

ALITIES
ARRIVAL OF
THE 69TH IS
ANNOUNCED

Arrival in England of the
Scandinavian and Missan-
nable with Troops from
Canada.

St. John, April 30.—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Conference office that the troopships Scandinavian, which sailed from Canada on April 17, and the Missanable, which sailed on April 18th, have arrived safely in England.

BAPTIST

Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, a former resident of Acadia University, and well-known to many of our people, has recently moved from Alberton, Iowa, to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Burlington, Iowa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has become the signature of purity and has been made under his personal supervision and bears his name on every wrapper. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that will do you harm and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Beware against cheap imitations.

Would Wake Up
With Smothering Spells.

There is nothing that brings with it such a fear of impending death as to wake up in the night with that awful sense of smothering. The terrible smothering, choking up and sinking feeling is caused by the heart and nervous system in a deranged condition, and calls for prompt relief.

Boys at the Front

Teachers state that the best way to attract the friends at the front bear burden is by the practical Boy Scouts of America. The first convention of the Boy Scouts of America was held at Fort Worth, Texas, March 22-26. About 600 students, largely from the schools of the southeast, were in attendance. Each student paid his own expenses and a registration fee of \$2.00. The ambition is not to compete with but to supplement the general student volunteer movement in the foreign fields. This Boy Scout movement seeks to enlist men in the home field as well, both as active missionaries and as business and professional men who carry on their work in accord with missionary principles.

MEMBER FOR YORK GIVES LIE TO STATEMENTS IN
MAIL RECENTLY—SHOWS UP DESPICABLE METHODS OF
MUD-SLINGING OPPOSITION JOURNAL AND REFUTES ALLEGATIONS
AGAINST HIM IN RE THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.

In the Local Legislature on Friday Mr. Pinder rose to a question of privilege. He wished to refer to an editorial article which appeared in the Fredericton Mail a few days ago, criticising some remarks he had made in the House, when he referred to some statements previously made by that paper that several members of the House were on his notes and bonds, which statement he had publicly denied.

Condemned him because he did not do so. The whole thing was a considerable puzzle. The Mail, the Telegraph, the Times, in fact the whole opposition press was now rushing to the defence of the government's big spending department, and indignantly resenting any and all attacks which were made on it or its minister as threats which could not be backed up. Was anything like it ever heard before. An opposition press whose columns for a year or two had been filled with abuse of the government for alleged maladministration of the roads and bridges department wildly denouncing a government supporter because he had openly spoken out from his place in the House against the very things that they themselves had been condemning and now calling these things threats which could not be backed up and demanding that he retract them.

Continuing, Mr. Pinder said that he had made no threats and called no names, neither did he hint that the Minister of Public Works or any other minister should be in jail. He had simply stated matters that had come under his notice in the performance of his duty as a representative of the people, which had seemed to him to be wrong. He did the same thing last year and was condemned by a member of the government for doing it. This year when he had kept on the job and succeeded to some extent to the great advantage of the government as he thought and as the people thought he was condemned by the opposition.

There had been a great deal of talk in the country lately about the great curse and evil of the liquor traffic, but in his opinion no doubt caused the greatest curse and evil in Canada at the present day was an unprincipled and mercenary section of the press. There was nothing which was degraded or brought into disrepute by the political life faster, dirtier and more unscrupulous than were allowed day after day to circulate falsehoods and slanders among all classes of people for the purpose and with the hope of humbugging the ignorant portion of their readers. They were professional scribblers who praised to the skies men whom they personally despised and privately condemned and were scandalizing and vilifying them who were known to everybody to be clean and honorable. That was the kind of press that he was being condemned by. He knew that the press could not hurt him among those men who knew him and knew the writer who was trying to destroy him. All they had to do was to look at the man who was writing all such stuff for the paper. He, Pinder, wondered that the government was willing and content to find him a room and tables to systematically slander and misrepresent the proceedings of the House. He had thought when he wrote those scurrilous articles of the Rothesay electoral fraud. That was the fraud that the late Judge Threlkeld was the bold crime ever attempted against the people in the history of New Brunswick politics. He said from the bench that the people remembered it well, that it included forgery, perjury and theft. Did that man ever think of that fraud at the present time or when he ran a paper which died of its own foulness. He had written of him (Pinder) that he had been convicted of wrong-doing. That statement was a malicious falsehood and a libel, and he would defy him or any other man in the country to prove that he had been convicted of wrong-doing of any kind in connection with the Southampton Railway.

