

36 MORE MARTIME PROWICE MEN ON HONOR ROLL

DRAMATIC ENDING TODAY OF SENSATIONS IN TRIAL OF SIR ROBERT CASEMENT

Prisoner's Attorney Collapsed in Middle of Impassioned Appeal—Sir Roger Makes Statement Declaring Rebellion was Not Inspired by Germany Nor Had He Ever Received a Penny of Foreign Gold for His Part in the Conspiracy.

Continued from page 1.

In his behalf, mainly because such witnesses must be secured in a manner and this was not possible or permitted.

With the failure of this move, Sir Roger himself was called upon to make a statement to the jury. This statement, which was not given under oath and consequently was a flat denial that the prisoner had worked in the interests of Germany or that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

"I have never sold myself to any man or any government and I have never allowed any government to use me," he declared in a voice vibrating with emotion. He indicated that he had nothing to do with the Sinn Féin rebellion and asserted that the rebellion was not inspired or directed from Germany. In conclusion he declared that he touched on these matters because they were intended to tarnish the cause he held so dear.

Mr. Sullivan, in his speech, stated that Sir Roger was charged with aiding Germany, and he declared that he had not an atom of assistance had rendered the enemy.

Sir Roger had asked men to enlist in the Irish brigade when the war was over and the seas clear, said the attorney. These men were to fight for the cause of Irish home rule. He told of armed bodies which were operating in Ireland before the war and declared that Ireland was being bullied by these men and that the civil government had afforded no protection.

As the attorney proceeded he leaned forward and pounded the desk in an effort to challenge the present to dispute his words and there was an uneasy shifting in seats when he declared that if the civil government would not protect a people, their ultimate course was to stand with arms in hand. Sir Roger Casement, he maintained, was working for the interests of Ireland.

"If his object was that after the war the men should take up arms for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people of Ireland against unlawful tyranny," argued the attorney, "this was no treason."

It is expected that the summing up will be concluded tomorrow and the case reach the jury before night.

Sir Roger's Statement.

Sir Roger made a brief statement, and his voice quavered with emotion at several times during the address.

"My lords and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I desire to say a few words, only with reference to some allusions made by the prosecution.

"As to my pension and the honor of knighthood conferred upon me, I shall say one word only. The pension I had earned by service rendered, and it was assigned by law. The knighthood was not in my power to refuse.

"But there are especially four evidence statements, which I must refute, first, I never at any time advised Irishmen to fight with the Turks against the Russians, or to fight with the Germans on the western front. Second, I never asked an Irishman to fight for Germany. I have always claimed that he has no right to fight for any land but Ireland. Third, the horrible insinuations that I got my own people's relations reduced to the Irish point, because they did not join the Irish brigade is an abominable falsehood. The relations were necessarily reduced throughout Germany, owing to the blockade, and they exactly the same time and reduced to the same extent as for the German soldiers, and entire population of Germany. The other suggestion, that men were sent to punishment camps at my instance for not joining the Irish brigade, is one that I need hardly pause to refute. It is devoid of all foundation.

"Fourth, gentlemen, there is the widespread imputation of 'German gold.' I owe it to those in Ireland who are assailed with me on this very ground to nail the lie once and for all. It was published by newspapers in America, I think originating in this country, and I called to America's attention, and I called to America's attention, to proceed against those papers for libel. Those who know me know the incredibility of this malicious invention, for they know, from all my past records, that I have never sold myself to any man or any government, and I have never allowed any government to use me. From the first moment that I landed on the continent until I came home again to Ireland I never asked or accepted a single penny of foreign money, either for myself or for any Irish cause, or for any purpose whatsoever.

"Money was offered to me in Germany, more than once, and offered liberally and unconditionally, but I rejected every suggestion of the kind, and I left Germany a poorer man than when I entered it. Money I could always obtain from my own countrymen, and I am not ashamed here to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to many an Irish friend and sympathizer, who did freely and ably help me when I was on the continent.

