PRESIDENT WILSON THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET

HOUSE ADOPTS BUDGET WITHOUT DIVISION

(Continued from page 1)
had an increase of ordinary expenditures.

Mr. Meighen said that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux the other night had made the statement that the expenditures in connection with the Labor Department had increased fifty per cent. since the present government came into power. On the contrary, he said, there had been a decrease. In 1911 the departmental expenditure stood at $146,527 as compared with $130,030 for 1914-15. He said that Mr. Lemieux must have been mixed up on another four-year period under the late government when the expenditures of the department increased by seventy-four per cent.

The Business Tax.

Referring to the opposition criticism that the $28,000,000 by which the printed estimates exceed the proposed expenditure for the coming fiscal year should be struck out, Mr. Meighen said that the government had repeatedly stated that while the war is in progress this money will not be spent. That, he said, should be sufficient.

Replying to Liberal criticisms of the proposed business taxes, Mr. Meighen said that the government, to quote the words of the British premier, would tax "not the potential germs but the gathered fruits of industry." By so doing it would not injure industry.

The Solicitor-General then turned his attention to the allegation of Mr. Oliver that while the government had safeguarded the interests of the munition manufacturers in regard to transportation facilities it had neglected the interests of the farmers. Mr. Meighen reiterated his statement that of the space available on the transports requisitioned by the British government to convey goods ordered in Canada by the government, 78.31 per cent. had been used for agricultural products and only 7.67 for munitions. Replying to a question by Mr. Oliver, Mr. Meighen said that the rates at which the goods were carried were fixed by a court in England. "Does the honorable member think the British government is in league with us to 'crucify' the farmers," asked the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Oliver, the Solicitor-General continued, had urged that the government should have imposed an export duty on nickel.

The member for Assinabois, he said, practically asserted that a government which would not prevent the exportation of nickel to the United States was standing in with the Huns. He had said that the government had done nothing to prevent Canadian nickel from being sent to Berlin, that the Krupps were "big owners of the International Nickel Company," and that a large quantity of nickel was sold to Germany. Mr. Meighen said that an arrangement had been made by the government with the International Nickel Company regarding the exportation of nickel at the close of 1914 and that the papers relating to it had been laid on the table of the house in February, 1915. That arrangement had met with the approval of the British government which had sent a special note expressing appreciation of the action taken by the Canadian administration in the interest of the empire.

The Solicitor-General then went on to deal with the "wild and rambling assertions" of opposition speakers as to civil service increases. He admitted that since 1911 there had been 11,000 new appointments but stated that not only were thousands of these temporary appointments such as increases in post office staffs at Christmas, but that they did not represent a civil service increase so much in personnel as extent. Rural mail delivery and the parcels post, for instance, had enormously increased the demands on the Post Office Department.

Much of the expenditure with which this government had been charged, he continued, was in the payment of promissory notes made by honorable gentlemen opposite when in power. It had taken sixty millions to complete the National Transcontinental and he hoped the opposition was satisfied with the return that was being received from that project.

Fourteen millions was being spent on the Hudson Bay Railway. "We take the full responsibility for that, however; we endorsed it and we are going to carry it through," said Mr. Meighen.

The Solicitor-General also referred to the implementing clause in the Grand Trunk Pacific Company's agreement with the Laurier government as a result of which the present administration had also been let in for an expenditure of $12,000,000. That made a total of $97,000,000 paid for debts incurred by the late government.

Mr. Meighen said that after deducting interest charges due to the war and pension expenditures, the contemplated expenditure of Canada for civil purposes next year was $138,000,000 whereas in 1909 under the Laurier government, with only half the revenue of the present year, $133,500,000 had been the expenditure.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald referred to the taxation proposals as class legislation and intimated that the Minister of Finance had already received many protests from boards of trade against it. "Let us have the burden distributed on those who can pay," he asked.

