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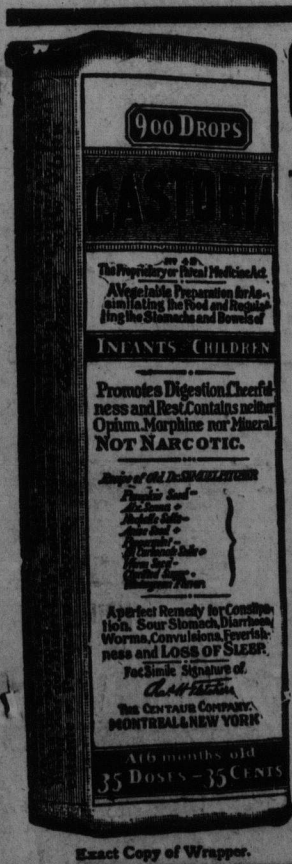
MACK'S REVUE CO. WILL HAVE COUNTRY STORE

Added Feature for Opera House on Saturday Night—Fine Show Last Night.

The program offered by Mack's Musical Revue at the Opera House last night was one of the best shows ever presented on the local stage at popular prices and far ahead of any of the programs the Revue Company has yet shown here, either last summer or during the present engagement. From the opening number right through until the final tableau there is snap, dash, ginger and genuine entertainment, the kind that grips an audience and keeps the interest firmly tensed until the last word is spoken.

One of the big hits of the show was the setting of the stage for the musical skit in the finale, in full view of the audience, the Opera House stage staff making a complete setting in 2 minutes. The audience gave them a generous round of applause for their clever work.

There is a real show at the Opera House this week and that is worth seeing. The performance last night was honored by the presence of His Worship, Mayor Frink, and a box party chaperoned by Mrs. E. Atherton Smith. The same program is to be repeated for tonight and for two performances on Saturday. An announcement was made that on Saturday night immediately after the regular performance, a mammoth country store would be staged. This promises plenty of fun at the same time affording an opportunity to take home some useful article for the household. Over \$25.00 worth of groceries will be given away.



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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GIVES HIS ASSENT TO EIGHTY-NINE BILLS

All Legislative Programme Except Bill Dealing With Valley Railway Disposed of—House Put Through Number of Bills Yesterday—Session Will Probably End Today.

(Continued from page 1) money as well as he could and did as much work as the money would allow. Then there came a storm and a hill was washed out. The Commissioner came to him to know what he should do, and he (Pinder) told him to go on and make the best job he could, spending as little as possible. The cost of the repairs of the damage was about \$22 and he told the commissioner to send the bill into the department. He did so and it was returned with the remark that the commissioner having spent all his money, could get no more assistance. Shortly afterwards, however, the department appointed a special commissioner for that district and allowed him \$50 to spend. The minister could give him some \$50 to spend but he had no money to pay \$22 to the other commissioner who had expended it on work that was necessary.

With such management as that no one could expect that roads would be kept as they should be. There was an official in the department who took upon himself to run the whole county, and no better evidence of his activities could be found than to walk across the highway bridge and see how he had had things managed there when repairs were being made. When an election is on the same man comes out and tells all the government employees just exactly how they are to vote. They are to vote for this man or that man and leave the rest out altogether. And when a by-election comes on he takes charge of the whole thing. He seems to control the whole organization and when money is wanted he goes around and arranges for men to become guarantors on a note to raise necessary campaign funds. In all his (Pinder's) political experience he had never known the government to tolerate an official who took the liberties that this man did, and the sooner some change was made, the better it would be for sound government.

Under the bill the minister took the appointment of all supervisors. He (Pinder) had been under the impression that there was a board of works whose business was to attend to such matters, but the minister appeared to take the whole thing in his own hands and the consequence was that anyone who had any grievance had no one to go to with any prospect of getting redress.