With reference to the Southampton Railway, so much had been said in the papers in criticism of the road even going to the extent of stating that he had made thousands of dollars out of the railway, it was only fair to call attention to a few facts in connection with the matter. It had been stated from time to time that \$40,000 went somewhere and the money could not be located, and in one of the articles the intimation was given that the money went into his pocket. Nowhere in the report of the commission would it be found that the sum of \$40,000 was diverted and used otherwise than in the construction of the road. It was true that the commission found that the sum of \$34,977.50 was overpaid on the subsidy, but he did not find that this money was diverted from the construction of the road. It was in connection with that it was important to bear in mind that the commissioner was concerned with ascertaining the cost of the road for subsidy purposes, and that there was a clear distinction between the cost

for subsidy purposes and the cost to the company, and that fact was admitted by him upon the examination at Ottawa of the controller of statistics of the railway department. Items which would be allowed as costs of the company were not under the practice in the railway department allowed as costs for subsidy purposes.

That was on the face of the actual and proper cost of the construction of the Southampton Railway was \$202,565.00 or \$15,560.00 per mile. A calculation would show that that was based on a mileage of 13.7 miles. The calculation would show that the road was taken as 13.7 miles. In the calculation would show that that was based on a mileage of 13.7 miles. The calculation would show that that was based on a mileage of 13.7 miles.

He had already mentioned was found to be absolutely false and unjustified even from his own basis that he (Pinder) claimed that he had reason for refusing to accept his findings generally as to the cost of the road, that there was the further reason that he had not anywhere in his report indicated how the total cost was ascertained.

All Moneys Received Went into Construction. The commissioner had stated that more subsidy was received than the cost of the road, but that was based upon an estimate of the cost of the road, and as a matter of fact (Pinder) claimed was entirely unjustified, and could not be reasonably supported by anyone, and he did not attempt in any way to show how it was made up, and that at that point he (Pinder) wished to say further that all the moneys received, whether from subsidies or from proceeds of the bonds went into the construction of the road, and as a matter of fact, considerably more for which he had had to be personally liable.

To show the character of the evidence was wanted to refer to one or two items. With respect to track-laying, the engineers brought down from Ottawa on behalf of the commissioner swore that a fair value would be \$200 per mile. A value which as anyone who had any knowledge of railway work would know was absolutely ridiculous. There was in fact other evidence that the cost of track-laying would be at least \$400 to \$450 per mile. What did they find was the cost of track-laying on the Miramichi railway, a track that practically ran through the same character of country. It was apparently attempted to reduce the figures to the very limit admitted to him that he could have done as much for him if he had been engaged to do so.

The Southampton Railway Company proved the cost of the railway without allowing for the financing of any of the work in connection with the looking after of the procuring of the materials of the general supervision, or for his (Pinder's) work from the inception of the road to its completion \$246,627.23. Allowing ten per cent, which was ordinary sub-contractor work, the total cost of the road would be \$271,289.95 or sufficient to warrant a double subsidy.

He did not wish to weary the house any longer with details with reference to the matter, but he wanted to repeat what he said before, and on different occasions, that he had never made a dollar out of the Southampton railway, and he would defend any charge that he had been guilty of making any of those illegal profits which had been so much talked about. He had borne, perhaps, as much as any man in the way of abuse and slander, thinking for the most part that those sort of things recalled upon those who made them, but there was a limit, and it might be that he would be compelled to apply to the courts if he was subjected to any more of such slanderous and malicious criticisms.

