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For the Man who wants a
WATERPROOF
Land Bottomed Boot!

Description:—French Kip, side lined, tap sole, made for stream driving or rough wear, will hold calks. Some 7 inches, some 9 inches in length while they last \$3.00 per pair.

A great variety of Waterproof Boots for hard wear, from \$1.75 to \$6.00. Any length leg you want.

Use the Parcel Post for footwear.
Francis & Vaughan
19 KING STREET

SEVEN CAUGHT IN ANOTHER "MISTAKE"

(Continued from page 1.)
important. After the treaty comes into effect, we have expressed our willingness to have the commission further consider matter.
In response to a query by Mr. Macleod, Pictou, Col. Sam Hughes made formal announcement that the British office having backed down on regulations concerning the aperture of the Canadian rifle team would accede at Biele this year, as usual, to open both sides of the house apud.
debate on Asiatic immigration was suggested by Hon. Frank Oliver, who referred to all documents relating to the migration of Asiatics having a bearing upon the order in council issued in 1913 last restricting entry into British Columbia. The subject of European immigration was important to Canada, he said, but Asiatic immigration was vital, not in proportion to Asiatic civilization was introduced, to same degree must European civilization, the standard at which Canada is to be judged.
Mr. Oliver was anxious to know by what form of reasoning the government arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable to admit Hindus and others, while Chinese and Japanese were not allowed to come in. While drastic measures were probably necessary, the using of this order in council appeared to have been based on a feeling of panic. A number of Hindus had refused admission into British Columbia. They appealed to Chief Justice of Quebec, desiring an order of writs not in accordance with the statute, were invalid. This meant that the Hindus were taken to amend the regulations. This having been done there was no necessity for the order in council. The immigration act gave the minister power to admit with immigrants up to a certain number. It was his duty to avoid at all cost a case in point was that of Harry Thaw, who was deported from Quebec, desiring an order of writs, and with the approval of the majority of the people. Good law Quebec dealing with a white man would be good law in British Columbia dealing with citizens of India. Individual rights must, of course, be protected but public and national rights are even more important. Mr. Oliver did not believe an immigrant should be given the advantage of habeas corpus until it was assured that he was a desirable settler and he urged that steps taken to make this matter clear.

200,000
Have Learned to Play the Piano in One Hour

Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music Anyone Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.

Wonderful New System That Even a Child Can Use.



"You couldn't play? You told me yesterday you couldn't play a note!"
"I couldn't! I learned to play in one hour by the wonderful Easy Method system!"

Impossible, you say? Let us prove it to you. We will teach you to play the piano or organ and will not ask one cent until you can play.
A musical genius from Chicago has invented a wonderful system whereby anyone can learn to play the Piano or Organ in one hour. With this new method you can have to know one note from another, in one hour of practice you will be playing your favorite music with all the ease of both hands and with such ease that even a child can master music without instruction. Anyone can do it. This new method is a free trial, merely by sending a few lines to the inventor, you will receive your own Music Method as announced in the St. John Telegraph.

FREE TRIAL
The complete system together with 100 pieces of music will then be sent to you on all charges prepaid and absolutely no one cent to pay. You keep it seven days, and if you do not like it, it will be returned to you, and you will not be asked for a cent. If you are satisfied, you will be asked to pay for the system in all its parts. If you are not satisfied, it will be returned to you, and you will not be asked for a cent. You will not be asked for a cent until you can play.

