

# HOW FORMER GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK SHAMEFULLY ABUSED THE TRUST REPOSED IN THEM BY THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCE

## FOSTER WAS RIGHT WHEN HE SAID THERE WERE NO ROYAL COMMISSIONS PRIOR TO 1908

Whitewash and Brute Force Among the Methods of the Pugsley-Carvell-Copp-Robinson Sweeney-Jones Gang, by Which Honest Investigation was Side-tracked and the Finances of the Province Plundered—Mr. Copp's Astonishing Statement in the House When He Spoke for the Other Members who were Blind to the Existing Conditions.

How absurd it is of the Daily Telegraph and lesser lights of the opposition press to attempt to connect any member of the government with the charges that had been made against Hon. J. K. Fleming and Hon. H. P. McLeod in 1914. In the first place, Premier Murray and Hon. Dr. Landry are the only members of the present government who were in the cabinet three years ago.

Now, Mr. Dugal himself should be the best authority as to whether he desired to connect any member of the present government with the charges that he made against Messrs. Fleming and McLeod during the legislative session of 1914. In making his charges Mr. Dugal, among other things said: "I gladly exonerate from this charge the Honorable Messrs. Morrisey, Clarke, Wilson and Murray, as I have neither evidence nor suspicion against them."

Mr. Dugal's attention having been called to the fact that he made no mention of the name of Dr. Landry, said he was satisfied to have a Royal Commission, but that he did not make any charge as to the Honorable Dr. Landry, and, further, he declared that he had no charge or accusation to make or place before this house against the said Hon. Dr. Landry, the then provincial secretary.

No member of the present government having been charged by Mr. Dugal in making his charges, and a Royal Commission having declared that there was not the slightest suspicion connecting members of the Clarke government with these charges, what purpose does the opposition press and speakers hope to serve by attempting to make it appear that members of the Clarke government or the Murray administration were charged with or guilty of any wrong-doing?

### ECZEMA ON FACE

Was So Bad Had to Stay in House

All skin diseases such as eczema, or salt rheum, itching or burning rashes, eruptions, ulcers, boils, pimples, etc., are all caused by bad blood, and while not usually attended with any fatal results, may sooner or later develop into some serious blood trouble, and the entire system become affected.

Burdock Blood Bitters, that old and well-known remedy, will cleanse the blood of all its impurities, and by this means cure all skin diseases and other blood troubles.

Mrs. Ernest Andrews, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "My face was covered with eczema and was so terribly bad I had to stay in the house. I had seen different doctors, but got no relief of their treatment that I went and bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it helped me, so I kept on taking it. Now I am cured, and have a lovely skin."

"People who used to see me when I was so bad and see me now will not believe it, but I always tell them that nothing cured me but Burdock Blood Bitters."

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### The Methods of the Old Gang.

Beginning with Mr. Blair's government and continuing under Messrs. Emerson, Tweedie and Pugsley, the majority in the legislature ruled by brute force, and charges the most serious were either refused investigation altogether, or, if investigated, the inquiry was carried on in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice and prevent anything like the real facts getting to the country.

Had the methods of the old gang been followed in the Legislative Assembly three years ago what would have happened? Forty-six out of the forty-eight members were supporters of the government, and any committee of investigation that might have been selected must necessarily have been largely government supporters.

Then, with a partisan chairman—if one could be found among the present government ranks of the make-up of Mr. Frank B. Carvell—all evidence of a damaging nature could have been shut out, and a report white-washing the accused could have been presented to the Legislative Assembly; and that is exactly what would have happened if old methods and old rulings of partisan chairmen had been adopted and followed.

In favoring the appointment of a Royal Commission the government gave a guarantee to the public that Mr. Dugal's charge would be fairly and fully investigated; and no one, no matter how strongly he might be opposed to the present government, can but feel that the Royal Commission was a vast improvement on the farcical legislative investigations of former days.