Russian Positions Taken. Beilvia in London, April 30.—The capture of Russian positions south of Lake Narocz, between Stanaroc and Stachowce, by German troops, together with more than 5,600 prisoners, was announced by the war office today. The capture of the Russian positions on the Russian front in which the Russians were driven from advanced positions and nearly 200 prisoners and a machine gun taken, is announced today by the war office. The Russian army headquarters. The official statement says: "Detachments of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army drove the Russians from advanced positions north of Mlynov, on the Iva. One officer and 188 men were captured and one machine gun was taken. Otherwise there were the usual artillery duels."

This statement is endorsed by Mr. Harry Anderson, J.P., who writes:—"This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Simeon Shieloff and believe his statement in regard to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be correct." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 3 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

LEGISLATURE
PROLOGUED

Lieut. Governor Gives Assent To Nearly Hundred Bills—Presentation to Mr. Parker Glasier.

Resolution Passed at Gov't Caucus Expressing Confidence in Premier Clarke and Hope for Early Recovery of His Health.

Fredricton, April 29.—The session of the Legislature was prorogued this morning by Lieut. Governor Wood. Accompanied by his staff, consisting of Capt. Osborne and Lieutenant Colonel A.D. King, and Mr. J. B. Dickson, private secretary, His Honor reached the Legislature at 8.30 o'clock, and within half an hour ninety-one bills that had been passed had been assented to and the House had been prorogued with the following speech: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I desire to thank you for the ready and diligent you have given to the discharge of your legislative duties, and it affords me much pleasure to give royal sanction to the various acts you have passed during the session. Some of the legislation passed this session is of more than ordinary importance. In the bill respecting the St. John and Quebec Railway Company you have reached a happy settlement of the difficulties connected with this important work to be completed and ready for operation within a reasonable time.

The act for suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor gives evidence of great care and labor in its preparation. No effort has been spared to perfect the provisions for its successful operation. The present time is opportune for the passage of such a bill. It is necessary to more apparent than ever before and it is hoped that it may be the means of materially lessening and ultimately completely doing away with the evils resulting from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

The bill to facilitate raising money for patriotic purposes during the continuance of the war is in harmony with the patriotic sentiment of the country. The other bills, which you have assented to, I trust will promote the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for several important services of the province. I cannot take leave of you without making a brief reference to the one subject which overshadows all others, and in comparison with which our local matters sink into insignificance. We realize more vividly than ever before, the terrible nature of this great war, in which we are engaged. Untold suffering and wholesale slaughter on the battlefields have for us new terrors for names of our relatives and our own countrymen are engaged in them. We read accounts which appear in the newspapers with the greatest anxiety, and scan the list of casualties for names of our relatives and our own countrymen are engaged in them. We realize more vividly than ever before, the terrible nature of this great war, in which we are engaged. Untold suffering and wholesale slaughter on the battlefields have for us new terrors for names of our relatives and our own countrymen are engaged in them.

After the prorogation proceedings, Mr. Glasier, of Sumbury, pastor of the House, was presented with a gold-headed cane, suitably engraved, by Premier Clarke, on behalf of the members of the government and their supporters in the House. Mr. Clarke said that long before he had met Mr. Glasier he had heard of him and of the valiant battles he had fought on behalf of his party in his native country. He first met him in the year 1903, on the assembling of the Legislature of that year, when they were both of a party of ten which comprised the opposition, and who were fighting the battle for good government. Mr. Glasier, his colleagues in the House, and the people of the country generally, had reason to be satisfied with the way in which that duty was done, for in five years such a change had come over the people of the province that the old administration and their methods were swept away and with the coming of the new party into power a new era dawned, which had brought good and honest government to the province and the best treatment for all. The good system then inaugurated had been carried on ever since and would continue to be carried on for years yet to come. Mr. Glasier stood as a man in all his dealings and with such a record in the House as any man might justly envy. Hon. Mr. Clarke then presented Mr. Glasier with a handsome gold-