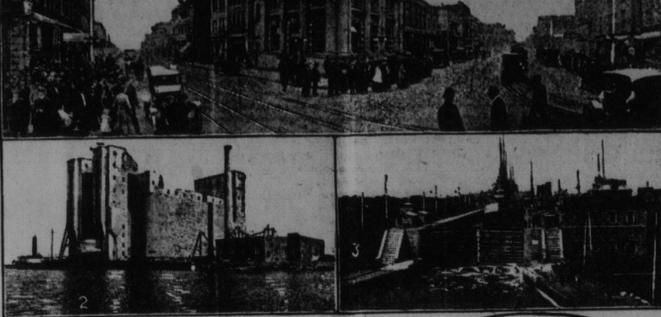
"I trust I have made that statement clearly and emphatically enough for all men, even my bitterest enemy, to comprehend—that a man who in the newspapers is 'just another Irish traitor,' may be a gentleman.

"The attorney-general of England thought it consistent with the traditions of which he is the public representative to make a thinly-veiled allusion, in his opening address, to the rising in Ireland of which he brought forward no evidence in this case from first to last and which, therefore, you and I, gentlemen, as laymen would have supposed that he would scrupulously refrain from mentioning.

"Since the rising has been mentioned, however, I must say, categorically, that the rebellion was not directed from Germany, that it was not inspired from Germany, and that not one penny of German gold went to finance or assist it.

"Gentlemen, I have touched on these matters because, intended as they were, to reflect on my honor, they were calculated to tarnish the cause I hold so dear."

Canada's Great Lakes 6 N.D. Men Reported Killed, 9 Wounded



(1) Port Arthur, Ont. (2) Huge Gra in Elevator at Head of Great Lakes. (3) The Sea Locks. (4) "B.S. Keewatin" Entrance to Harbor, Fort William.

THE late afternoon sunshine beams on the water, and the sea is calm. The ship is at anchor in the harbor, and the crew is busy with their duties. The scene is peaceful and serene, with the sun reflecting off the water's surface.

At four o'clock we find ourselves under the awnings where the huge blue teapots circulate, and the talk turns on how cool it is. Dinner to-night—strange how mundane and appetitive we become in the air—dinner is a joyful prospect.

Needs," he says: "What is good for the inhabitants of a hot country is harmful to those of cold countries; therefore, it is necessary that we should elaborate new civil laws which should be substituted for those of the Koran." Elsewhere he writes: "Arab countries notably the Iraq and Yemen, should be Turkish colonies, where we should spread the Turkish tongue, so that, when the ripe moment comes, we should be able to establish it as a religious language. The Turkification of Arab countries is an important task, because the national idea, which has been spreading among the Arab youth, threatens us with a grave danger, which should not be neglected."

After the war our seamen, whether officers or bluejackets, will everywhere rightly be acclaimed as heroes; it is equally right that then and now the self-sacrificing devotion of our dockyard officials and men should be remembered and commemorated. For assuredly, from their point of view, they have the less desirable, though equally necessary and honorable, part to perform. Not a man of them that would not rather be toasting on the North Sea today!

The ruler of a dockyard is always a professional man, a man whose profession is to serve his country, and whose duty it is to see that the professions whose representatives sit in council with him. This council is the first duty of the day—except in war time, when duties commence with night break, or, having been continued with day, the night duty continues throughout the night, and there is no cessation at all at the rising of the sun! The superintendent, an admiral, or at small dockyards a captain of the Royal Navy, presides at it, and because his secretary then reads to him and to his officers the "orders" that morning, the meeting is familiarly known as "The Reading." These orders are discussed, reports are made; the superintendent holds what is at once a little court and a little parliament.