The Minister of Finance, he said, was using the war as a guise and cloak to cover his mismanagement. In 1914 the per capita taxation of the country had been $24 as compared with $16.57 in 1911. Would the Minister of Finance have the audacity to blame this on expenditures incurred by the late government when it was borne in mind that in one department alone of this administration the additional expenditure had been $11,000,000—the Public Works Department.

Turning to criticisms of the Finance Minister's business tax proposals Mr. MacDonald declared that it was a device to shield the rich men who sat idly in their offices and cut coupons from government and municipal bonds while industrious business men had to pay the tax. Lawyers, bankers and stockholders escaped, and the millionaires who had over three millions invested in United States stocks and bonds. There was also no heavy hand laid on the men who had made their millions during the boom times out of real estate and stocks. It would have been better, declared the member for Pictou, if the government had simply taken a leaf out of Lloyd George's book and imposed an income tax bearing equally and fairly upon all in proportion to their ability to pay.

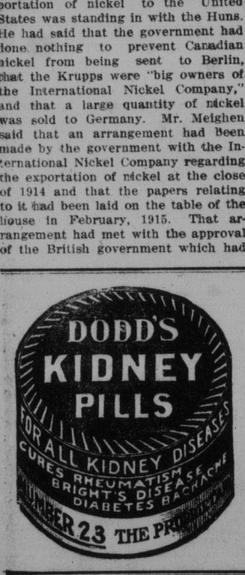
Mr. W. F. MacLean believed the opinion of Canadians would shortly express itself in the direction of the Dominion controlling its own nickel production so as to build up an industry in this country and obtain a source of revenue, the royalties from which, he had been assured, would be sufficient to pay the national debt. He had no confidence in the International Nickel Company or the statements it made. He believed its profits were larger than it admitted; he thought the government should and could tax them; and he was of the opinion that the German metal trust which was world-wide in its ramifications, controlled the International Nickel Company too.

"The United States might be at war with Canada tomorrow," said Mr. MacLean. "We cannot say what will happen after the new German submarine policy goes into effect at midnight tonight." He went on to speak of the promise given by the International Nickel Company to the Prime Minister, that it would at some indefinite date, refine in Canada that amount of nickel consumed in Canada. He thought the company should be forced by legislation to refine all Canadian nickel in this country although it might be necessary for the time being to allow them to refine in the United States sufficient for the requirements of the Allies. Mr. MacLean then spoke of a new Canadian discovery of a nickel refining process, which would convert 100 pounds of ore into 50 pounds of metal in 48 hours. Prof. Burroughs was the inventor and most of the experimenting had been done in Ottawa.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, in the course of Mr. MacLean's remarks said that all the Canadian nickel shipped from the United States had gone to Great Britain or her allies, the shipments from Canada to the United States and the British imports agreeing. Mr. MacLean insisted that it would be impossible to trace the nickel which went into the manufacture of nickel steel in the United States.

The debate was closed by Mr. J. A. Ethier of Two Mountains.

The budget resolution carried without division at 1.50.



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OVER 45,000 GERMANS KILLED IN ASSAULT ON VERDUN POSITIONS

New York, Feb. 29.—A news agency despatch from London published here today says:

More than 45,000 Germans have been killed in the assault on the Verdun positions, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today, quoting Dutch sources as authority.

On one two-mile front, the despatch stated, were found 8,000 German corpses. One regiment has been formed from the fragments of eight German regiments, nearly wiped out in the fighting around Haumont.

Scores of trains of wounded from the German front were reported to be arriving at Metz. Hospitals at Coblentz, Treves, Cologne and other German cities were said to be overflowing with wounded.

LAST NIGHT'S CARNIVAL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Stirring music, pretty costumes and graceful skaters were conducive to making the carnival held in the Victoria Rink last night, a brilliant affair. The sucessful prize winners were:—Miss Barnes, as Allies' Lady, 1st; Miss Muriel White, as Tipperary Mary, 2nd. Gentlemen: C. Milan, Chicken Thief, 1st; H. Reid, Jew Peddlar, 2nd.

