NAMES OF PUBLIC MEN BANDIED FREELY

Portion of Provincial Government Targets for Gossipers—Fredericton Full of Stories Regarding Deals With Contractors in Which Department Officials or Their Relatives Figure.

Fredericton, March 25—Politicians, and especially politicians in power, are targets for the gossips, for those who love to criticize, for others who are envious and faultfinding and for some who investigate first and praise or condemn afterwards.

There are too few of this last class and there are too many of the scandal mongers, who love each morsel of political gossip if it will reflect on some one in power, who pass it on as "the latest" with some additions and who even invent and circulate some new yarn to keep it company.

This year the names of public men and their associates are bandied freely. If smoke indicates fire there must be a blaze somewhere. If the gossips have placed the volcano in its proper spot we may expect to see a goodly portion of the administration soaring out of sight very soon, and what will become of friends and officials no one can foresee.

Is there any reason for all this talk? It is only fair to those who are talked about that this inquiry should be made. It is only fair to the officials whose reputations suffer by the loose charges in circulation that they should be freed from unjust suspicion, if the gossip is not warranted.

It may all simmer down to a question of what is right and what is wrong, or rather as to the point of view from which consideration is given. A member may be a lawyer and yet when he supports a bill in the house have a retainer from the promoter in his pocket.

Is that right or wrong? The lawyer might say he did no harm, and yet he would not like it to be generally known that he was acting as solicitor for the man who wanted the legislation. Anything that will not bear public inspection is pretty sure to be wrong.

A departmental official may have a big interest in a company that gets large contracts from the department of which he is practically in control most of the time. Is that right? He and his friends openly claim that there is no harm to it. Yet those who are inclined to look at public transactions from the viewpoint of the people would not agree that this official can protect his own interests and the people's at the same time. He may have the approval of his superior but even that will not right the wrong. Again neither he or his superior may be conscious of wrong-doing. After all they are only doing what the lawyer member did when he pocketed his client's fee.

For example—a man—say a member of parliament, has a farm to sell and can't seem to find a buyer that will give him his price. It occurs to him that the Farm Settlement Board may want it. How can it be managed? He resolves upon a plan and a day or two later transfers it to a close friend. He, in his turn, sells it to the Farm Settlement Board for a handsome sum. That was a simple real estate transaction. The member's friend got the money and that is all the Farm Settlement Board knows. The member hasn't the farm and the money—no one knows where that is.

But the transaction is closed and has any one done any harm? The member would have created a sensation had he transferred his farm direct to the Farm Settlement Board, so he did the transaction, as he thought, but he was like the ostrich with its head in the sand. The commercial agencies send out their reports of real estate transfers and there it reads: "Mr. Mulcahey to Mr. Snodgrass, certain lands, consideration $1." "Mr. Snodgrass to Farm Settlement Board, certain lands, consideration $1,000."

Those were not the names or amounts. The transactions were made under cover so the old saying may again be remembered, "If it won't bear the light of day it's wrong."

A large railway company who had an enormous contract with the government semed to think it would be in its interests to employ a member of the government as its solicitor, and did so. Apparently without the knowledge of his colleagues, this member of the government, acted as the company's solicitor, while at the same time as a member of the government, he was supposed to be guarding the people's interests.

Was that right or was it wrong? Could he serve two masters? Could he take large sums from the railway company and refuse to do what it wanted that would be contrary to the public interest? In England such a man would be hooted from public life. In New Brunswick he was—promoted.

Can a government, when there is a general election—or a by-election—accept large sums from big contractors to ensure its return to power? No, not as a government, but as individuals needing some slight assistance in such an emergency, contributions of this sort are usually received with enthusiasm and the quid pro quo is—consideration in the future?

Does this mean, perchance, a further guarantee of railway bonds? If so, the old gossip is correct for once, for this quid pro quo is about due. "Serves the people right," said an irate old gentleman a few days ago. "They began this thing when they started to sell their votes."

Now, the ordinary country voter would be insulted if any person accused him of selling his vote. The money he got was not for that. It was for the loss of his time, the use of his horse taking him to the polls, etc. He did not sell his vote. How then can legislators be blamed for deceiving the people when the people deceive themselves?