At his right hand sits the captain of the dockyard, also a naval man, who

- Ottawa, June 28.—
- INFANTRY.
- Killed in Action.
- Acting Armourer, Corporal James Johnston, Millville, N. B.
- Hector R. McGregor, New Waterford, C. B.
- Duncan C. McKillop, 534 King Street, Fredericton, N. B.
- Edgar I. Melanson, Bathurst, N. B.
- Richard Moore, 123 Victoria Road, Sydney, N. S.
- Lance Corporal Willard L. Moore, Box 42, North Sydney, N. S.
- Adrian Allan, Wynne Mines, N. S.
- Lance Corporal Wm. H. Ellis, Truro, N. S.
- Lance Corporal Roy St. Clair Fraser, Halifax, N. S.
- Sherman O. Gildart, Moncton, N. B.
- Henry Godwin, Newcastle, N. B.
- Died of Wounds.
- A. Gulmno, Lower Sapsin, N. B.
- Missing.
- Wm. Grimshaw, 48 Cornwallis street, Halifax, N. S.
- Missing, Believed Killed.
- Henry W. Graham, 260 Braselton street, St. John, N. B.
- Wounded.
- Jos. James Arsenault, Bathurst, N. B.
- Geo. Arsenault, Moncton, N. B.
- Albert I. Arsenault, Bathurst, N. B.
- Paul Bailey, Fredericton, N. B.
- Wm. Bennett, Port Caledonia, Big Glace Bay, N.
- Thomas Cutler, East St. John, N. B.
- Albert Douglas, St. Stephen, N. B.
- Ernest S. Galloway, 247 Charlotte street, St. John, N. B.
- Ben. Gaskill, Waterford, N. B.
- Stephen Gillis, Shunacade, C. B.
- Alex. M. Gunn, Eastport, N. S.
- William Holmes, McAdam, N. B.
- James Page, Hastings, N. B.
- Wounded.
- Pte. Lauchlin MacDonald, New Aberdeen, N. S.
- Corporal Peter N. MacAulay, Caledonia Mines, N. S.
- Archie MacDonald, Meadowville, Pictou Co., N. S.
- Edmund McManus, West Bathurst, N. S.
- Seriously Ill.
- Joseph McNeil, Upper North Sydney, N. S.
- Wounded.
- Alex. McKendrick, Parrsboro, N. S.
- Died of Wounds.
- Pte. John David Burns, Spring Valley, F. E. I.
- James Archibald McDougall, East Glaceville, N. B.
- Wm. Clifton McLeod, North Sydney, N. S.
- Missing.
- Sergt. Debilio Leonard, Annapolis, N. B.
- Lance Corporal Malcolm Hugh MacLean, Annapolis Point, N. S.

forms a link between the active fleet in being and the fleet in reserve in the dockyard's hands. He is a representative of the navy in the dockyard, as distinct from the admiral superintendent, who represents the dockyard in the navy. There is a difference between the two posts, which their titles do not emphasize.

The captain of the dockyard whose principal duties lie in connection with the commissioning of ships newly built or repaired, usually combines with his office that of King's Harbor Master, whereof the name tells its own story. Also he takes the place of the admiral superintendent when that officer is on leave or absent for any other reason.

Next in seniority to the Captain of the Dockyard come the managers of the constructive and engineering departments, in the order named; and it is safe to say that they are the two men most often referred to in council since upon their professional skill depends the great bulk of the work of the yard, and therefore the reputation of the yard; and it may be also the difference between victory and defeat in the work of the yard. It may be the safety of the Empire itself. The old titles of Chief Constructor and Chief Engineer are now only retained at the smaller dockyards, but the tradition of the names associated with these names is maintained at all. Design, construction, repair are the duties of the two departments. They build the ships; and, having built them and given them life, they keep them in health, give them strength wherewith to keep the sea clear for England's commerce.

With these two names is linked that of the Electrical Engineer, who now controls a department of his own, formerly electric work was in the province of the Chief Constructor.

The Naval Store Officer is a universal provider of everything a ship can need, from the smallest "nagget" of coal, timber, anchors, range-finders and chain-cable. He does not supply food or ammunition or the clothing of the men; but even without these items his "rate-book" or catalogue is a stout and closely-printed volume. Yet the work of this department has run on wheels.

