

ROAD MATTERS BROUGHT BEFORE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY

Hon. Mr. Veniot Explains Matters Regarding Federal Aid for Highways and Asks Suggestions from the House—Premier Presents Bill to Extend Time for Completion of Valley Railroad—Notice of Enquiries.

Fredericton, March 12.—The House met at 3 p. m. Mr. King submitted the report of the contingencies committee. Mr. Hunter gave notice of enquiry for Monday next in regard to expenditures on the Harvey-McAdam road during 1918, and the amount of remuneration.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend an act relating to the St. John and Quebec Railway. He explained that the bill authorized the extension of the time for completion of the road until the 31st of December, 1919, and it would change the agreement with the Dominion government in regard to subsidy. Concurrent legislation had been introduced in the federal parliament.

Hon. Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to amend the Highway Act of 1918. He said the object of the measure was to suspend for a period the election of by-road and trunk road commissioners, which, under the law, should take place in April. At a conference, which he had with the minister of railways and commissioner of highways at Ottawa, an agreement was reached under which the province could place in the category of trunk roads certain roads now known as by-roads, and make the same eligible for Dominion aid. The province possesses 1,532 miles of roads, which are now known as trunk roads. They run from the Quebec boundary to the Nova Scotia border along the St. John river, from Fredericton to Chatham and elsewhere. There was one road, on each side of the St. John river, but as both could not be classified as trunk roads, it was proposed to bring one under the secondary system. The Dominion authorities had consented to the classification of several other roads which would make them eligible for Dominion aid. As the conference at Ottawa took place in January, and the elections were to be held in April, there was not time for the reclassification of all the roads, and the only plan was to take the secondary roads and classify them as had already been explained. The meetings of rate payers would not be cancelled, but only suspended until the new plan could be put in working order. The suspension could be revoked at any time by order in council. While on the subject of roads he should call attention to the peculiar position which New Brunswick occupied with regard to the proposed federal aid. The system that had been adopted, applied to the larger provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but was not applicable to New Brunswick under the system now in vogue here. New Brunswick was the only province in Canada where the roads are maintained by the government without placing any undue burden upon the municipalities. There was a poll tax and a small property tax, but that was all. In Quebec, the municipalities bear the greater part of the cost of construction and maintenance of highways. Cities are taxed to maintain roads adjacent to those cities. He had no definite information as to the working of the proposed system, but he estimated that it was to be on a 40 to 60 per cent. basis. The Dominion government was to contribute \$30,000, to the province in addition to fifty cents per head of the population. He did not think that the plan could be worked out to advantage in this province as there were no large cities to draw money from the case in the upper provinces. In Ontario, on account of the large population, they could borrow money and expend the same in order to reach their maximum. To carry that plan out in New Brunswick it would be necessary for the province to borrow \$570,000 before it could get back any part of it would have to spend \$300,000 each year for the next five years. They were now carrying on road work to the extent of \$1,000,000. The receipts from automobile licenses. That fund was not exhausted, and it would probably increase each year, but it would not be sufficient to enable the province to make its maximum expenditure under the proposed arrangement.

With regard to road matters, he wanted it understood that he was ready to receive suggestions from honorable members on both sides of the House in connection with the working out of a plan for Dominion aid. He was anxious that the province should get the fullest benefit from the aid to highways which the federal government proposed to give. Hon. Mr. Murray submitted the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Jordan memorial sanatorium also the annual report of the Hotel Dieux, St. Joseph, also a statement of valuations of the counties of Charlotte and Kent, the towns of St. Andrews and Newcastle, and the City of Fredericton.