The combination prize was divided between Messrs. Cameron Hatfield and Cameron as French-Turcos, and the Misses Annie, Beatrice and Alice Marshall, as the "Three Pierots."

Honorable mention was made of the Kingston Cadet Girl and Fatima.

The door prizes were won by the following numbers:—367, first; 256, second; 249, third.

The judges were: Mrs. W. A. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gregory, Mr and Mrs. A. M. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs Thayer, K. J. MacRae, Major Halle, Major Williams and Magistrate Ritchie.

GRIT MEMBERS IN POLICE COURT ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Regina, Sask., Feb. 29.—Charged with corruptly accepting money, two members of executive assembly and one ex-member were in the city police court today before Magistrate Heffernan. The cases against all three were enlarged to Thursday and bail allowed.

WANTED.

Pin boy wanted at the Y. M. C. A. Wages $3.75 per week.

PRES. WILSON CALLS FOR SHOWDOWN IN CONGRESS

Wants Agitation Over Submarine Question Thrashed Out on Floor of the House and Vote Taken—Declares President Not Congress is Charged with Conduct of Foreign Relations.

Washington, Feb. 29.—President Wilson decided today that he cannot proceed with the German submarine negotiations while dissension in Congress weakens his position before the world, so he called for a showdown on the pending proposals to warn Americans off merchant ships of the European belligerents, armed for defense.

Making clear that he considers the President and not Congress, charged with the conduct of foreign relations of the United States, he wrote a letter to Representative Pou, acting chairman of the House Rules Committee, asking him to provide parliamentary means for bringing the agitation out into the open on the floor of the house for full discussion and a vote. Later he summoned Senator Stone and Representative Flood, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senator Kern, majority leader in the Senate, for a conference at the White House tomorrow morning, at which he will request that one of the various pending resolutions be acted upon in both houses.

Administration leaders are so sure of their position that they plan to end all agitation with a vote of confidence in the president.

Adoption of the pending resolutions practically would amount to congressional repudiation of policies announced and contended for by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing all through the submarine negotiations. With their defeat and an affirmation by a majority of congress of their confidence in the president's course, Mr. Wilson's supporters point out he will be enabled to continue to contend for the principles of international law and humanity with a united government behind him, and with the same force as he did before a minority in congress weakened his position more than all the arguments of the foreign diplomats with whom he had to contend.

REV. K. KINGSTON WEDS

Dorchester, Feb. 29.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Browne, Government Terrace, was the scene of a most attractive home wedding this evening, the principals being Rev. Kenneth Kingston, pastor of the Methodist church at Alma, Albert Co., N. B., and Miss Grace Browne, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Browne. The ceremony was performed at 7.30 o'clock by Rev. F. G. McIntosh, B. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church. The bride was attired in a travelling suit and was unattended, only the immediate friends and relatives being among the guests.

Rev. Mr. Kingston is a son of William Kingston, of St. John, the well known retired I. C. R. official. The bride and groom left on the maritime express for St. John and will, after a brief vacation, return to Alma, Albert Co., their future home.

The ladies of the Methodist church and congregation tendered the Dorchester unit of the 145th Battalion a complimentary supper tonight. Rev. B. H. Thomas presided and a most entertaining programme was rendered. The boys in khaki were most enthusiastic in their praises of the good time given them.

Rev. W. E. Best, of Harcourt, Kent Co., has been appointed rector of Holy Trinity church, in Dorchester in succession to Rev. R. A. Robinson, now of Stanley, York Co., N. B. The new pastor will assume his duties at once.

St. David's Day.

Today is the anniversary of the patron Saint of gallant little Wales—St. David, and in honor of the splendid deeds done by Welshmen in the present war, flags should be freely flown. The new Welsh Guards lately raised will no doubt celebrate their first St. David's Day, and while they may not be able to wear the leek, will no doubt well observe the day. There is no Welsh society in St. John.