The Epic of Coal.

After the war is over must be written the thrilling story of the supply of coal to our Fleet. Honor shall then be given where honor is due; and the great Hun organizers may have the chance to learn a lesson of organization from this department of the Admiralty.

The Superintendent Civil Engineer is responsible for the buildings of the dockyard. The Expense Accounts Officer pays the personnel; the Fleet Surgeon watches over the health. None of these latter officers, however, deal direct with the Fleet, and their labors, though responsible, necessary, and important, do not affect the safety of the Navy as a combatant whole.

In the Royal Dockyards there are no coal troubles, no strikes, no coal complaints, because the men of the Royal Dockyards know. Their brothers are sailors, their friends are sailors. They are close to the sea in body; their hearts are with the Navy as they work upon the ships of the Navy. They do not need to be told that on their work England stands or falls. Godly health to them, and honor; for duty quietly done, for the skillful labor of good craftsmen; and for the example which they, like the Navy, are setting during the long days and the long, long nights!

WELSFORD Boy Wounded.

William Howe of Welsford, N. B., has received word that his son, Pte. L. C. Howe, who was wounded in the leg by shrapnel on June 7th, is improving in the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, England. Private Howe left here with the 55th Battalion and was transferred to the 14th Battalion, Royal Mounted Rifles. He went into the trenches last August.

MARRIED.

STEEL-HAYES—On the 28th of June, in St. John's Methodist Church, St. John, George Douglas Steel, M. A., Charlottetown, and Mary Bethia (May), daughter of Major R. T. and Mrs. Hayes of St. John, Rev. Geo. Steel, D.D., officiating, with Rev. T. J. Deinstadt assisting.

DIED.

WILLET—At Brookville, St. John County, after a brief illness, on Wednesday, 28th inst., Annie Campbell, youngest daughter of the late David and Jane Willet. Funeral from her late residence, Brookville, Friday, Coaches will leave head of King street at two p. m.

GALLAGHER—in Roxbury, June 25, John, beloved husband of Annie L. Gallagher, (nee Burns). Funeral from the residence, 137 Wilbur street, Wednesday, June 28, at 8 a. m. High mass at St. Patrick's Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

DIETING UNNECESSARY.

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as usually advised, they are told to eat a diet of easily digestible food, such as white bread, butter, and sugar, and to eat small meals, and to eat only when hungry. This is a very old and very foolish plan, and it is not only unnecessary, but it is also very harmful. It is better to eat a diet of whole grains, fruits, and vegetables, and to eat when hungry, and to eat as much as you can comfortably eat. This is the only way to overcome the trouble.

STRANDED SHIPS FLOATED.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, June 28.—The British steamer Arasche, which had been stranded June 25, was floated today. Four steamers pulled the vessel free, after she had been lightened of the wheat cargo she was carrying from Montreal to England.

Savannah, Ga., June 28.—The British steamer Wearbridge, which went aground in the Savannah river on Monday night, was pulled into deep

the water? It's an Allee in Wonderland, really, usually combines with his office that of King's Harbor Master, whereof the name tells its own story. Also he takes the place of the admiral superintendent when that officer is on leave or absent for any other reason.

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DOING THEIR "BIT"

By F. T. WAWN.

Author of "The Masterdille."

The work of the Navy is receiving its due meed of praise—in so far as the tongues and pens of men can bestow it—but the achievements of the Royal Dockyards are much less well known to the public. Yet they result from devotion as perfect as that of the Navy; from an organization that has stood the greatest test of all, which is the test of time; and which, at the moment of highest possible pressure; and from untiring labors on the part of every official, every clerk, every mechanic, and every laborer in the Service.

The Navy was ready for war, and the Civil Departments of the Navy were ready for war. There has been no fumbling, no falling; there have been no scandals, no delays, in the work of the Royal Dockyards. And it seems right that the country should know more than it does of the magnificently smooth-running machinery of organization that has made this significant success possible of achievement.

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Matter For Allies to Consider.