Fredericton, March 12.—Speech of Mr. Smith (Charlotte) on the address Thursday evening. Mr. Smith said that he felt like Tonyon in, "He would that he could utter the thoughts that arose in him." The government and its supporters appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the programme of constructive legislation which was offered. The speaker extended the usual courtesies to Hon. Mr. Speaker and to the mover and second of the address. There had been one reference by both of the latter which showed that the government had not risen to its opportunities. They had referred to the heavy losses of life in the British and Allied forces during the war. But the report obtained had shown that that sacrifice had not been too great. There was the safety of womanhood from the German menace, the preservation of the democratic forms of government and the freedom forever from the curse of war. The government of New Brunswick had not supported the "one who had been fighting in Flanders when he had come to the house in 1917 party politics, so far as he was concerned, was a dead issue. He was ready to support all government measures calculated to advance the interest of the province as a whole. Never

had a government failed so lamentably to grasp its opportunities in caring for returned soldiers. How were conditions being met? In all places of amusement there were receptacles for tickets purchased as an amusement tax which was generally considered to be a war tax. Where did the money thus raised go? Into the general revenue. There was another instance. Last year the government required \$518,000 as a patriotic fund tax al-



H. W. SMITH, M. L. A. Charlotte.

though the Central Committee of the Patriotic Fund declared that only \$400,000 was needed. The difference, who went to meet general expenses. He did not hesitate in saying that 75 per cent. of the people thought that these contributions were for war purposes. The public health act was the only piece of progressive legislation produced by the government. It was so progressive that it was about 25 years ahead of the times. The framers of the act must have thought that he was providing for a population equal to that of New York or London. The people were feeling the burden under this act. In his own County of Charlotte it had been necessary in the past to assess for only \$1,800 each year for purposes of public health. Under the new act an annual assessment of \$3,500 was necessary. There was another case peculiar to Charlotte county. An estate which had been appointed to revise the statute at the registrar's office at St. Andrews. To the surprise of the municipal council a bill for the services of that man has been rendered. This is merely another instance of the government making an appointment and requiring the municipality to pay the salary. If the government could do no better the time could not come soon for an appeal to the people. Those in Charlotte, and every county of the province, would declare against the government in no uncertain tones. Legislation on behalf of returned soldiers should have been enacted at least as early as last session. Already one hundred thousand men have come home. The government should be alive to the problems of the day, and New Brunswick should take the place of the Dominion of Canada which New England took in the American Union. In the speech from the throne he could see little of promise. As far as New Brunswick was concerned he believed it had a great future if proper men were at the helm, but there must be originality in legislation, not mere following of what was done in other provinces. An important matter was Maritime Union. Some were so narrow that they were opposed to it because it might entail changes in the present seats of the provincial government. So long as so narrow a line prevailed there would be no Maritime Union. He attempted to resolve matters from the Dominion government would fail. He asked pardon for his rambling remarks and hoped that his speech would not be considered entirely destructive, but would produce some good results. Mr. Mersereau on the order of the day being called, rose to continue the debate on the address. He said that a year ago he had expressed the opinion that three or four members on each side of the House should give expression to their views on a motion of the kind now before the House and close the debate. That opinion he still held. He had not intended to participate in the discussion, and would not have done so but for some observations which had emanated from the other side of the House. He wished to extend his congratulations to the Hon. speaker, and felt sure that his selection had been a very wise one. He also wished to congratulate the mover and second of the address, particularly the latter, he not being a lawyer like the mover, had acquitted himself exceedingly well. He wished to congratulate the Hon. member for St. John (Tilley) on the excellent speech he had delivered on the previous evening. He (Mersereau) agreed with most of the sentiments expressed and was sorry that there were not more speeches of that kind. The Hon. member for Charlotte had also acquitted himself well, except that he had said that the government was far from bringing down legislation. Other Hon. members complained that the Government was too slow, so it was with regard to the preservation of the democratic forms of government and the freedom forever from the curse of war. The government of New Brunswick had not supported the "one who had been fighting in Flanders when he had come to the house in 1917 party politics, so far as he was concerned, was a dead issue. He was ready to support all government measures calculated to advance the interest of the province as a whole. Never

for a man who did not change his mind. Personally he was not afraid of the votes of the women in his county, and felt sure he could divide them on a 50-50 basis with any opponent. He had been opposed to women suffrage and would not say that he was strongly in favor of it yet, but as the Dominion Government had given women the franchise it would be a crying shame to deprive them of the right to vote in the provincial end. He had not yet seen the bill and he wanted to understand that he would vote for no half-way measure, if one was given the franchise, all must have it, including black and white. His sentiments in regard to the great war and the glorious victory of the allies were well known and it was not necessary for him to dwell upon the subject. His own son had participated in the struggle and had not returned. He wanted to say that anything he could do to assist any returned soldier in securing a position in the Government employ or otherwise in his services would be at his disposal.