At the risk of disturbing the equilibrium of the opposition press and candidates, it may not be out of place to recall some facts with respect to how serious charges were treated by the administration in power for many years before the advent of the Hazen government in 1908.

### Charges Against Blair.

When Atkinson made his charges against Premier Blair, that he had entered into an arrangement with one James D. Leary for an important government contract, and that the then Attorney General had received from the said Leary large sums of money, were the charges fairly investigated? No. The charge was so altered by Dr. Pugsley from its original shape as to make the investigation practically useless.

It was attempted to hold the inquiry while the legislature was in session, but this method was so vigorously opposed by the opposition that the leader of the government was forced to move an adjournment of the house till the afternoon, so that the committee of inquiry might go on with its business.

### The Minority Report.

The report of the minority committee on that occasion is worth recalling:

"We desire, however, to call attention to the fact that a considerable amount of evidence offered on the part of the prosecution, and which, in our opinion, was relevant and important to the majority of the committee, and that, in consequence, the investigation had not been as thorough and as searching as, in our opinion, in justice to all concerned, it should have been, and we have

to express our regret that against the remembrance of the undersigned such testimony was ruled out.

"We also regret to report that it is undoubtedly proved that the sum of \$1,500 was sent from St. John by parties in sympathy with the government, and who took a deep interest in the dock scheme in that city, in aid of the election of the government ticket in York, on the eve of the general election and immediately prior to the execution of the contract by the provincial government with Mr. Leary for the construction of a dock, and that such contribution, or the major part of it, was made with the knowledge and approval of the Attorney General and Solicitor General."

### Other Serious Charges.

Two years later the then opposition had serious charges to make against several members of the government. They had not forgotten, however, how the ends of justice had been defeated with respect to the charges made by Dr. Atkinson, and they attempted to get an investigation through an independent tribunal—a Royal Commission—just as was granted in the case of the Dugal charges. They embodied their memorial to the lieutenant governor. This memorial was referred by the lieutenant governor to the government, who, instead of granting the Royal Commission, presented a resolution to the legislature declaring that a committee of the legislature, and not a Royal Commission, should have been asked for. In view of what had happened in the investigation of the Leary charges, the opposition felt that an inquiry by a committee of the house would be a waste of time and money because of the impossibility of getting the evidence either before the committee of the public, and so the matter dropped for the time being.

### Charges Made by Mr. Pitts.

The next charge of a serious character against the old government was made by Mr. Pitts, one of the representatives of York County in the legislature. He charged that Mr. William H. Quinn, of Fredericton, had contributed \$200 to the York County election fund with a distinct understanding that his son, William A. Quinn, was to receive an appointment under the government. Mr. Pitts supported his charge with a solemn declaration from the said William H. Quinn. After a great deal of mock heroics the then leader of the government moved a resolution which pretended to deal with the charges, but which was in reality an ingenious evasion of them. The investigation was as farcical as had been the one respecting the Leary charges. Of course Mr. Blair was exonerated, and a lengthy resolution of censure was passed upon Mr. Pitts and other members of the opposition. Among other things the resolution of censure said:

"Whereas, notwithstanding such denial of said Mr. Phinney and statement of said Mr. Stockton, it subsequently appeared in evidence on said investigation that said Messrs. Stockton and Phinney had on divers occasions visited the dwelling house of said William H. Quinn and there induced and procured him to make and sign

the said statutory declaration, so that the same might be read in the house and be published in the newspaper press, and the said statutory declaration was read by the said Mr. Pitts from his place in the House.

