

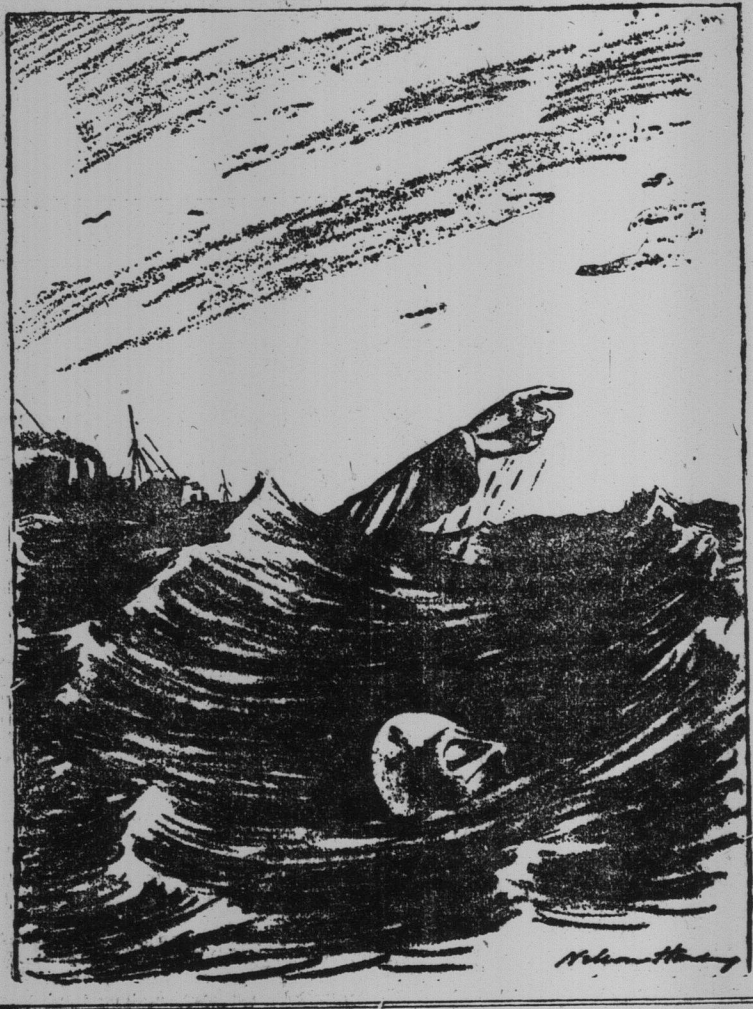
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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918

10

ON TO FRANCE!



Canada's War Parliament

Ottawa, March 27.—The cost of the Canada Food Board, increased production and the tariff were topics of debate in the commons at its last sitting this afternoon, before the adjournment over Easter. The discussion was based on a motion by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a copy of the order-in-council creating the Canada Food Board as well as for all correspondence.

The opposition leader criticized the cost of the board in salaries, saying that this alone amounted to \$200,000 per annum, and asserted that the government had failed to produce any definite and concrete proposals in connection with its food production campaign.

Mr. George Foster, replying to opposition criticism, declared that the character of the food board staff was such as to demand the payment of good salaries. He predicted that much good would result from the licensing system which has been adopted by the board.

References to the tariff were made by several speakers, and towards the close of the debate Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, declared in favor of the government putting all articles of food on the free list. He was in favor of liberty, rather than control, in connection with food matters and would remove the duty from all agricultural implements.

Strong exception to this proposal was taken by W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, who expressed the hope that the union government would not follow Dr. Clark's advice.

A bill to enact a bankruptcy law in Canada was introduced by S. W. Jacobs (George Etienne Cartier division, Montreal) when the house opened this afternoon. At the present time, Mr. Jacobs said, there was no bankruptcy act in the dominion. In that respect, Canada differed from practically every civilized country. The bill proposed to put Canada into line with other countries.

The main purpose of the bill, Mr. Jacobs said, was to see that the debtor could obtain a discharge from his creditors. At the present time there was no distinction whatever made between the honest and dishonest trader in the matter of obtaining a discharge. All were thrown into the discard.

Under the measure it was proposed that the court should carefully scrutinize the business dealings and the business relations of traders, separate the sheep from the goats, and when the court was of the opinion that a debtor through his misfortune was obliged to assign he should be given the necessary relief.

The bill was read a first time. Mr. Kay asked if any effort had been made to enforce the regulations of the food controller, regulating the price of bran and shorts.

In reply the minister of agriculture, Mr. Crenna, said it was the duty of local officials charged with the administration of justice, through their respective attorneys, generally to deal with breaches of the law. If any breach of the regulations were brought to the notice of the food board, they would deal with it, if necessary, by cancellation of the license to do business.

The Canada Food Board came in for some criticism from L. C. Pacaud, Megantic, who felt that the board had not exercised its powers to control the nefarious food profiteering by cold storage companies. The government had created the food board, and given it power to control the operations of these companies, but the board did not do it. It preferred to preach economy to the people of the dominion.