Has Chance to Prove His Charges, If He Has Any.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said the honorable member for York was quite within his rights in making the charges he had made, but they did not have a little service. Before the present session opened it was decided to give fullest opportunity to anyone who had a grievance or charge to make against any of the departments, a chance to do so was made possible by the appointment of a commissioner who would receive such charges and investigate them. This commissioner has held frequent sittings, but so far only charges of the most minor and trivial character had been brought before him, charges which referred principally to little irregularities caused more often than not by ignorance. If honorable member for York had any grievance to make against any of the departments, public works or any official belonging to it, let him step forward with his allegations and the commissioner will investigate them. For his own part, as Attorney General he was quite ready to help. With reference to the particular official of whom the member for York had complained, he had not a seat in the house and could not reply to the charges which were not serious to be allowed to pass unnoticed. They could either be substantiated or not and if honorable member would place them in his (Attorney General's) hands he would see that they were investigated. It was very easy to make suggestions reflecting on people's integrity, but most of these suggestions seemed to be founded on popular rumors which were easily set abroad but not easily refuted. The honorable member should either bring his charges in a straightforward way or cease to make them.

Land Owners' Interests Safeguarded.

Hon. Mr. Baxter, continuing and referring to the section of bill relating to the taking of gravel from the shore, said a delegation had come from St. John to discuss the matter with the government and after having matter explained to them went away convinced that provision allowing gravel would not do any injury to adjoining land owners, but they suggested some control should be placed over the supervisor to safeguard against any injury that might happen.

A clause therefore would be added to the bill providing that no supervisor should take gravel from shore except when authorized to do so by the minister of public works. Responsibility was then put on the minister instead of the supervisor.

Mr. Slipp said there had not been a single complaint about this provision from any part of the province except St. John, and he moved to make this section apply to St. John only. No man in any other part of the province was going to complain about gravel being taken from shores to repair roads.

Mr. Carter said he was inclined to agree with the member for Queens. Members of the house had noticed that there were some processes particularly peculiar to St. John, what one

might call "a tempest in a tea pot," and these little tempests had the habit of blowing up to Frederickton. St. John had a habit of doing something today and repenting of it tomorrow, and then come up to Frederickton the day after to ask for legislation to undo what had been done. No present whatever had been received from any part of the province against the proposal to take gravel from shores, except from St. John and this protest had come mainly from owners of summer cottages who thought their property would be damaged. Was all this anxiety displayed on account of the public interest or was it for the sake of their private property being damaged? For himself he did not feel like voting a want of confidence in supervisors whom he had nominated for their positions until they showed there was need of it. He asked that the section be made to apply to St. John only.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said the section had no application to the city.

Mr. Slipp reiterated all that he said with regard to confining the operation of the section to St. John, and he declared that supervisors throughout the province were capable men who could be trusted to carry out their duties properly.

Mr. Woods wanted to know how the clause requiring the minister of public works consent would work. Would the supervisor have to go to the minister every time he wanted a load of gravel?

Hon. Mr. Baxter said he thought authority would be general, not special. He would imagine a certain not would be laid off from which the supervisor would be instructed to take what gravel he needed. It seemed to him that the public had become somewhat scared in consequence of provisions of the bill which had been introduced in the House last session, and later withdrawn, known as the Foreshores Bill. He desired to take the opportunity of making a few remarks with regard to that bill.