St. John Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1914

NO 54

McLEOD BACKS UP CARVELL'S CHARGES

Southampton Road Graft Aired

Government Paid Double Subsidy on \$12,000 a Mile Line

Ottawa Engineer Certified Its Cost at \$22,000 Per Mile—Member for York County Corroborates Member for Carleton and Makes Premier Borden and Ministers Gasp—Sat Dumb After Revelations.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 9.—This stern fact stands out: A Trent road has been done. A large amount of money has been taken wrongfully, I might really say stolen from the public treasury. It is a fact which demands a thorough and searching investigation.
With these serious words F. B. Carvell presaged an ugly charge against the Borden administration in parliament tonight. The facts concerning the misappropriation of public money had been revealed in a law suit before the supreme court of New Brunswick, and the Carleton member backed his charge with certified copies of the evidence given before the court.
He showed that the Southampton Railway Company which constructed a short line from Milville to the St. John river, a total mileage of 12.7, and whose officers consisted of J. K. Pinder, H. F. P. P. secretary, both Conservative members of the provincial legislature, had secured a provincial guarantee of four per cent on the total cost of construction, which was \$1,000 per mile from the New Brunswick government in 1909 when Hon. Mr. Haesen was premier, and has secured a donation subsidy in 1913 under the Carleton administration of \$12,000 per mile.
He then produced the sworn testimony of the contractors who built the road before the New Brunswick court that the total cost of construction was less than \$12,000 per mile. Mr. Pinder had therefore netted a profit of over \$80,000 at the expense of the public.
Engineer Certified to It.
Among the most serious of the documents presented to the house by Mr. Carvell in his searching arraignment was the original report of the railway department, which reported that he had investigated the railway before the subsidy was issued, and that it had cost \$2,854 per mile.
"One of two things is certain," commented Mr. Carvell. "Either the character of this official report, which is being used to do something, it is for the government to say."
When the York by-election was approaching, Mr. Carvell continued, Mr. Pinder became anxious to go to the United States and he was told, according to the Carleton member, that if he "was good" he would get his double subsidy for his railway. "So," added Mr. Carvell, "Mr. Pinder went to the Conservative convention and nominated Mr. McLeod, the present Conservative member."
"It is strange, at any rate," that Pinder got his double subsidy he was not entitled to."
"The events seemed to synchronize," observed Hon. Mr. Oliver.
Hon. Mr. Reid, acting minister of railways, said, while the government had been guided solely by the reports of Mr. Johnson and Chief Engineer Bowden. The minister confessed it looked as though something was "radically wrong" and promised to inaugurate an investigation in the department tomorrow.
McLeod Corroborates Carvell.
Then came the sensation of the night. Mr. McLeod rose to say that Mr. Pinder was his Conservative colleague in the legislature, but there were a hundred other men in York county he would sooner have had nominate him.
"I'm familiar with the facts outlined by the member for Carleton," he declared amid manifest government perplexity. "I know the district, I know the men, and I know the facts, and I want to tell the house I fully concur in the statements which have been made. By living on the spot and knowing the men I am in a position to know that items have been padded and items that were neither true nor correct. They talk about Pinder being a wily Tory politician, but when recently I had to fight, I had to fight against the Liberal, but against the Tory, I placed myself on record as agreeing with many of the facts that were adduced by Mr. Carvell, and I say the minister should investigate, and if he starts to get money back from Mr. Pinder he's up against a real hard proposition. They talk about this \$80,000 that didn't go into the railway. Well, if Pinder got it he's got it yet. It didn't go into any campaign fund. If the minister tries to get the money back

ASQUITH'S CONCESSION TO ANTI-HOME RULERS

Ulster Can Vote on Staying Out for Six Years

Decide the Matter One Way or the Other—Premier Tells Parliament This is the Final Conclusion of the Government and He Believed It Would Prove Satisfactory to Ireland.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

London, March 9.—(Via Reuters Ottawa Agency)—The house of commons was packed this afternoon and the prime minister, Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, was loudly cheered on rising to make a statement upon the Irish situation on the second reading of the home rule bill. He said that those who supported the measure were as convinced as ever of the soundness of its principles and its machinery. (Cheers.)
He emphasized the view that if he came forward now with suggestions which, if accepted, would require substantial additions and supplementary provisions to the present bill, it would be placed upon the statute book tomorrow, as it stood, its practical operation would involve no injustice or oppression either to classes or individuals in Ireland. (Cheers.)
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What he asked, were the dangers which he had pointed out, if it was a duty of statesmanship, if it were possible to avert? On the one hand, if home rule carried there was a prospect of anarchy, if not of civil war. On the other hand, if at that stage home rule were to be shipwrecked or permanently mutilated, it would be a disaster to the people of Ireland as a whole as well as an equally formidable outlook. (Cheers.)

The hazards in either event were such as to warrant all quarters to consider a surrender of principle but an approach which could lead to an agreed settlement, and it was obvious there was no other way of meeting the situation. Mr. Asquith proceeded to discuss the terms of Premier Asquith's offer that a poll should be taken of the parliamentary electors of each county of

Ulster to decide before the bill became operative whether they should be excluded from the operation of the bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament. This, it was pointed out, would result almost undoubtedly in the exclusion from Irish home rule of the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Down.
Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, pointed to the six-year limit and demanded a dissolution of the imperial parliament on the question.
He was followed by John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, who declared that although the concessions went far he and his colleagues would accept them for the sake of peace.
Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, rejected the plan.