Ottawa, March 27.—The first "union" caucus of the new parliament was held today. There was a long attendance, including that "benevolent neutral," Hon. W. S. Fielding, who thought usually sitting at the back of the chamber on the opposition side formally identified himself with the supporters of the government and disapproved the gossips who have said he was going to join hands again with Sir Wilfrid. Mr. Fielding is neutral only insofar as he reserves to himself the right of independent judgment on all matters of national policy which come up for decision in the house. Like probably a full third of the government supporters in the new house the party whip has no authority over him.

The calling of the caucus was due to some extent to the very spirit of independence among the government's following, as evidenced in yesterday's debate on the government's daylight saving bill when over a score of government members did the unusual thing of openly opposing the administration's policy. A certain amount of "discipline" is necessary in order to guard against a

split in the ranks which might lead to the government's defeat. The new conditions under which the government whips had to work were explained to the caucus and while there was no hint as to any punitive measures for those who "lacked over the traces" good team work was urged as being mutually in the interests of the government side, especially among the "old guard" of Conservative members from Ontario, who find it hard to believe the old partyism is dead and even handed justice prevails for the Liberal brethren. The western and maritime province men want no "non-sense" of this kind. They want fair play and a strict attention to straight parliamentary business.

But there is also a trouble maker for the western members in the form of the impending tariff motion from the opposition side of the house declaring for free agricultural implements. They are nearly all pledged to that policy but at the same time they realize the government's embarrassment with its Ontario following. It is understood the subject of tariff policy was broached today's caucus but no definite decision was attempted. The question was left with the government for consideration.

The general principles of policy and the difficult complex problems to be dealt with were explained by Sir Robert Borden who asked for patience, harmony and good fellowship while the government did its honest best. In that spirit the caucus adjourned.

Take Sir Sam For German Spy

Toronto, March 27.—Sir Sam Hughes breezed into the city this morning on his way to Lindsay. He went into the Union station barber shop and as he came out was accosted by a representative of the Dominion police and asked to show his papers as he had raised in the breast of the zealous sergeant in charge the suspicion that he might be a German spy.

If Sir Sam had breezed in he now stormed out, his threats of what he would do to the whole blanketed police force were long and loud and threatened the ancient Union station structure. Railway officials testified to his identity, great war services and loyalty, and he proceeded to Lindsay.

There was a new plain clothes Dominion policeman on the job soon after.

The World's most famous Dressmakers

are making changes in styles to which this season's D & A Corsets are perfectly adapted.

The D & A Corsets are fitted on living Canadian models and bring to Canadian women the latest styles adapted specially to their requirements.

The prices of D & A Corsets average one-half those of imported corsets.

D & A Corsets are made by the Dominion Corset Co., makers of the La Diva Corsets and the D & A "Good Shape" Brassieres.

NON RUSTABLE

D & A CORSETS

DOMINION CORSET CO., QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO

DISCUSSION OF THE COMPENSATION ACT

Two interesting sessions of a group of New Brunswick lumbermen and manufacturers were held here yesterday, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The meeting was largely attended by prominent lumbermen and manufacturers, not only of the city but from all parts of the province. The chief matter before the meeting was the discussion of the Workmen's Compensation act, now before the local legislature. The bill was gone over thoroughly and bit by bit was taken up and discussed. Considerable amendments were offered and several suggestions were forthcoming relative to certain changes. It is understood that the bill was largely looked upon as the inevitable, but was not adopted unanimously as a whole by those present. A delegation was appointed which will meet the government this or next week. It was also the expression of the meeting that all interested should lay their suggestions and technical amendments in reference to the act before the government.

L. W. Simms, of this city, acted as chairman. Those present were J. B. Cudlip, J. Fraser Gregory, Mr. Christie, of the Christie Woodworking Company, Ltd.; Frank Lewis, of William Lewis & Son; R. B. Hanson, of Fredericton, representing several lumber concerns in New Brunswick; R. W. McAllister, also of Fredericton, appearing in the interests of lumber concerns in the province; J. A. Reid, of the Hart Boat & Shoe Company, Fredericton; A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen; Mr. Graham, representing the cotton mills at Miramichi; W. B. Snowball, of Chatham; Mr. Harquail, of Campbellton; Mr. Scher, of the Bathurst Lumber Company; Mr. Priest, of the Miramichi Lumber Company; P. C. Beattie, representing Stetson & Cullen, and C. Winter Brown, of the Laid Brown Paper Box Company, both of this city; Captain Johnson, of St. George, representing the granite works there, and several others.