The Foreshores Bill

Two St. John newspapers, the Telegraph and Times, had made themselves particularly busy with regard to this Foreshores Bill, and they had been very careful to connect his name with it, for they seemed to think there was something in it for which no one would want to be responsible, something for which no one would want to be given. The St. John Globe was recently betrayed into saying that he knew nothing about the Foreshores Bill. That statement was not correct, for he did know something about it. The matter had received so much notoriety through the activities of some St. John papers that he thought it was about time the bubble was pricked. He might say the bill was introduced by the gentleman, who until a few months ago was premier of this province, and he introduced it for perfectly pure, honest and laudable purpose, and there was neither graft nor robbery or dishonesty of any kind connected with it. His honorable friend from St. John (Mr. Tilley) was one of the party who went with Mr. Fleming and others to view the property that was sought to be affected. The origin of the bill was an application by a company which desired to take gravel by means of a hoisting apparatus from a spot near the Negro Point breakwater, a spot which is absolutely and entirely crown land. This company wanted about an acre of shore-shore simply for protection of their hoisting apparatus from being undermined by persons who were taking away shore-shore by means of screws. That was absolutely all that was intended. At the time of the Dugal enquiry he had been asked by counsel for prosecution if he did not dictate this bill to Miss Kirke, and he said, "No." Then in that malicious, insinuating manner, which was one of Mr. Carvell's leading characteristics, he was asked if he did not dictate some part of it. The question was not asked with any desire to obtain information, but was merely an attempt to injure him in public life. Mr. Carvell knew perfectly well that he dare not make any charge in definite language, so he felt back upon the dagger of insinuation. When he was asked if he had not dictated part of it, he refused to answer the question because he did not propose to be diverted from making it manifest that Mr. Carvell's political friends had offered to withdraw all of the Dugal charges if the Conservative party would have paid them the \$10,000 they were so anxious to get hold of. Answering the question now, he would say he did not dictate one single line of the Foreshores Bill, but that he did provide materials from which it was drawn.

When the bill was introduced some gentlemen who were interested in some property in the neighborhood of Courtenay Bay became scared because they thought some of their interests might be affected. One of them who came up to Frederickton to complain about it was a man who got many thousands of dollars from the Dominion Government by the sale of shore-shore rights to which his legal title was not good. That was the trouble with a lot of these owners of shore-shore properties who were frightened because they knew they did not own

foreshore rights and were afraid they would be put to proving that they did own them. He understood that by an oversight the bill was introduced before it had been considered by the government and was withdrawn as soon as it appeared that there was any objection to it. In justice to Mr. Fleming it should be said that the bill was simply intended to enable one company to take gravel from a certain part of the shore. There was no attempt either direct or indirect to interfere with anybody's rights, and the whole trouble with regard to the bill existed only in the imagination of those who thought they would be injured. He could tell the Telegraph and Times that as far as he was concerned they could go on with their course of deliberate misrepresentation, for such it was.

Mr. Woods said that supervisors were not chosen for their ability as scholars but because they were good roadmakers and he thought it should be left to them to take whatever gravel they needed from wherever it could be gotten, and let it be left to the Minister of Public Works to say when they were in the wrong.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey said that the honorable gentleman seemed to be needlessly alarmed at the provisions of this bill. It had been stated in the House that he alone appointed supervisors from his own friends. He did nothing of the kind. Supervisors were appointed on the nomination of the members of the counties in which they were employed. With regard to who had been said about the secretary of the board, he wished to say that the secretary carried on the work of the department in a perfectly proper manner and if the secretary could not patch up quarrels of the members of York it was no fault of his (Morrissey) and they must patch them up themselves. He did not want any charges made against officials of his department in places where these officials could not answer for themselves. A commissioner had been appointed to investigate any charges or complaints that any member of the House or other person had to make either against himself or any other official. If anyone had anything to say let them come forward in an open and honest manner and say it, and not sneaking in every hole and corner in the county whispering little bits of gossip that they were soiled might be overheard. No man could find a single cent of the funds of the Public Works Department misapplied. It was there to defend himself and his department, and if any member had anything to say with regard either to him or his department or any of his officials that he did not like to come and say before the commissioner, let him say it before some independent person, and then he will get all that's coming to him that the law will allow. These men who were going about the country slandering him and his officials were a mean and contemptible crowd who had not the courage to come out in the open and say what they had to say like honest men would. If they had any complaints to make let them come and lay their charges. An honorable member opposite the other day had got up in his place in the House and insinuated that he (Morrissey) got a rake off on the purchase of furniture, and what not. He did not say so in so many words, but he wanted to infer that. He wanted the House to know that he had never had to steal one five cents in his life. He had been able to get along hitherto by making his money honestly. He did not take money from the province which he was not entitled to, and he did not intend to allow anyone else to do so, if he could prevent it. Stories were going around that he had been getting a rake off on bridge repairs and repainting. Let the man who said he was doing this come forward and tell the commissioner so, and then he would know how to meet them, but they were too cowardly to come to the door which was now open to them.