It was to meet that situation that the first last autumn persons of great authority with N. T. R. construction since that time, and it had not been modified since, that a round-table conference of representatives of different parties and views, without any bias in the nature of a preliminary basis of agreement would have tended rather to frustrate than to advance the end in view.
Mr. Asquith proceeded to emphasize the conditions laid down in his Ladybank speech. He reiterated, first, that nothing should interfere with the setting up in Dublin of a parliament which would have an executive responsible to it. (Cheers.)
Secondly, nothing was to be done towards creating a permanent bar in the way of Irish unity.
Thirdly, while the importance of the extension of the principle of devolution was not to be overlooked, it was to be recognized, the claim of Ireland was prior in point of urgency.
His invitation to an interchange of views was cordially and loyally accepted by the leaders of the opposition. The conversations with Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were, rightly, he thought, carried on under the seal of confidence which had remained and he believed would remain unbroken. It must not be inferred that any proposal to which the government was committed was either rejected or rejected in the course of the conversations with Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson.
He, however, would agree that the conversations, though they had not resulted even in an approach to an agreement, had yet made those participating in them realize more fully, perhaps sympathetically, the difficulties which had to be encountered by those honestly desiring a settlement. They were difficulties not imaginary but substantial. Indeed, the inherent conditions created an unexampled situation.
The Ulster question.
By far the most serious of the difficulties was the question of Ulster. The government had tried honestly and seriously to meet that difficulty, but it was different roads. There was an excellent which he confessed commended itself much to his judgment called "home rule without Ulster."
Personally he had spent a great deal of time and labor trying to devise a settlement along these lines. It was the essence of his proposal of what was called "home rule within home rule" that as regards administration Ulster should, until the imperial parliament otherwise decided, be entirely exempt from the executive and administrative authority of an Irish parliament in Dublin. It was not such a difficult problem as it seemed. Police, land, and everything connected with land purchase were left to him as it stood, reserved ser-

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But Premier Borden and Hon. Dr. Reid both sat silent.

(Continued on page 8.)

TO MARK CANADA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

MITCHELL, MAYOR OF FREDERICTON

Big Celebration in 1917

Premier Borden Makes Announcement in Parliament

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, March 9.—The closest contest ever held in the city of Fredericton resulted today in the election of Ald. W. E. Mitchell, by twelve voices. Under the present police commission act the mayor of the city is a member of the police commission and on that account chief interest in the contest centered about the proposal of Mayor-elect Mitchell to represent the party which in the past has been called the "Good Government" party and stands for a strict enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act.
Ald. Farrell led by a majority of 101 at the count house poll, but Ald. Mitchell's majority at city hall was more than twice as great. King ward, represented by Mayor-elect Mitchell is a native of Scotch settlement, parish of Bright, York county. He has resided in Fredericton for sixteen years and represented Wellington ward as alderman for several years. In politics he is a Liberal.
Aldermen elections took place in three wards. In the other two the candidates were returned by acclamation. John J. Weddall, in St. Ann's ward, and W. G. Clark, in Kings ward, are again aldermen who were returned to defeat.

The ticket system was not adhered to strictly in connection with aldermanic elections, but the other two candidates were returned by acclamation. John J. Weddall, in St. Ann's ward, and W. G. Clark, in Kings ward, are again aldermen who were returned to defeat.

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UNIONISTS REJECT "EXCLUSION" PLAN

Bonar Law Demands General Election on the Home Rule Question—Redmond Accepts Asquith's Proposal for the Sake of Peace—Four Ulster Counties Might Stay Out.

(Canadian Press.)

London, March 9.—The British government's plan for the conciliation of the Unionists of Ulster in connection with the Irish home rule bill was laid before the house of commons today and met with a cool reception from the Unionists.
The announcement was made before an unusual gathering of lords and members of the house of commons and other distinguished persons who listened to Premier Asquith's clear-cut speech, lasting an hour, with the most intense interest.
The terms of Premier Asquith's offer were that a poll should be taken of the parliamentary electors of each county of

Ulster to decide before the bill became operative whether they should be excluded from the operation of the bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament. This, it was pointed out, would result almost undoubtedly in the exclusion from Irish home rule of the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Down.
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