"Therefore, resolved, that while this committee of the whole House fully recognizes that whenever a member of the Assembly believed any other member to have been guilty of conduct unbecoming and improper in him as a representative of the people, and has fully satisfied himself by careful inquiry he does honestly believe that he can sustain a charge for such misconduct by credible testimony, it is not only his right but his duty to prefer such charge to the House, but to do so only for the purpose of securing an investigation thereof, and as a necessary preliminary step to such investigation, in order that the honor and character of the legislature and its members may be maintained and vindicated, this House desires in the most emphatic manner to mark its disapproval and censure of the course pursued by Mr. Pitts in making charges and imputations of an infamous character against the Honorable Mr. Blair, and when he had directly and emphatically denied the truth thereof, refusing to withdraw such charges and imputations or to call for a committee of this House in the usual manner."

"And this committee further desires to record its disapproval of the conduct of Messrs. Pitts, Stockton and Phinney in procuring the said statutory declaration and reading or causing the same to be read in the House, and in thereby promoting the charges and imputations which had been previously made, as such action on their part was manifestly designed and intended to injure and asperse the character and reputation of Mr. Blair, and in thereby promoting the disregard of the honor of the House and not for the purpose of having the said charges investigated so that the honor and character of the House should be maintained."

Another resolution was passed justifying the very questionable rulings of the chairman of that committee of inquiry. It is not surprising that the concluding proceedings should have been as follows:

"Dr. Stockton said this was a matter that had not been referred to the committee of inquiry, and the resolution was out of order.

"Dr. Alward asked if anything could be more supremely ridiculous than this. The testimony would speak for itself; it was useless and absurd to ask the House to pass this whitewashing resolution.

"Mr. Siewright, (a government supporter)—I wish to say that while I think the evidence given before the committee was susceptible of a belief in Mr. Wilson's innocence, yet I think this resolution is going a little far. I will not vote for it.

### Sore Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plaster or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c. bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

The Central Railway.

In 1905 the opposition leader, Mr. Hazen, made an earnest attempt to have the affairs of the Central Railway investigated, concluding his speech with the following resolution:

"That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that before

### Mr. Powell's Motion.

"Mr. Powell—I would move, seconded by Dr. Alward, the following amendment:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the House be organized, and that the Attorney General and Mr. Wilson be appointed."

Supposing such methods as these had been followed when the Dugal charges were made against Premier Fleming, where would the great party of "purity" be with reference to material for hypocrisy, can't, vilification and misrepresentation? Under Mr. Hazen's Leadership of Opposition.

Coming down to the days of Hon. Mr. Hazen's leadership of the opposition in the legislative Assembly, what do we find? Although he only had a following of four supporters in the House, out of a total membership of forty-six, he had arrayed against him all the force and inertia of the government when he attempted to have his two-price bridge charges investigated.

The government of the day succeeded from day to day in preventing investigation, and when the close of the session was reached, at the urgent request of the business men of the House Mr. Hazen consented to hold the charges over until the following session. When the next session was reached what was the conduct of the government? It attempted to make it appear that Mr. Hazen had agreed to withdraw his charges altogether. Finally Mr. Hazen succeeded in getting a committee of the House appointed for the investigation of his charges. He did not hope to get anything like justice from a partisan committee, but he felt certain that even if only a small part of the evidence he could produce reached the public the effect would tell strongly against the government.

### The Partisan Carvell.

It was in connection with these two-price bridge charges that Mr. Frank B. Carvell distinguished himself as the most partisan chairman up to that date heard tell of either at Fredericton or Ottawa. Notwithstanding his unfair and dishonest rulings Mr. Hazen's charges were shown to have been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the proceedings before that investigating committee did much to prepare the way for Mr. Hazen's magnificent political success some years later, when the electorate hurled the old gang from power.

In the session of 1903 the government and its supporters voted down the following resolution moved by Mr. Hazen:

"Whereas, it is desirable in the welfare of the Province that there should be thoroughly honest administration of every department of government;

"Therefore resolved, That a select committee of the House be appointed with the administration of the Crown Lands of this Province, with authority to summon and examine, under oath, members of the government, their officers, servants and agents, as well as all persons operating or employed on or otherwise interested in the Crown Lands of this Province, or who have operated on or been interested in or employed on said lands since the time when the report of the Commission aforesaid (the Lumber Commission) was submitted to this House; and such other persons as they may deem necessary. Said select committee also to have power to compel the production of all books, papers, documents, memorandum or writings in any way relating to or in connection with the matters above herein referred to."