A large industrial enterprise comes to the house of assembly in Fredericton and gets most generous assistance in the shape of a provincial guarantee of bonds. Soon after, one of its important positions goes to a son of one of the members of the government. Is there anything wrong in that? "No," say some. "Rank," is the verdict of others, and after all, it's according to the way the thing is looked at.

Another minister has an enterprising son, full of business and anxious to go ahead. A large concern gets nearly half a million contract from his father's department. He, in his turn, hustles and gets a sub-contract from the contractor. He didn't think of the ethics of the matter. He wanted the contract and got it. But, from the people's standpoint, was it right? Are not the interests of contractor and father and son too much in common for the public to get a fair deal? It may be possible for the minister to hold the scales of justice with a firm hand but the people would prefer that he did not have to hold them at all.

OBITUARY

Isaac Deboo.

Sussex, March 26—One of the oldest and most respected residents of Sussex, Isaac Deboo, died this morning after an illness of some months. The deceased was 79 years of age and a native of Huntingtonshire, England. He came to this country in 1854 and entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. Later he accepted a position on the I. C. R. and was with them until his retirement from active work several years ago. Mr. Deboo for a few years resided in Newcastle, but on his retirement returned to Sussex, where he had previously resided for many years. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him. As a member of the Presbyterian church he will be greatly missed by the members of that congregation. He is survived by his wife, three sons—Jacob, St. John; John F., Chaudieure Junction, and Frank R., Sussex; and four daughters—Miss Ida, at home; Mrs. A. R. Bell, Worcester (Mass.); Mrs. John R. Weldon, Athabaska Landing, and Mrs. H. A. McArthur, Toronto. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2.30 o'clock.

James Smith.

The death of James Smith has occurred at his boarding house, 12 Charles street, after an illness of about four or five weeks. He was a well known blacksmith and had a large number of friends. Four brothers survive—Peter, of this city; David, of Boston; John, of Jerusalem (N. B.), and Benjamin, in the west.

Mrs. Helen M. Gray.

The death of Mrs. Helen M., wife of William G. Gray, occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at her home, 16 Canon street, after a short illness. Mrs. Gray, who was fifty-two years old, is survived by her husband, three sons, Walter, Roy and Gerald, of this city; and three daughters, Misses Muriel and Hazel, at home, and Mrs. Charles Glasier, of Dorchester (Mass.) Her funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from 16 Canon street.

John Armstrong.

After a short illness, John Armstrong passed away at Gardner's Creek on Tuesday last. He is survived by one son, James, at home, one sister, Mrs. C. Worke, of Union street, St. John; three daughters, Mrs. George Forbes and Mrs. B. MacDonald, of Gardner's Creek, and Mrs. Henry Adams, of Boston.

The funeral will be held today from Gardner's Creek at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Catherine Craig.

Perth, March 26—Catherine Hopkins Armstrong Craig, relict of Moses Craig and eldest daughter of the late Barnabas Armstrong, died very suddenly at the home of her eldest daughter, Mrs. John McNair, Wapske, March 16, 1914, from heart failure. The remains were brought to Perth and buried from her old home.

She was born in South Andover seventy-three years ago and was married in 1860 to Moses Craig and lived on a farm which comprised the northern half of the present village of Perth. Ten children were born to them, nine of whom survive. The funeral took place at the recently dedicated United Baptist church, Perth, Wednesday afternoon, March 18, Revs. W. M. Field and Saunders Young in attendance.

Music was rendered by a quartette composed of Mrs. F. D. Sadler, Mrs. James Anderson, Messrs. H. Blakeslee and C. L. Olmstead.

The late Mrs. Craig was one of the pioneers of Perth, a lady of sterling worth and Christian principles. By the death of her husband twenty-six years ago she was left with the care of a young family.

The Religious Intelligencer of September, 1888, gave the following notice of her worthy husband's death:

"In Perth Centre, Sept. 11, of paralysis, Moses Craig died, aged 50 years, leaving a wife, four sons and five daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. Brother Craig had been baptized by Rev. C. McMullin and united with the F. C. B. church twenty-eight years before his death. As a Christian he was ever actively engaged in any work which had for its object the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. As a citizen, he was highly esteemed and respected for his integrity, uprightness of character and honesty of purpose.