This is a most serious matter for the Allies to consider in an eventual compromise with the Turks. There can be no more question of maintaining Turkish authority over the Arab provinces, however annexed, than there can be of the Young Turks, but the whole of the Turkish people, of the new generation which indeed counts most, have their minds poisoned by the sinister and insanely patriotic propaganda of Damascus, which has been the center of the Turkish propaganda of the world since the days of the Ottoman Empire. The Arab provinces, however annexed, are sufficient to show the dangerous character of the principles underlying the new Turkish national creed.

Djelal Noury Bey, a Turkish intellectual, has written about a dozen works, the most important of which are "Islamic Union," "History of Our Civilization," and "Our National Needs." In the first he says: "The Arabs and the Turks are Mussulmans, but their unification through Islam is impossible. Islam requires of Moslems the knowledge of its language, and this being a perfected one, we can only vanquish it by using all our efforts to kill it while there is yet time. If we do not pay attention to this question, there will be no end to the wrifings and teachings of a solid brotherhood. It is necessary that we should unite with them the soonest possible, but under the Turkish flag. The Turks must know that they are Turks before anything, and in the name of nationality. As to Islam, it is the greatest scourge that betokens their existence if they do not work for its improvement, making thereof a national religion."

Again in his work "Our National

TURKS' POLICY TO STIFLE THE ARAB MOVEMENT

By Constantine N. Tabet.

Cairo, June 26—Further reports received from Syria, on quite a recent date, reveal the serious fact that, just as it is the policy of the British and the Turks to dispose of the Armenian question by the cynically summary method of extermination, so has it been their same policy to stifle the Arab national movement by means, if not so radical, at least approximating the same, such as the hanging and the execution of the leaders, the sending of Arab troops and officers to distant parts of the Empire, and their exposure to the first dangers of war, and a reduction to utter helplessness, by extortion, robbery, and famine, of what is left of the civil population in men beyond the military age.

In the execution of their plan the Turks display their characteristic duplicity and treachery. On arriving in Syria, as commander-in-chief, Jemal Pasha attracted to him the leading Syrians, and lulled the protagonists of the Arab movement into a false sense of security, and a false sense of sympathy with the Arab cause. He confided this game of duplicity until the Bulgarians treacherously threw in their lot with the Central Empires. Then, when Serbia and Montenegro were crushed, and the way was opened between Germany and Turkey, and the Turks thought themselves secure and strong, Jemal Pasha, under their orders, started striking his series of treacherous blows, the first of which occurred on the occasion of a fête which the trustful Syrians had organized in Damascus. On the morning of the fête, however, Jemal ordered the dispersion of the speakers; he followed the scattering away of about 400 of the enlightened youth.

Replacing Arabs With Turks.

The Government, with sinister predilection, had passed a law, according to which students were to be given commissions in the army, after one year's course of instruction in military matters. But hardly had six months passed when these were sent away, so as to deprive this centre of Arab thought and activity of its national leaven. Then followed sporadic executions of Arab soldiers, on the pretext of infringing military regulations with which they could not be acquainted, since these were being continually changed. It was not long before practically the whole of the Arab troops in Syria were replaced by Turks, and, being thus quite secure, Jemal Pasha exercised freely his reign of terror. It is then that those terrible cases of hanging in Beirut and Damascus took place, so terrible, indeed, that the members of the committee, in face of the grave dangers of the situation, resigned en bloc, to be at once replaced by others of Jemal's own choice.

