTUNITY, and is nationally the most disastrous result that can be charged against the Col. J. Wesley Allison affiliation for which Sir Robert Borden is responsible. Canadian manufacturers stood by Sir Robert Borden for their country's sake in 1911. Did Sir Robert Borden stand by the Canadian manufacturers when the Borden government allowed its unofficial minister of munitions, Col. J. Wesley Allison, to figure in the process of diverting \$26,000,000 worth of British war orders from Canadian manufacturers to Yankee brokers?

The man who tells you he is no fool may merely be mistaken.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to receive. Assigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be clearly written, otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed with return of manuscript if desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor, Telegraph.)

THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—I crave the indulgence of yourself and readers in the discussion of a subject that is of vital importance to the future prosperity of our province, that is the river crossings and terminal of the St. John Valley Railway. I am one of the ever increasing number who look with favor upon the route so aptly championed by our honored friend, L. P. Duff, that is via the so-called "High Island" route.

With regard to the proposed western route, we cannot blame the comparatively few, yet plenty, people who live along the coast for not taking up the "High Island" route. Even our legislators are accused, falsely of course, of putting personal motives before provincial ones; so how can we expect the people to take a route which is bounded by high cliffs of Devil's Back to be so very faring in their outlook? Pat said of the bull that he would not be so very faring in his outlook. "Good spunk, but with judgment." The question at issue, is the people party to the conflict will be the people who are to represent today? Are they the express train excepting when the obstructions aside from the best and shortest route to the great docks of Courtlandt, or are they the foolish bull, overestimating their strength, who are mangled wreck at some juncture with the C. P. R.

Our brave brothers, today, are unflinchingly facing the German onslaught on the battle lines of Europe. Are we to be traitors to them and the cause that they represent and not protect our country from those that would strike us in the back?

No, Mr. Editor, in this fight we are neither Liberal nor Conservative, but a people anxious to build a great trunk railway to develop a country that is only in its infancy.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your space and your readers for their indulgence, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Yours for a square deal, CHARLES R. PETERS, Elmhurst (N. B.), April 10, 1916.

THE VALLEY ROUTE.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—When the Intercolonial Railway was projected the people of New Brunswick expected that it would be built through the St. John River Valley. North Shore politicians had the pull—the result is the long haul. When the Transcontinental was built the valley was side-tracked again, this time on account of the Nova Scotia influence. Now for the third, and probably last time, political influence may result in the Valley Railway becoming a branch line of the C. P. R. Surely the future development of the west, as well as the certain growth of our own province, will be advanced by the future of the Valley Railway. This is the third time in the last time. The essential future work-out is hidden by more or less clever juggling of figures that might apply to the Valley Railway, the next ten years; but consider the future of St. John as the winter freight port of Canada; consider the millions already spent on the crooked and crooked and crooked shipping facilities that will be needed most assuredly if the Valley Railway comes in from the east side. It is a very real and possible question of competitive rates. Everything considered, this line if built to connect with the C. P. R. at Welsford (or near point) would be side-tracked again, this time on account of the Nova Scotia influence. It will if built to come in via Robtsey. The interests of all Canada will be best served by a direct line. Get the big idea—"One big lump!" Yours truly, C. P. HUMPHREY.

RELIGION AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—As we are in the midst of this dreary war for right and wrong, and are not making any progress that we all so much desire, it has occurred to me very strongly that there must be a cause why we do not succeed better; and have come to the conclusion that it must be on account of our attitude toward the claims of Almighty God, as an empire, as a nation, and as a dominion. We are a nation professing to be governed by the laws of God, but we are very far off the mark, and have not humbled ourselves in His almighty hand, but keep on breaking His holy day in so many ways of which He has always been so jealous in the past ages; has always profanely and run drinking, theatres and moving pictures, etc. are countenanced if not approved of. I was hoping that we, as a province and a dominion, would at least enact laws to prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks until the war is over, and then we would see that it would pay us richly to continue in this good way. I am afraid that if our good king and his advisers, both in the home land and all his dominions, do not learn the lessons quickly that the Lord will allow us to be nearly destroyed. Let us arise to our duty and privileges in regard to the claims of His godliness and true national greatness and goodness, and thus be a praise in the earth and a glory to our Maker. Yours very truly, G. G. GRAY, Hartland (N. B.), April 11, 1916.

To a Young Man's Mistress.

(By Lucia LaMesse.) How like a cobweb hangs't thou o'er his lip, Shielded from harm when he his soap suds dips. The verence of tonsorial grace! Yet I must dread the time when thou art grown "art grown" Alas! thy unkempt and best, Dipped in hair-brushes ever known. The veritable strainer of his face. Still, as I gaze on thee in anxious thought, I sometimes wonder, are you there or not?—Stanford Chaparral.

Exactly.

"Would you or—marry me, W. H.?" "Oh! Algy, you surprise me! Certainly I'll marry you."

"But—I'm not serious, doncher know! I want you to accept a joke!" "That's exactly what I've done all my life."

Some Warm Names.

Parliamentary custom was thrown to the winds.

POLITICAL IN PRO

Government and

Fredericton, April 10. Hon. John Morrissey, next members supporting charges of graft, were such that in lowering the dignity of as members in the near and his officials the public works began the attack. The and the opportunities by Swin, of Northern whose criticism was of bridges was divided.

MORRISSEY GIVES R

Hon. John Morrissey and Swin and have said, to please either of more wings. Referring to roads, he said it was "same old same old."

His books and accounts that he had made five liter of public works. them to show that he Swin and Pinder to in

He had asked the porters of the government premier had refused Harry M. Blair, and said he had refused to do so as a result of the minister's "Blair is a good

ley and all the rest of a. Dr. Price—Thomas Dr. Price—"I want

Chas. of order said Dr. Price were in after Blair, they say, Why, then, do they not asked for a commission advantage of it.

"They say they are than that. They say 'Gait'."

Voices—"Oh, no, no." Hon. Mr. Morrissey, I'm proud to be a Ro

teaching that I am ho play or I'm going to to all and to those two sets would be under

Mr. Pinder—"The Hon. Mr. Morrissey, Continuing, Pinder as getting a lawyer to Blair, and paying him crooked and the misde" and said it com

Swin's charges. Mr. Swin followed charges of all kinds. The people of the c

know that the departm crooked and the misde wended the charges that The bridges throughout

rotten. There were pl holes in which they w they could find over \$1, graphs of bridges. L. P. Duff. They fol

Mr. Morrissey, the bringing his name into Hon. Mr. Morrissey— your name in."

Mr. Tilley—"Mr. Pinder said I was mak ing the expense in con renewals and repairs i

the criticism I made as asked a question, asked have been more busin called for tenders. The

right and that position there is another question sound thinking public

A prominent official in department had charged the closed doors. Why he I do not know. The re

had been brought down had not been public yet been glad had it been I am sure we will be

is exonerated, but if it the minister must responsibility."

Hon. Mr. Morrissey, situated last year the p right and that position furnished. I asked for his information and h

me. I then said you the following going statement and he g

got his information fro Titus Carter's Appeal.

Titus Carter closed saying that while he anybody he regretted e had been used and the Blair, whom he had

courteous and complete unfair to him to ban make such references had not been brought

The discussion had dignity of the house a

fully unfair for memb changes without assu