"His gentleness of manner, courtesy and unflinching devotion to all that was good, pure and noble won for him a large place in the hearts of his neighbors and friends. His life flowed out as a peaceful ebb of the tide."

Thus this noble woman, bereft early in life of her worthy helpmate, set about the task of rearing her young family, and the impressive procession of her sons and daughters with eighteen grandchildren at her funeral proved that she had accomplished her work. Her four sons are: Edward Craig, of Hillside; Franklin Craig, of Perth; Harry H. Craig, of Masardis (Me.), and Barnabas A., of Woodstock. The daughters are: Mrs. John McNair, of Wapske; Mrs. W. D. Appleby, Mrs. E. W. Larlee, Mrs. Samuel Lovely, Mrs. W. S. Anderson, of Perth. Two sisters, Mrs. Carrie Merriman, Island Falls (Me.); Mrs. A. H. Larlee, Forest Glen (N. B.), with numerous other relatives, also mourn.

The floral offerings were beautiful, consisting of a pillow from the sons and daughters; pillow from Mrs. McKinley and family, Woodstock; a pillow from Mrs. Carrie Armstrong and family, Perth; also a spray of carnations and tulips from Mrs. J. Tompkins and Mrs. Percy Sisson, Perth.

The interment took place at the Perth Valley cemetery. She was laid to rest by the side of her husband in the shadow of the old church they loved so long and so well.

Rev. Father Hickey.

The death occurred in Ilchester College (Md.), a few days ago, of Rev. Father Hickey, C. SS. R., who was connected with St. Peter's church, North End, about twenty years ago, and who last visited St. John about ten years ago. He was born in Ilchester (Md.), where he was educated at the college there. He was aged about 62, and was of Irish extraction. He was stationed in St. Patrick's, Quebec, in January, 1903, where he labored until December, 1907. He had been in failing health for several months. In the year 1910 Father Hickey celebrated his silver jubilee, marking his twenty-five years as a priest in the Redemptorist order.

Joseph Wiley.

Stewarton, N. B., March 25—Joseph Wiley, an aged and respected resident of Stewarton, Kings county, passed away after a brief illness on Tuesday, March 24, in the 85th year of his age. His wife died last July. Having for a number of years carried on milling in the community as well as being engaged in farming, Mr. Wiley was widely and favorably known in a large countryside, who lament the loss of a useful and worthy citizen. Hugh, of St. John; William, in the American west; David, in Belleisle; Arch, in Chipman, and James at home, are the surviving sons of the deceased.

Interment will take place on the 26th inst. in the Presbyterian cemetery at English Settlement, the services being conducted by Rev. F. W. Murray.

James Wilson.

St. Stephen, March 26—James Wilson, of the firm of James Wilson & Son, tinsmiths, King street, died at his home on Porter street, this afternoon. Mr. Wilson had been a sufferer from paralysis for some time, and a few days ago suffered a shock from which he did not rally.

Mr. Wilson was born in Scotland sixty-five years ago, and when a young man he and his wife came to this country, where he worked as a tinsmith and as an expert his business increased and a few years ago he took into partnership his sons David and Albert, and established the present business. Mr. Wilson was twice married, his second wife, who was Miss Margaret Leiper, survives him. He leaves five children, four sons—James, of New Glasgow (N. S.); David and Albert, of this town, and John, of Massachusetts; and one daughter, Florence, at home.

C. Fred. Whitney.

Sussex, N. B., March 27—(Special)—Sussex is again mourning the loss of an estimable young man, in the death of C. Fred. Whitney, who passed peacefully to rest at his home, Church avenue, at 5 o'clock this evening. Bright's disease was the cause of death. Deceased, who was twenty-six years of age, was a son of the late C. F. Whitney, the well known engineer of the Sussex express, and was employed for the past two years as agent for the Canadian Express Company. Mr. Whitney was a very popular and efficient official, being of genial disposition and beloved by all who knew him. He is survived by his mother, four sisters—Mrs. J. S. Prescott, of Sussex Corner; Misses Etta, Hazel and Greta, at home; and two brothers—James and Roy, at home.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, interment in the town cemetery, Rev. Mr. Rice officiating.

Mrs. E. J. Steadman.

Saturday, March 28.