Some Hon. members had made reference to the work of the farm settlement board. He was a farmer, but did not pretend to know anything about it, as the commercial travellers, doctors and lawyers had a monopoly of that knowledge. The Hon. member for St. John did not pose as a farmer, but there was more truth than poetry in what he said regarding the settlement of soldiers. He believed that it would be a mistake to put them on abandoned farms and expect them to eke out an existence. It was useless to give a soldier a farm on which perhaps some more capable men had been unable to earn a living. If they were to give him an abandoned farm, fully paid for, and \$2,000 in the bank besides, he might be able to live on it for a few years. It was said that farmers were making barrels of money. Such was not the fact. The farmers never had a harder year than 1918. It had cost them \$2.00 a barrel to raise potatoes, and they now had them on their hands. At the same time the Dominion government was keeping up the price of wheat, and enriching the farmers and other monopolists.

Some criticism had been made of a recent appointment by the Government in the immigration department, and a returned soldier had complained to him (Mersereau) about it. A man from Kings had been given the position and there was no doubt as to his qualifications. True, he was a true supporter of the Government, and a defeatist about the time that the appointment was made another position in Kings County was given to a returned soldier. He believed that if the demands of soldiers were satisfied, they would always receive fair and honest treatment from the Government. He was in hearty sympathy with the utterances of the Hon. member for Albert, with regard to the transfer of the Intercolonial Headquarters to the Dominion capital. He regretted that such a thing had happened and would be only too glad to do all he could to maintain the rights of the Maritime provinces. Speaking of the railways the Valley road had been made a football for years, but during the last two years it had been a serious proposition. He felt that the Dominion government should take that road over and both parties should do all in their power to accomplish that end.

WAR WAS WON BY PRIVATE SOLDIERS

Portland, March 8.—Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, known throughout New England as organizer and commander of the famous 23rd overseas battalion, known as the Maclean-Kilgobbin, arrived in St. John on his way to his home at Fredericton, N. B., having arrived on the hospital ship Essequibo from Liverpool, answered the question, "Who won the war?" Col. Guthrie who is suffering from the effects of 27 wounds received on the battlefields of France and Flanders in the course of more than four years' service, was at the first big push and gas attack made by the Germans at Ypres and was one of four Canadian officers and 183 men out of 1,067 of the Fighting Tenth battalion to come out of the battle alive. He was made a colonel over night on that occasion. "Who won the war? Some question," said Col. Guthrie. "But if you mean which nation of the Allies I would say that no answer can be given for what each did was necessary to have achieved victory. If, on the other hand, you mean which class of our joint Allied citizenry really won the war I would unhesitatingly say the private soldier." Whether it be the British Tommy, the American doughboy or the French poilu the answer would be the same. "Whenever we use the word 'victory,' whenever we think of what the great game if we were to win, so to be met the drudgery, the humiliations, the discomforts, the hard work with a smile—always a smile—one would almost think he was enjoying it. "He is the wonder of the world, yes, the private soldier won the war—God bless him. And when the people in the homelands begin to think of reviving statutes to perpetuate the memories of this great world struggle for civilization—that the children of our

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The Easiest Way To End Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This dissolves it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it to the scalp and rub it in gently with the fingers. By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely remove it. With regard to the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look as if it had been treated with a hair cream. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

Juice of Lemons Creates A Clear, Soft, Rosy Skin

Tells women how to make a lemon beauty cream cheaply for the face, neck, arms and hands. At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quart of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of arvon white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in. Then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as sallowness, freckles and tan and is the ideal skin softener and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of arvon white at any pharmacy or toilet counter and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this wonderful lemon lotion. Use it daily in the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful to smoothen rough, red hands.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION CONSIDER DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