Lieutenants Murray Lamb, F. D. Foley and Bayard Coster of the 55th Battalion, Westenhanger, Shorncliffe, England, spent a few days recently in London, where they had a very enjoyable time visiting the many places of interest.

TANKER ADRIFT IN NORTHERN ICE FIELDS

Eagle Oil Co. Steamer Short of Fuel and Sends Wireless to Cape Race.

Halifax, Feb. 29.—That the Eagle Oil Company's steamer San Onofre is drifting helplessly among the northern ice fields is the message that came by wireless from Cape Race this evening. The message was received at Cape Race from the distressed steamer and relayed to Halifax to C. H. Harvey, agent for the marine and fisheries. The message sent out from the San Onofre was "S.S. San Onofre reports all fuel gone, drifting towards ice fields one mile per hour due north. Does not require immediate assistance, but want Eagle Oil ship supply him with fuel oil. Steam for the wireless will likely cease shortly."

The position or destination of the steamer was not made public. She is a steamer of 9,700 tons.

Joseph A. Murdoch, D. D. G. M. of the I. O. O. F., with members of the standing committee of No 4 district, paid a visit to Peerless Lodge in their rooms on Simonds street last evening. After the business of the lodge had been transacted a smoker was held and a most enjoyable time spent by those present.

WHY HAIR FALLS OUT

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub well into the scalp. After a few applications all dandruff disappears and the hair stops coming out.

DIED.

DILLON—Suddenly, in this city, on 29th ult., Thomas E. Dillon, leaving his wife, father, three sisters and one brother to mourn.

Funeral from his late residence, 47 Leinster street, on Thursday morning, at 8.30, to the Cathedral for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

When Thinking of Joining the 115th, Remember—

THE PHYSICAL RISK AT THE FRONT IS ONLY HALF AS GREAT AS AT HOME

An Eye-Opener For the Fellow Who Fears Active Service

BECAUSE YOU ENGAGE IN ARMED WARFARE DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN YOU ARE TO BE KILLED.—History proves otherwise, particularly the history of the present strife. With millions of men engaged in the struggle the percentage of casualties is amazingly small. Modern methods of warfare are doing this, and modern surgery, medical treatment and sanitation are keeping the men in splendid shape.

Pneumonia has claimed more New Brunswickers than German bullets this winter. And N. B.'s a small place, too.

Almost as many hunting fatalities occurred this season as among our local battalions on the field.

Every day we are risking death at home (unknowingly, perhaps), in greater degree than if in the trenches

Furthermore, ask any returned soldier about this matter. He'll give you the right dope!

INSURANCE STATISTICS PROVE THE CASE:

(From the Recent Report of the New York Life)

During the Year 1915:

409 Men of the Insured were killed in war (all nations)
448 Men of the Insured were killed by accident
707 Men of the Insured died of cancer
772 Men of the Insured died of pneumonia
950 Men of the Insured died of tuberculosis

BRITISH FIGURES SAY 86% OF WOUNDED RECOVER

Jump Into Khaki, Boys, for the Final Rush!

RECRUITING OFFICE, Germain St., Opp. Trinity Church

FARMERS AND DAIR HEAR PRACTICAL

Experts Give Agriculturists in Con ericton the Benefit of Their k Experience — Subjects of Inte Yesterday.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 29—The Farmers' and Dairymen's convention this morning discussed the potato industry in New Brunswick and the interest manifested in this matter indicated very clearly the importance with which farmers of the province regard this crop.

Mr. G. C. Cunningham, Dominion plant pathologist at the experimental farm in this city, opened this discussion and urged farmers to take special care in the selection of seed which would in time result in a greater yield per acre than at the present time. He stated that New Brunswick soil should yield 400 to 500 bushels per acre. He also referred to the increase in the yield in Maine, where conditions were almost identical with those in New Brunswick.