Many friends will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. E. J. Steadman, widow of Judge Steadman, of Fredericton, which occurred last evening in this city. Mrs. Steadman was a resident of Fredericton for many years and will be mourned by a large circle of relatives there. The late W. W. Turnbull was a brother and Mrs. A. F. FitzRandolph and Mrs. Henry Chestnut, of Fredericton, are sisters. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. E. L. R. Jouet; and Mrs. F. W. Daniel and Miss Beatrice Fenety, of this city, are granddaughters. The body will be taken to Fredericton Monday morning for interment.

Mrs. Eliza Mills.

St. Stephen, N. B., March 29—(Special)—Mrs. Eliza Mills, widow of Lewis A. Mills, passed away at her home on Main street last evening. Mrs. Mills had been a sufferer from ulcer of the stomach for some years, but during the last few months failed rapidly. Mrs. Mills, who was a daughter of the late William Andrews, was about seventy years of age. She leaves three sons—William A., of Calais (Me.); N. Marks, barrister, of this town, and Lewis, at home. A brother, Frederick Andrews, also survives her.

The funeral will be from her late residence on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and interment in the Rural cemetery.

Miss Elizabeth Gard.

The death of Miss Elizabeth Abbott Gard occurred on Saturday after a long illness, Miss Gard having been in failing health for about six years. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Gard and sister of W. Tremaine Gard, who died a few months ago. She had long been identified with Queen square Methodist church. She leaves one sister, Miss Annie Gard, of this city. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Mrs. Jane Hinton.

Newcastle, March 28—Mrs. Jane Hinton, of Nelson, died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cochrane, of that place, yesterday, at the age of eighty-five years. Deceased leaves the following sisters: Mrs. John Appleby, of Nelson; Mrs. Daniel Ferguson and Mrs. Jed. Blackmore, of Cassils; and Mrs. Ellen Astles, of Marinette (Wis.)

George McCormick.

Grand Falls, March 29—The death occurred on Thursday night of George McCormick, third son of the late John McCormick, at the age of twenty-six. He had been in poor health for some time, and a few months ago the doctors found that tuberculosis had developed. Though everything was done for him, the disease made rapid strides. He leaves a widowed mother, one sister and two brothers, all of whom have the deepest sympathy of the community.

The funeral will be held on Monday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and interment will be made in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

Mrs. Phoebe Smith.

Mrs. Phoebe C. Smith, widow of Merritt Smith, died at the home of her son, H. W. B. Smith, Grangeville, King's county on March 16. She leaves one other son Joseph C. in the Canadian West and three daughters, Mrs. O. S. Jones of Grangeville, Mrs. Alfred M. Day, McDonald's Point, Queens county and Mrs. Seelye wife of Rev. F. B. Seelye, of Jacksonville, Carleton county. Mrs. Smith was eighty-one years of age and was a daughter of the late Robert Colpitts of Elgin, N. B. She belonded to a family of fourteen of whom William A. of Mapleton anr Robert P. of Pleasant Vale, Elgin still survive. One sister, Mrs. George Day, of McDonald's Point also survives. Mrs Smith husband died about fifty years ago.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. M. Bynon at the Baptist church and were largely attended.

SHORT SESSION OF LOCAL HOUSE

Several Bills and Petitions Introduced in the 55 Minutes' Sitting.

Fredericton, N. B., March 30—The house met at 8.55 p. m.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) presented the petition of J. P. Burchill and others praying that no legislation be passed disqualifying veterinary surgeons from practicing for two years.

Hon. Mr. Clarke introduced bills to amend the towns incorporations act in so far as it relates to the town of Sussex civil court; respecting the discovery and conservation of radium; to amend the act respecting kings counsel.

Mr. Baxter moved for the suspension of rules in favor of a bill to enable the city of St. John to enter into an agreement with T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., respecting rates and taxes. He also presented a petition of the said city in favor of this bill.

Mr. Allain gave notice of intention to move for suspension of rules in favor of Hotel Dieu Hospital, Chatham.

Hon. Dr. Landry submitted the annual report of the Boys' Industrial Home, St. John, also a statement of the bonded debt of the town of Chatham.

The house went into committee with Mr. Melanson in the chair, and agreed to the bills relating to the Provincial Hospital; to authorize the issue of a grant to James A. Craswell; to vest the title of certain wharf sites in the government; and to amend the parish of Sackville sewers act.