Mr. Carter said he would have to urge that the amendment be not applicable to Victoria county. He did not want to have this taken as an expression of any want of confidence in the minister, but he felt that there was ample protection for property owners and that supervisors would be capable of handling any situation which would arise.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that he thought in view of what had been said the government would be justified in withdrawing the amendment, and he proposed to do so. The statements which had been made by honorable gentlemen who had spoken showed that there was not any demand for such an amendment, and also showed that gentlemen who had been protesting against the provision of the bill stood alone, as only people who did not think ample protection was provided for property owners. What had been said would also show the public that the government was not so petty, and the board of works was not so mismanaged as to want to steal any gravel which the public services of county were not entitled to and did not require.

Mr. Tilley asked if the Attorney-General would state why the amendment was being withdrawn. He would move that the amendment stand, but that it only applied to St. John.

Some honorable member—"The Highway Act does not apply to the City of St. John, and therefore this amendment could not."

Mr. Tilley said that he meant the County of St. John. It had been stated by the honorable Attorney-General that this section of the bill was drawn to meet conditions in Victoria county. He would be willing to have authority in the matter to rest with the Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said that it was true that the section of the bill was drawn for the Parish of Lancaster, but representatives of other counties had insisted that it also be made ap-

plicable to other counties, and that was why the word "tidal" had been stricken out so that provision applied to all waters. There was no more reason for suspecting wrong-doing in St. John County than elsewhere there should be any provision made for that county alone. He was sure that the gentlemen who had recently appeared before the government in regard to this matter would now see that they did not stand in the slightest danger.

The amendment was withdrawn and bill agreed to.

Give Married Women Vote In Civic Elections.

The House went into committee with Mr. Humphrey in the chair and agreed to the bill respecting civic elections in the City of St. John, which, it was explained, was to give married women owning property the same right to vote in civic elections which unmarried women now enjoyed. The House went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair, and agreed to bills to make provision for defraying the cost of civil government improvements in roads and bridges and other public services. These, it was explained were the usual form supply bills.

The Game Act.

Hon. Mr. Clarke when bill to amend the Game Act was taken up, said that it was not the intention to make any radical changes in the policy of the game act. Amendments were moved by him to make it illegal to kill any deer on the Island of Campobello before September 15th, 1919, and also extending the period for prohibition of killing of beaver until the year 1917 and offering for sale of partridges until 1917.

Mr. Slipp asked if honorable premier as Minister of Lands and Mines had given any consideration to claims for reimbursement of farmers whose crops had suffered by ravages of deer and other big game.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that personally he had given little if any consideration to any such claims. Since he had been in charge of the department several complaints in that regard had been received, and claims for damages had been made and these had been placed before the government. The executive council, however, had found that they could take no responsibility for any alleged damage which was done by game in this connection, and he had been informed that if there was a little extra precaution taken on the part of farmers they would be able themselves to remove a good deal of trouble. However, if honorable member for Queens wished to have the matter further taken up he would be very glad to give it his most careful consideration during recess.

Dr. Moorehouse said he would like to ask, however, if it would not be a good move to have printed for public information short synopsis of the same law so that it would be easily understandable, as to read over the entire act only mystified the average man.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he would take up the suggestion of honorable member for York with the deputy minister. The bill was agreed to with suggested amendments.

International Railway.

Hon. Mr. Clarke when the bill relating to the International Railway was taken up, said that his bill gave the company authority to dispose of this railway to His Majesty the King. Honorable gentlemen were all aware, no doubt, that an arrangement had been made for the Dominion government to take over the railway, in fact the road was now leased to and operated by the government as part of the Intercolonial Railway, the lease providing that the government could purchase the road within five years.