In the afternoon Dr. Morse took the floor and referred to powdery scab among potatoes. The United States authorities, he said, were coming to the conclusion that it was not a very serious disease. It was only to be feared in cold and wet sections of the country. Although not a very large state, Maine experienced quite a difference of climate and soil in different parts and he could not help coming to the conclusion that powdery scab existed in parts of the State where the greatest rainfall took place long before it was experienced in drier sections. The disease did not appear to exist in any district of the United States where temperature was warm and dry.

Scabby potatoes are unsightly and housekeepers do not like them, but scab is no detriment to the eating qualities of tubers. The disease is undoubtedly contagious and experimental work is being undertaken to try to find a remedy for it. Application of lime to soil is apt to increase rather than diminish dissemination of the trouble. Once get the disease in the soil and it will remain there for years.

Mr. J. F. Riley said he felt some expression of appreciation was due to Dr. Morse for coming here and giving the convention benefit of his experience and knowledge. He therefore moved a vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. Fred. Sharp.

Dr. Morse suitably replied and said it had been a great pleasure to him to visit New Brunswick.

Marketing Produce.

In an address in production and marketing of farm produce, H. H. Smith, of Hoyt Station, Sunbury Co., said he believed in growing the greatest variety of crops possible, so that a cash return might be expected from some one or more of these crops all the time.

Mr. J. W. Smith of Nashwaak spoke of a plan he had adopted to get rid of cabbage worm by using a solution of air-slacked lime about the consistency of cream as a spray. This effectually disposed of all grubs that might infest cabbages.

Rhubarb is another crop that finds a ready market and a very satisfactory way of using it was by making it into rhubarb relish.

Mr. A. R. Wetmore spoke of growing rhubarb in cellars in winter. By keeping heat away it would keep a good color and the flavor is equally as good as out of doors grown rhubarb. In spring roots are taken out of the cellar and planted in the open ground. Fresh roots are taken into cellar each fall.

Pickle Growing Profitable.

Resuming, Mr. Smith took up the question of pickles, and said he reckoned that an acre of ground under pickle crop would bring in a return of $1,000. It was to be regretted that so much money is sent out of this province for purchase of pickles, when they could be so easily and cheaply raised right here at home.

In marketing farm produce, as much as possible should be sold direct to consumers and all profit to be made comes right to producer. It was a bad policy to sell produce when market is otherwise well supplied and the commission agent should be avoided as an unmitigated thief.

In conclusion Mr. Smith declared that the New Brunswick farmer should be a prosperous contented man.

Mr. W. H. Moore said that he also aimed to produce as great variety as possible at all times of the year and read a schedule on which he usually tried to work. With regard to potatoes, his experience was that seed from very large tubers was not worth while planting for failure had always resulted. Living as he did at some distance from the market it became a question of dealing in produce that is easily moved around, otherwise it is too hard on horses. Butter and cream were easier to bring around than hay or turnips. Young pigs for breeding purposes are easily reared and bring good prices. Latterly he had improved conditions by using an automobile to come to market with and found the improvement so great as to more than pay the cost. In fact auto delivery would open up a market for articles that could not be dealt with by team delivery.

The discussion which ensued was both interesting and profitable and many matters considered were dealt with in a manner which showed the importance attached to them.

Mr. Geo. H. ion at Ottawa account of wh dairying lines Alberta they butter to be Canada. So been made that they ca market of Br In Saskatc under govern from superior the output ha in Manitoba and the time instead of o east to west way. In the is a large to duce which posed of bu to wake up present time province in and other p leave New B hind in the comes over very soon. In western cream is sol all being gra is to be fou least he had of it. Mr. C. W dairy superi short addre butter and c ing to quali tution along ed. Some littl ter of a te

Toba

Milburn's

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MEAT

Take Salts Bl

We are our blood a well-kno to be cons ney troubl The kid the blood become w get sluggi clog and the blood When y like lumps ing pains cloudy, fu der is irr relief duri severe he spells, ale rheumatis your phar Jad Salts glass of morning news will is made lemon jui has been and stimu tralize th longer a ing urina Jad Sa injure; m lithia-wat make a casionally and activ