Back Was Lame and Ached; Could Do Very Little Work Suffered Much From Kidney Disease for Years, but Cured Came With the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Doctors had tried to cure this man, but failed to get at the cause of trouble, probably because they relied on medicines which act on the kidneys only. The strong feature about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is their combined action on liver, kidneys and bowels. In many of these cases the disease is so complicated that ordinary kidney medicines fail to be of much benefit. Under such conditions Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills usually touch the spot and effect a cure. Had they been only moderate success had Dr. Chase would never have selected them for world-wide distribution. As it was, the demand for these pills resulted naturally from their superior merit, and there was nothing else to do but supply them in large quantities.

Mr. Simeon Shieloff, Birchbrook Orchard, Birchbank, B.C., writes: "For several years I suffered greatly from kidney disease. I was weak and could do very little work. My back was lame and ached, and I suffered much from headaches. Tried doctors and obtained no relief. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were recommended by a friend, and after taking four boxes I think I can say that I am cured, for I feel as well as I ever did."

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WOMEN CO-OPERATE
IN NATIONAL TASK

Great Industrial Transformation in Britain Shown by Historical Moving Pictures, "Britain Prepared"

Thousands of Women are Working at Men's Jobs in the Munition Factories.

Without the women of Britain 1,000,000 men could not be maintained in the British army. The disturbance to production would be too great. The men in the army are not only dependent upon women for creating comforts like socks, mufflers and the little luxuries of various kinds, but they are dependent upon the women for necessities as well. Women are employed in the clothing factories where the uniforms are made—in the footwear factories making-in fact—the great textile plants where the army materials are woven.

But further than that, women have taken the men's places in the machine shops and iron working plants. They are seen working at trip hammers and at the rolls which shape molten steel. They are to be seen operating lathes. There are thousands of women at work in the British munition factories. If it were not for the women it might be that the big guns would run short of shells and the rifles would lack cartridges.

The film, "Britain Prepared," which is the official Imperial Government series of pictures showing the activities of the British army and navy at war, devotes a good deal of its length to the activity of the women in the war. It shows among other things, the interior of the vast Vickers ammunition factories, where thousands of women and girls are seen actually at work making shells and cartridges. Some of them are mere girls—children—but they are all earnestly busy and apparently fully realize the importance of their share in the national task of keeping the men at the front supplied with the necessary powder and shot to blow the Germans back into their place.

"Britain Prepared" will be shown at the Opera House, commencing tomorrow, Tuesday night, and continuing for the remainder of the week. Matinee every day commencing Wednesday. Tickets for all performances may be secured in advance, and are now on sale.

C. P. R. Train Changes. Effective Saturday May 12th, C.P.R. train will leave Montreal daily, instead of daily except Saturday. Commence on Sunday, May 14th, train will leave St. John daily, instead of daily except Sunday, as heretofore.

Died at Shorncliffe. Word was received in the city recently that Pte. John C. Thornton, a nephew of Mrs. Wilson, Paradise Row, had died in Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, from wounds received some weeks ago in France. He was 32 years of age and leaves his mother, who resides in New York.

Rothesay Tennis Club. The annual pre-season meeting of the Rothesay Tennis Club was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Thomson on Saturday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. F. Allison, president; W. R. Hibbard, vice-president; C. McKay, treasurer, and Mrs. W. Harrison, secretary. The membership of the club was materially augmented by the names of a number of new playing members. The financial standing of the club was reported in good condition and a most successful season is anticipated.

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What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cleanses the System, gives healthy sleep, and is the Children's Friend—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE BENTLEY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

The Table Salt without a fault
REGAL
FINE RUNNING
Table Salt
Flows Free from
Package and Staker