Champions of the League Admit There Are Many Barriers That Must be Removed to Insure a Good Working Plan—British, American, French and Norwegian Delegates Discuss the Question. London, March 11, (Delayed)—In opening the conference of the League of Nations Union, which began at Westminster today with British, French, American, Norwegian, Greek and other delegates in attendance, Lord Shaw, who was elected president, said that the covenant of the League of Nations, as formulated in Paris, unquestionably presented serious difficulties—difficulties of substance and in one or two cases, of fundamental importance. Lord Shaw said he was a great deal concerned as to the position and powers of the general body of delegates under the covenant. No one would dream of suggesting, he proceeded, that the great powers and the small powers should stand equal in respect of that body who had borne in the greatest measure the horrors and burdens of the war should not have practical deference paid to their position. But, he added, all these things would be adjusted. Premier Venizelos, of Greece, who is one of the delegates, said that in the past the League of Nations, those who did so were also working for internal peace, as international and national peace depended upon one another. Unless national desires could be satisfied, international difficulties never would be solved. His countrymen to form a secret society for the purpose and having done the ground work betook himself to the comparative safety of a Canadian prison. Capt. Charles Wilcox, The death of Capt. Charles Wilcox occurred Tuesday afternoon at his home, 123 Prince Street, West St. John. He was seventy-eight years of age and was well known and highly respected. Besides his wife, he is survived by four sons, J. T., G. P., Martin and C. V. Wilcox; also one daughter, Mrs. C. W. Goodwin. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at the Church of the Assumption, where requiem high mass will be celebrated.

The Allan Shaft Disaster

That the Allan Shaft disaster at Stellarton, in which eighty-eight miners lost their lives was directly due to the negligence of the manager, borne out by evidence of leading officials of the Acadia Coal Company. This is also the opinion of leading citizens of New Glasgow, Trenton and Stellarton alike. Since the disaster the Dominion Police, aided by Chief Francis of New Glasgow have been investigating the explosion with the result that the same conclusion has been arrived at. A startling discovery was made in this for some weeks before the disaster a band of alien enemies met secretly at night in a house on the outskirts of the town, and while proof was lacking, it was believed that they were and that they made good their escape immediately after. This opinion, said the official, is borne out again by the fact the whole shaft that came off duty just before the disaster, one and all declared the shaft to have been in perfect condition. A curious incident is related that is of extreme interest in this regard. Just prior to the outbreak of war a German called at the offices of the Acadia Coal Co. and after volunteering the information that he was a professor in a Berlin University and in Canada for his health, asked if it would be possible to open a school for those wishing to learn French and German. He was told to see the principal of the local high school. A few days later the Hun was pointed out to a Belgian gentleman, who owns a large interest in the Acadia Coal Company, and his story repeated. The Belgian immediately made it his business to get in touch with the Hun and after a fifteen minute conversation, both in French and German, came to the conclusion that the alleged professor was not a master of either language and therefore not qualified to teach it. The Belgian branded the bogus professor as a spy, the Hun leaving for parts unknown. Shortly after the outbreak of war officials were not surprised to see the German's picture in a Toronto paper under the caption, "Captured Hun Spy." Now the question arises, did the alleged Berlin professor during his stay in Stellarton plan for the destruction of the coal mines in case of war, and thus pave the way for the terrible disaster, which not only closed a valuable mine, but took a toll of eighty-eight lives? It is altogether within the bounds of possibility that he induced some of

THE WEATHER.

Table with columns for location, date, and weather conditions. Includes entries for Washington, Toronto, Ottawa, and other locations.

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London Free Press

There are some facts not open to dispute which apply in the premises, and which may enable the Canadian people who are vitally interested to place some estimate of their own upon the value that may rightly be given to the attack of Sir Sam Hughes, upon Lieut. Gen. Arthur Currie.

Softening the Blow.

New York Herald: Patrick Quinn, London's detective chief, has been made a knight. "Finched by Sir Patrick" may now become a claim to distinction in the English underworld.

Are You

Toronto Globe: Five thousand Canadian soldiers landed during the week-end on routes home from the front. Are you doing all you can to insure their return to civil life?

Expressly Styled For Men of Discernment. Style is not a matter of age nowadays. Twenty, forty, sixty "years young" men want style distinction. They demand better tailored clothes. They look for models that embody good taste. And— We've got the clothes that fulfill their requirement. 20th Century and our other fine tailored ready clothes have reached that standard of excellence which has always been the aim of designers. \$20 to \$50. Gilmour's, 68 King St. Soldiers' first outfit at 10 per cent discount.