### The Central Railway.

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"That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that before

tee of the whole House that all facts in connection with the management of and expenditure of public moneys made in connection with the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company be inquired into and ascertained, and that for that purpose a Royal Commission be appointed, with power to call witnesses and take evidence under oath, and to report to this House not later than the first week of the next session thereof."

The government again ruled by brute force and defeated Mr. Hazen's resolution by a strict party vote.

### Copp's Astonishing Statement.

Among the speeches made against Mr. Hazen's resolution was one by Mr. Copp. He admitted that had the proposition to give further aid to the Central Railway been before the House for the first time he would have felt it his duty to oppose it. Continuing, he said: "I gave my consent rather reluctantly, I confess, to the proposal to go into this thing in the first place, and having gone so far the question now arises whether or not it is my duty to see the thing through. There is no question but that if the government is not empowered to further aid this enterprise at the present time all the province has put into it will be lost entirely, and in a very short time the province will be called upon to redeem the bonds already guaranteed. I believe it is the duty of the government to see this thing through. I confess that I am not familiar with the details of this enterprise, and I do not think it the duty of supporters of the government to go deeply into these things."

Many other supporters of the government feeling no doubt like Mr. Copp, that it was not the duty of supporters of the government to go deeply into these things, it can be easily understood how the moneys of the Central Railway were exploited away far and beyond one hundred thousand dollars.

Under the methods of the old gang, as described, it is not surprising that the few strong men of the cabinet were able for so many years to continue in power a government the most corrupt that had ever disgraced any province.

Why the old government refused investigation into the affairs of the Central Railway, and why they were so strongly supported in their refusal by Mr. Copp, will be dealt with later. The Central Railway itself was well described by the late Dr. McInerney when he said: "This railway has grown to be almost an octopus, and its tentacles had apparently held the whole personnel of the late government. This monster had come year after year with its piteous appeals, and large sums of the province's money had been given it, until the sum total had reached the enormous amount of \$1,260,000."

### DIED.

KIERSTEAD—At her home Fairville, after a lingering illness, on February 9th, Mrs. Pannia A. Kierstead, aged 59 years, leaving two daughters to mourn.

### Cold Weather.

Early yesterday morning the thermometers in the city registered eight degrees below zero.

### ACHING BACK GETS RELIEF QUICK!

ONE RUB WITH "NERVILINE" CURES

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" is Used.

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used have not reached it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving or lying down. What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline! Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and powerful, too. Nerviline strikes in far deeper than any application you have ever used. You might pay

### FEW FOLKS HAVE GRAY HAIR NOW

Well-known local druggist says everybody is using old-time recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite to impart color and a youthful appearance to the hair. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

### OBITUARY

Mrs. Isaac Kierstead. Apohaqui, Feb. 12.—The death of Mrs. Isaac Kierstead took place on Saturday at Fairville. The deceased lady was born in 1856 at St. Martins, and was before marriage Miss Fannie Handrew, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Handrew. Mrs. Kierstead with her husband and family were former residents of Colima, but some years ago removed to Fairville, where they have since made their home. Two daughters, Mrs. Bessie Rymes and Miss Mabel Kierstead; also two sisters and many other relatives and friends are left to mourn. The remains were brought to Apohaqui by the early train on today and conveyed to Colima where interment was made in the family lot beside the body of her husband, who predeceased her some four years ago. Many friends and relatives in that vicinity assembled to pay their last tribute of respect.

Cold Weather. Early yesterday morning the thermometers in the city registered eight degrees below zero.

### Bringing Up Father



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H. P. Rankine

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Total ..... 89