The house adjourned at 9.50 p. m.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

There were fifteen births—eight girls and seven boys—reported to Registrar J. B. Jones during the week. The marriages numbered four.

Applications for the lease of lots in the area in Lancaster owned by the city have been received by Mayor Frink and will be dealt with at the next meeting of the comon council.

Twelve burial permits were issued by the board of health last week. Death was due to the following causes: Inanition, heart disease and arteria sclerosis, two each; senility, premature birth, abdominal tumor, cancer of stomach, chronic pancreatitis and meningitis, one each.

Rev. C. B. Lewis of Queenstown, Queens county, who has been in the General Public Hospital for the last two week, has left the institution and will remain in St. John as the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. R. D. Christie, 79 Sydney street, until he has completely recovered his health.

Prof. J. L. McIntyre, a native of Charlottetown, where he is well known in athletic circles, has been appointed trainer and physical director of St. John's University, of Brooklyn (N. Y.) For three years when in Charlottetown he trained the Abegeweit Athletic team, winners of the maritime province athletic championship.

H. J. McLeod of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver was in the his home in Charlottetown. Mr. McLeod was formerly connected with the city Friday and left Saturday for Bank of New Brunswick here and went west about three years ago. He is now enjoying a vacation.

St. Andrews Beacon: Nothing is yet known here as to the intentions of the Canadian Sardine Company, though the idea is prevalent that work will be resumed. Some of the factory people who occupied cottages at Chamcook, have returned to them in anticipation of something being done.

Fortnightly sailings by the Manchester Line steamers during the summer months, was announced Friday by William Thomson & Co., local agents for the Manchester Line. The vessels will come to St. John direct from Manchester and will return to the home port by way of Philadelphia. The service last summer provided a sailing every three weeks.

The "fourth assessor" for the parish of Lancaster is dead. After a conference with the board of trade on Wednesday evening the councillors Thursday announced that the measure would not be put through at Fredericton. This decision was reached as a result of the opposition of the board of trade and the general feeling in the community that the appointment was unnecessary.

Beacon: The wreck of the steamer City of Sydney off the entrance to Halifax harbor last week, should even up matters as between St. John and Halifax. St. John closes the incident without the loss of a single life, while the Halifax wreck led to the loss of two lives. The episode demonstrates the imprudence of people throwing stones who live in glass houses.

The operations of a band of small girl delinquents have been brought to light in Moncton, according to the Transcript of that city, which says that the police are at last in touch with a series of petty thefts which have been going on since before last Christmas. The pilferers in each case were a band of small girls. Entering various stores, amongst others those of Miss Hattie Tweedie, Woolworth's Departmental store, and J. D. Creaghan Co's, they watched for a chance and picked up goods off the counters. Little articles such as ribbons, bracelets, etc., were amongst those taken, but it is believed that more was pilfered. The little ones are of respectable families, it is said, and are of tender years.

Parrsboro Man Killed.

Parrsboro, N. S., March 30—Everett Lamb, aged seventy, a coal trimmer, was instantly killed by a freight train here today. The train had just arrived from Springhill Junction and was turning on the coal pier when the accident occurred. He leaves a widow and eight children.

The self-made man generally feels it is advisable to hire a staff of college professors to attend to the up-building of his son.

RAILWAY MONOPOLY THE TORIES' GAME

(Continued from page 1.)

the Canadian Baptist dealing with this matter. The article stated that troops in such processions "were regarded as a guard of honor."

In reply, Col. Hughes said the allegation that troops were a guard of honor in such circumstances was unfounded. He pointed out that it was customary in the British empire and Canada for the militia to attend church parades wearing side arms only. Misunderstanding had arisen as to the regulations on this point and therefore in May, 1913, a special order had been issued that rifles must not be carried at church parades.

Mr. Emmerson was told by Hon. Dr. Reid that C. B. Brown was appointed chief engineer of the Intercolonial July 1, 1913, at $6,000 per annum. He "was in the employment of the C. P. R. prior to his appointment as chief engineer. The department has no information as to the date of his naturalization as a British subject."

Pensioned C.P.R. Man Hired on I.C.R.