F. W. Wegman, of Toronto, considered an expert on the question of workmen's compensation acts, who was in attendance at the request of the meeting, and was identified by the young ladies as one that she had signed. She said that she gave the check to Mr. Fol-

ling. The next witness called to the stand was one of the young ladies who worked in the office of F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd. A receipt for a month's rent from Robert McAfee was shown to the witness by Mr. Belyea, and was identified by her as the one that she had initialed. When asked what she had done with the money she said she had given it to Mr. Fol-

ling. Another young lady who had been in the employ of F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd. for the last three years was the next witness. Mr. Belyea showed her a receipt for a month's rent from Robert McAfee, and she identified it as the receipt that she had signed. She also said that she had given the money to Mr. Fol-

ling. The next witness was Clarence Nixon, insurance agent for the Imperial Underwriters. Mr. Nixon told the court that he had paid a check for \$12.70 in favor of F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd., to Mr. Fol-

ling. Mr. Daniel was the next witness. On questioning from Mr. Belyea, Mr. Daniel said that he himself signed some of Mr. Showbridge's checks and did this for the purpose of having them deposited in

MORE EVIDENCE IN KARL FOLLINGS CASE

The case against Carl Follings, charged with theft from F. W. Daniel & Co., was resumed in the police court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Ritchie. Geo. H. V. Belyea is appearing in behalf of F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd., and K. J. MacRae is appearing for Mr. Follings.

The first witness called to the stand was Charles W. H. Grant, general insurance agent for the Scottish Union. Mr. Grant told the court that he carries insurance for F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd., and that last summer there was a rebate for \$18.80, owing to some improvements that had been made. He said that he called at the office and paid one of the young ladies there, and that owing to the fact that he did not have a formal receipt with him he made one out in pencil and gave it to the young lady. A receipt was then produced in court and identified by Mr. Grant as the one that he had given the girl in the office.

The next witness called to the stand was one of the young ladies who worked in the office of F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd. A receipt for a month's rent from Robert McAfee was shown to the witness by Mr. Belyea, and was identified by her as the one that she had initialed. When asked what she had done with the money she said she had given it to Mr. Fol-

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ling. Mr. Daniel was the next witness. On questioning from Mr. Belyea, Mr. Daniel said that he himself signed some of Mr. Showbridge's checks and did this for the purpose of having them deposited in

the bank. He also said that at the time he endorsed them he did not have any knowledge that Carl Follings intended to cash them in the office, and that when Mr. Follings did eventually cash them it was unknown to him. In speaking of the sterling account, Mr. Daniel said that not until recently did he have any knowledge how Mr. Follings kept it.

The last witness to be called was Mr. Whitten, an auditor from Montreal, who has been auditing the books of F. W. Daniel & Co., Ltd. When questioned by Mr. Belyea, Mr. Whitten said that there was a \$80 shortage in cash for November, but that this was covered by an I. O. U. of Mr. Follings's, with the explanation that the shortage would be fixed up later. Mr. Whitten said there was also a difference of \$18.82 in the salary account. Mr. Follings told him that this was due to the fact that some of the employees had left during the year and that the money was being held. There was also a difference of \$12.72 in the office fund, but since that time there was a credit of \$18. The receipt for \$72.72 from Mr. Magee was then produced in court and shown to the witness. Mr. Whitten said that in examining the books he had come across this entry for \$72.72, and that it was credited to Mr. Magee and debited to merchandise, and that would show that the Magee account had been settled, but it was not paid per this slip.

This concluded the evidence for the afternoon and the case was set over until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PLUMBERS AND MEN FAIL TO COME TO TERMS

At a meeting of the master plumbers held last evening it was decided to reject the agreement for the settlement of the plumbers' strike that had been drawn up by the special committee, and it was also decided to take no further steps in dealing with the journeymen plumbers.

The special committee, which reported, was composed of W. A. Steiner and F. D. Harrington, representing the journeymen plumbers, and J. McAuley and William Cameron, representing the journeymen plumbers, and had been formed a few weeks ago with the purpose of considering the differences that were holding the master and journeymen plumbers apart with the object that an agreement might be formed.

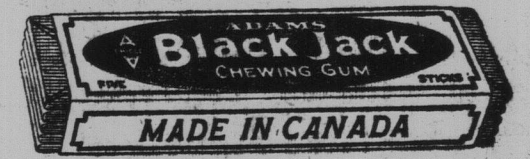
The strike between the master and journeymen plumbers has existed since April 28, 1917, almost a year now.

Words to the Contrary. "My dear sir," said the kindly old gentleman in horrified tones, "what good does it do you to apply such profane language to your automobile?"

"A whole lot of good," answered the man who was fast on his back under a stalled machine. "I'm trying to unscramble a great many things a slick salesman said about this car when he sold it to me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ADAMS BLACK JACK

Remember the boys at the front. They need chewing gum and their preference is usually Adams Black Jack. A stick a day keeps a cough away. Every time you buy some for yourself, buy some for a soldier, too.



ADAMS Pure Chewing Gum

After considering the matter very carefully and after holding several meetings, an agreement for the betterment of wages and working conditions was drawn up by this committee and offered to the master plumbers last evening. The agreement, which was practically the same as the original one prepared by the journeymen plumbers whereby they asked for four dollars for an eight-hour day, was rejected by the master plumbers last evening, and it is understood that no further efforts will be made by the master plumbers to come to terms with the men.

The strike between the master and journeymen plumbers has existed since April 28, 1917, almost a year now.

1918



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A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water.