Since then, the elite of the Syrians, including ex-members of Parliament, prominent Government officials, editors of papers, and even Muftis, were condemned, without trial, to various forms of punishment. What proves that Jemal was merely carrying out a prearranged programme of the Government is that Enver Pasha, on the occasion of his recent visit to Syria, approved all this. If, as has been re-

education school courses he said: "The Education Department is loyal as a

The twenty-sixth biennial meeting of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute opened yesterday morning in the High School building here. The teachers were present in force from all over the province, 565 having registered yesterday. It is expected that more will register today, which will in all probability increase the number to over 600. In the morning executive business was carried out and Dr. Carter read his annual address. At the afternoon session addresses were delivered by Miss Eleanor Robinson, Hon. Payson Smith and Dr. F. H. Gordon. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Opera House, addressed by Hon. Payson Smith. The different papers were all of a very high order and were highly appreciated by the teachers present. These meetings are all open to the public and those in charge will be glad to welcome any person desiring to attend. Several good things are promised for today and will be well worth while for those interested in educational work to spend part of the day in attendance at the sessions of the institute.

The Morning Session.

Yesterday morning's session opened with an executive meeting at nine o'clock when George A. Inch was elected secretary and a nominating committee, consisting of Inspectors O'Brien, of Moncton; Page, of Fredericton; Hetherington, of Florenceville; Lynch, of Chatham; and Outton, of Moncton, was appointed.

The institute proper convened at 10 o'clock with Dr. W. S. Carter in the chair, and on the platform with him were Chancellor Jones of the U. N. B., Dr. H. Y. Bridges, of the Normal School, Dr. H. S. Bridges, superintendent of schools in St. John, and Inspectors McLean, O'Brien and Dixon.

Dr. Carter in his opening address briefly reviewed educational progress since the last institute meeting. He referred particularly to the Maritime Provinces convention held in Halifax at which New Brunswick was well represented. Many subjects of interest and importance were dealt with at that convention to all of which Dr. Carter referred.

Dealing with federal aid to education he said: "A matter of the utmost importance to the Maritime Provinces is our just claim to increased federal aid to education. Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces had their share greatly enlarged, and in some cases doubled, from lands which belonged to us as well as to them. In addition to this, millions of dollars worth of school lands have been given to the Western Provinces from our common heritage. In the Maritime Provinces have no hinterlands, and should therefore be compensated by additional grants. The subject has been pressed upon the attention of the Dominion government by Mr. Owen, and I think we should continue to press our claims in this regard."

By means of these extra resources the Western Provinces have been able to offer such inducements to our teachers as to seriously cripple us in our supply.

"I may say, in passing, that the school lands in Alberta are estimated to be worth \$38,000,000, and those in Saskatchewan \$15,000,000."

After discussing the duty of the state in reference to the feeble minded, Dr. Carter passed on to the consideration of the Dominion government's interest in the teachers of New Brunswick. The supply of teachers in this province had not exceeded the demand but had more than once fallen short of it. It was the province's duty to secure the best possible teachers and with this end in view there was a disposition to discourage the granting of local licenses, third class teachers were debarred from teaching in school districts where the tax valuation for school purposes exceeded \$15,000 and where it was at all possible to secure a teacher of a higher grade.

In most cases there had been great falling increases in salaries but there was still much to be desired in this particular. This was especially the case in country districts where the salaries were not at all what they should be.

Dealing with teachers' pensions he said there were in the province 33 living pensioners and the amount paid on that account in the last fiscal year was \$7,497.64. The New Brunswick pension system was one of the best if not absolutely the best in Canada. He also referred to school property in the province and to some of the splendid school buildings in St. John, Woodstock, Campbellton, Chatham, Moncton, St. Andrews, Sussex, Hampton, Kingston, Robbassay, Perth and others. The new annex to the Normal School in Fredericton had made that building the finest in the province devoted wholly to education and which was the only one to provide facilities for physical education and training. A new school to be built in St. John would also be equipped in this way.

As to increased financial support for schools he said: "We need more money for our schools. There are many weak districts which need more assistance from the stronger ones. A tax rate of \$3.00 per \$100.00 in one district in the same parish as against 12 cents per \$100.00 in another is an inequality that should not exist—what shall we do about it? In my opinion we should begin by making the parish rate for assessment instead of the rate for taxing all property, wherever it is for school purposes.

By doubling the county fund tax in that the strong may help the weak."

Education school courses he said: "The Education Department is loyal as a