Mr. Emmerson was also informed by the acting minister of railways that F. H. Harris had been employed by the I. C. R. as rail inspector on September 1, 1913. Previously there had been "no special officer for such work; he was 58 years old, was a retired employe of the C. P. R. and the department had no information as to the amount of his pension from the C. P. R. The department had no information as to whether or not he was a British subject. He was paid $100 a month by the I. C. R. and had retired from its service January 1, 1914, because of poor health.

W. F. Carroll, of Cape Breton, introduced a bill to limit the hours of service of railway employes. It provided that they must not be continually employed longer than fourteen hours and fixes rest periods in between their times of employment. Penalties are fixed for infractions of the act.

N. T. R. Debate Resumed.

A. C. Boyce, of West Algoma, then resumed the debate on the N. T. R. report. He said the amendment proposed by Hon. G. P. Graham, characterized as a "wail" and pointed out that it did not attempt to state that the evidence upon which the Gutelius-Staunton report had been based had been perjured or unfounded. The country would demand some more tangible objection to the report than its alleged partizanship. The commission had been appointed two years ago but it was a notable fact that not "till now had the ex-minister of railways protested against its personnel." He had voted, in fact, to appoint one member of the commission to a most prominent position in the government service with a large salary.

Mr. Boyce then went into the history of the N. T. R., project and stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier "had launched it on the people of Canada without the slightest conception of what the cost was going to be." He had told the country it would cost only $13,000,000. His finance minister, Hon. W. S. Fielding, after consulting Collingwood Schreiber, had estimated it would cost $31,250 per mile for a road of high standard, or $61,415,000 altogether.

Mr. Boyce said that upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier rests the blame for plunging into so gigantic a work without consideration and for the findings of the investigating committee.

"If my Right Hon. friend had brought this scheme down saying that it would cost $100,000,000," said Mr. Boyce, "he would not have got the support of the people in 1904. If he had said it would have cost $150,000,000 the people would have thought him insane." The Liberal party which needed an issue and those who required to be "greased" could not wait in 1904. Consequently the country now had a road which would not serve to reduce freight rates and part of which parallelled the Intercolonial and was overgrown with weeds and trees.

He contrasted the success of the Conservative party in bringing about the construction of the C. P. R., with the failure of the Liberal party in building another Transcontinental. The C. P. R., had made Canada a nation, the other road, begun in haste and recklessness, resulted in a loss to Canada of $75,000,000.

Hon. Frank Oliver.

"The longer the debat continues", began Hon. Frank Oliver, the next speaker, "the worse it looks for you," interjected Dr. Schaffner, of Souris. "The more it is apparent that a government and a party are being condemned for doing their work well," continued Mr. Oliver. He went on to assert that in the construtcion of the Southampton Railway of New Brunswick $26,000 from the Dominion treasury had gone for party purposes.

Hon. Rr. Ried. That's not a fact.

Mr. Oliver said that the case had been fully discussed in the house and he hoped it would be made the subject of an inquiry.

Dr. Reid replied that he had promised to investigate the allegations of F. B. Carvell in the house and that R. A. Pringle, ex-M. P. had been appointed to make the inquiry.

Mr. Oliver—" I am glad that the hon. gentlemen has taken this action."

Dr. Reid—"It contrasts very strongly with the action of the late government in refusing to appoint a commission to invesigate the expenditures on the N. T. R.

The wohle line of action of the present government, said Mr. Oliver, had been to prevent effective competition with the C. P. R., in Canada. As an opposition they had therefore fought the N. T. R., project and as a government were now prepared to break the back of the project. He gave figures to show that the number of Western homestead entries had greatly risen when it was announced that the N. T. R., would be built to provide railway competition. Only 18,000,000 acres of land in the west were under cultivation out of 150,000,000 acres alienated from the crown. This indicated that even if the N. T. R., had cost $200,000,000, and if by this expenditure the country was able to do for the west what could not otherwise be done, it would be a wise and economical expenditure. The present government was spending $50,000,000 on the Welland Canal; would they calculate the interest on its cost from now to doomsday to frighten the people of Canada?"

Continuing after recess, Mr. Oliver dealt with the general question of the necessity of the N. T. R. as a factor in reducing export rates on western grain.