Mr. Tilley asked if the International Railway had not been granted provincial subsidies, and if so, if there was not a provision for government to have a lien on the railway to the amount of such subsidies. If there was any opportunity for the province to get out any monies which it had put into the road, this should be done at this time.

Mr. Young, chairman of the committee, then read the provision of the bill, which stated that sales should be subject to any existing mortgages.

Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, said that he believed the House would be unanimous in supporting the selling of the railway, and any other railway in which the province had an interest, and might get back some of the money which it had put into them. He would be glad if the St. John Valley could be added.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that he would be glad to place any offer which honorable member would make for the railway before the government.

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Dugal asked when papers in connection with the report of the Royal Commission in the charges which he had made regarding timber lands and St. John Valley Railway construction would be brought in.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that papers unfortunately had been somewhat delayed, but he would keep his promise that he had made to the honorable member and would bring them down before prorogation.

The House went into committee with Mr. Young in the chair, and took up consideration of the bill to make further provision for the permanent bridges and works of a permanent character.

Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, said that before the bill was passed he would like to draw attention of the House to the fact that bills of this nature were becoming an annual offering. The total amount which they represented was now large and threatened to be larger. Construction of large and important bridges and other



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er permanent works without first obtaining authority of the legislature was not in keeping with the spirit of the government by and through the legislative body.

There should either be an arrangement by which the government could be told to go ahead and take all money they required for various departments or else have a detailed statement of total expenditures placed before the house before being expended.

Doing What Grits Should Have Done.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said there was something in what the honorable gentleman had said, but regarding permanent bridges such a plan was impossible and not practicable. The permanent bridges policy had been introduced by a former government and he would not criticize them for its inauguration, because he believed that it was absolutely necessary inasmuch as occasions arose when it became imperative to build large and important bridges for very short notice. However, if in the twenty-five years before 1908 this province had had a government which had been as provident as this one conditions they exist today would not have to be confronted and many of these large expenditures would not be required. But as a result of absolute neglect on their part many of the bridges had been allowed by the old government to drift into such a condition that they were entirely unsafe and they were allowed to practically tumble down. It was impossible to provide out of ordinary revenue for construction of various permanent bridges which were thus necessary, and it was therefore required that they be provided for by the issuing of bonds.

In respect to what had been said regarding naming of bridges in the bill, the honorable member must understand that it would be impossible to say before the year commenced just what bridges would be built that year. The government might intend to build certain bridges and then find that others were more urgently required, and if bridges had all been named the government's hands would be tied and they would be unable to go ahead with work which it was shown was most needed.

This year honorable gentleman knew that there was notice of new bridge across the Petitcodiac river at Moncton. This bridge would cost probably between \$250,000 and \$300,000 and it was impossible, as all honorable members must know, to provide for that out of ordinary revenue. The government had been advised that the present bridge was unsafe for traffic. This bill provided for payment of cost of construction of the new bridge. Demands were coming in from time to time from all parts of province for new permanent bridges, and as new structures became necessary they had to be built. The government desired, however, to spend as little money as possible this year and still be content with proper maintenance of public services; therefore, applications which were made would have to be considered very carefully, and there must be some confidence shown in the government to handle the public business. He could not say that confidence in this respect had ever been abused by any government and he was sure that it had not been by this administration. He realized that it was the privilege and right of any honorable member of the house to criticize any act of the government, any legislation that was introduced, but there were cases where there was no necessity of criticism and where it was not deserving, but where it was offered purely for the purpose of fault finding, and in this connection hon. members must know that the money has been carefully and economically expended.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland) said that in as much as hon. premier had mentioned proposed new bridge at Moncton he would like to ask him why it was that the contract for the construction of that bridge, which newspapers said had been awarded, had been cancelled.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said that if hon. member would give notice of inquiry in usual way it would be answered. The house adjourned at 6:45 p.m. until two p.m. tomorrow.