Grain blockades at the head of the lakes meant a loss to the farmer of at least five cents a bushel, and a possible of another five cents loss, due to market conditions. Upon an export in 1911 of 50,000,000 bushels this meant a loss of from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. True, about three-quarters of last year's export crop of 90,000,000 bushels was marketed in the Old Country before the end of the year; but this was due to exceptional conditions. And the result of this heavy export in so short a time was that the price was hammered down in Liverpool three to six cents a bushel, a loss to the farmer of the Canadian west of $8,000,000. The remedy was a means of transportation which would enable wheat to be shipped from Canada all the year round, and that was what the Liberal government had in view when they made the Grand Trunk Pacific bargain in 1903.

Could Cut C. P. R. Rates in Two.

The object had been to make so good a road that freight could be hauled over it so cheaply as to more than make up for the difference in distance, as compared with competing lines.

He figured out that the winter rate from Winnipeg to Montreal was, including winter storage, a minimum of seventeen and a quarter cents per bushel.

He calculated that on the basis of the present rate of six cents per bushel between Winnipeg and Fort William, a fair rate from Winnipeg to St. John would not be more than twenty-six cents. This was what the C. P. R. could afford to carry grain for, but Mr. Oliver claimed that the Grand Trunk Pacific, with its high standard, could do it for half this cost, or thirteen cents per bushel between Winnipeg and St. John, a rate which would prevent a grain blockade and the flooding of the Liverpool market.

Mr. Oliver then took up the question of fixed charges of the N. T. R. Admitting that they would amount to three per cent. interest on a cost of $100,000 per mile, or $3,000 per mile per year, he stated this was a low fixed charge compared with the Union Pacific, with four per cent. interest on $150,000 per mile, or $6,000. The C. P. R. claimed a capital charge of only $46,000 per mile, but inasmuch as its stock sold at over $200 he claimed it was paying a dividend on more than $100,000 per mile at four per cent.

Present Government Responsible.

The ex-minister next dealt with the Davis contracts which were turned over to M. J. O'Brien and claimed that inasmuch as the present government had paid over the money for the contracts—which weer not finished at the specified time—with the present government lay the whole responsibility for he payment. The new N. T. R. commission could have rescinded the order of the old body excusing the contractor from the drawback if it desired to do so.

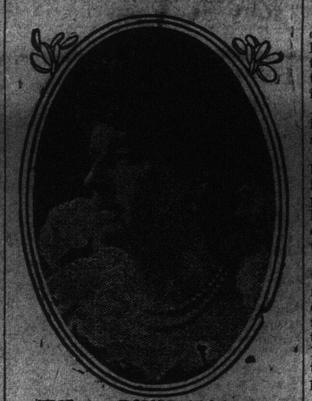
J. J. Hughes.

J. J. Hughes, Prince Edward Island, the last speaker of the night, dealt principally with the question of policy in constructing the maritime province end of the N. T. R., which had been condemned by Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton.

Mr. Hughes reviewed the argument in this connection advanced in 1908, when the project was first launched. He declared that the government policy of degrading the road was nullifying the whole object of providing cheaper transportation between east and west, and of building up Canadian ports. The object in view by the government, he said, was to benefit private railway monopoly, notably the C. P. R.

Mr. Sevigny adjourned the debate, and it will be continued tomorrow.

IRISH PEERESS WHO IS CREDITED WITH URGING BRITISH ARMY REVOLT



THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

Reports declare that the present crisis in England is largely due to the Marchioness of Londonderry. Through their social endeavors the women of Ulster won the officers of the army to their cause. The Marchioness of Londonderry was the leader in this movement, it is said. She is declared to have urged the officers' revolt and constantly sought to arouse sentiment in the army in behalf of Ulster.

PRO AND CON ON TRAP NEST.

Offers Many Advantages, but Has Disadvantages of Trouble.

(New York Sun.)

A trap nest is an appliance for holding captive the layer until her keeper comes to take up the egg and record the fact that she has laid. By using trap nests the poultryman can keep tabs on individual performances and find out just what his hens are doing in return for his hospitality. Numbered leg bands make easy identification of the fowls.

The advantage of the trap nest is that it guides the poultryman in culling and developing his flock. Knowing exactly which of his hens are drones, he can reject the eggs of such at the breeding time. Having a record of the parentage of each chick, he need never be in doubt about results from his matings.

The chief disadvantage of the trap nest is that a good deal of time is required to look after it. The keeper must visit his nests several times a day for the purpose of releasing the layers. Fowls kept too long in confinement suffer loss of vigor. It has been stated on good authority that any pullet laying sixty eggs between the day of her first egg and March 1 can be counted upon to deliver upward of 150 eggs the first year. It follows from this that one needs trap nests during only a few months to gather records sufficient for his breeding season. To be worth while the trap nest must be absolutely certain in action. It must keep in the hen that enters and keep out all others.

The men who succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces and took the changes and chances of this life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.

ASQUITH'S BOLD STROKE MAKES UNIONISTS GASP

(Continued from page 1.)

of which John E. Redmond is the head, uttered a word in the house. The Irishmen are letting the English fight it out alone. Premier Asquith, Viscount Morley, Col. Seely and Generals French and Ewart all visited the king during the day.

The debate following Premier Asquith's withdrawal was tame. Frederick E. Smith, Unionist for the Walton division of Liverpool, renewed his accusations that the government had hatched a conspiracy against Ulster. "It was Napoleonic, but there was no Napoleon," he said.

Tried to Seduce the Army.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, said that the plotting had all been done by the opposition, who tried to seduce the army. He quoted from the Unionist leaders' speeches, in which they advised the army to refuse to serve against Ulster.

In the house of lords the Earl of Selborne spoke with a warmth seldom heard in that house. He termed Mr. Churchill's charges as "foul falsehoods."

Field Marshal Lord Roberts appealed to the country to dismiss the idle but dangerous and mischievous assertions that the army was implicated in a political conspiracy and the ridiculous fallacy that the officers are a wealthy and privileged class. The government's ultimatum, he said, was like springing a mine on the army. He wished to nail to the counter the lie that any officer had disobeyed orders.

Viscount Haldane rejoined that the lords opposite were beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation raised by the issue of "the army versus people."

May Not Oppose Asquith.

London, March 31—It has not yet been decided whether the Unionists will contest Mr. Asquith's seat. A large section of the Unionists favor allowing the premier's re-election without opposition, which would permit his returning to the house of commons a week earlier than if he were opposed.

The Daily Mail and other Unionist papers accuse the premier of running away, and of deliberately taking the course he adopted in order to be able for a fortnight to avoid awkward questions in parliament. The more general view is, however, that he has taken the war portfolio because, after his experience with Col. Seely and Viscount Morley he was afraid to entrust it to anybody else during the present crisis.

The Liberal morning papers are evidently relieved at the unexpected turn of affairs. They admit that Mr. Asquith's course is astonishing and unprecedented, and express admiration for his boldness and courage, which they believe will touch the imagination of the country and restore the government's prestige.

The Daily Chronicle declares that the premier's assumption of the control of the war office, is a plain intimation to all concerned that the government is determined that the civil power must prevail in the conflict with the military, and adds: "In Mr. Asquith, the imperial sovereignty of parliament and the outraged sanctity of civil freedom have the strongest champion available."

Unionists Alarmed.

The apprehension raised in the minds of the Unionist party at the way the Liberals and Laborites have seized on the election cry of "Parliament versus the Army," is illustrated by an editorial in the Times today warmly praising Mr. Asquith for having done the right thing in taking the war office. The Times says:

"We welcome the prospect of bringing back these unhappy controversies from issues involved in the army to their proper sphere of politics. The army has never sought entanglement in political wrangles, and most devoutly desires to be left outside of them.

"Now that Mr. Asquith is, next to the king, at the head of the army administration, he owes a new and special duty to the army, namely, to shield it from wanton attempts of his own lieutenants and his allies in the Labor and Nationalist camps to raise a new electioneering cry of the army against the people."

FORMER NOVA SCOTIA PASTOR'S CHURCH BURNED BY MILITANTS

Toronto, March 28—A minister of the Presbyterian church of Canada, Rev. E. B. Rankin, of White Kirk, Scotland, is at present suffering because the women have not got the vote in Scotland. A mob of suffragettes recently attacked and burned that historic structure in order to display their burning desire for the franchise. Mr. Rankin was once the minister of the Falmouth street church, Sydney (N. S.)

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