

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, March 4.—On Monday afternoon the Women's Auxiliary meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. H. Hanington. A mission study class was started with Mrs. W. J. Davidson as leader. The subject this year is India.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, March 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Corbett left last week to visit friends in Boston. Mr. Corbett is in town last week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, March 4.—T. A. Hartt, Esq., came from Ottawa on Friday and spent the week-end here with his family.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, March 3.—The Thursday Evening Bridge Club were entertained last week at the home of Mrs. Joseph McVay, Miss Addie McVay as hostess.

ROTHESAY (continued)

On Tuesday afternoon at the Red Cross meeting tea was served and was presided over by Mrs. John W. Davidson and Miss Florence Gilbert.

ST. ANDREWS (continued)

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ON WHAT BASIS CAN WE AFFORD PEACE?

(Ottawa Journal). Here are suggestions for a basis of peace for which no man that the Evening Journal is responsible:

Germany must stop naval construction for a period of years, and then under definite limitations.

Germany's standing army must be decreased to a point that will enable other nations of the world to disarm.

The integrity of small nations must be safeguarded by the most binding guarantees.

Belgium must be given back her independence and an indemnity paid sufficiently large to enable the country to normal prosperity. All losses in northern France, Poland and British coast towns must be made good.

Once having established world security the allies may or may not insist on individual indemnity from Germany. It is remembered that this is a war for a principle, not for dollars.

The Dardanelles must be thrown open to the traffic of the world and, if possible, the dismembered Polish nation restored.

All German ships interned in various ports of the allied nations shall be forfeited to the respective nations in whose ports they are detained.

When the German people realize that the world respects them individually, as contrasted with their militaristic caste and leadership, suspicion will vanish and mutual confidence grow in its place.

But before the treaty is signed it must contain iron-ribbed guarantees of lasting peace.

The Mark of the Beast.

(Sir Owen Seaman, in Punch).

(In a Munich paper Herr Gunglhofer recites the following remark of the Kaiser's, whose special journalistic confidence he is said to possess. Kaiser's means to have the German conscientiousness and the highest morality. My Germans possess that.)

"It is enough that we know you have said it; we feel that the facts correspond. With your speech as a person of credit. Whose word is as good as his bond. Who are we that our critics should quarrel."

With the flattering doctrine you preach—That the German, in all that is moral, is an absolute peach?

But the puzzle grows odder and odder; if your people are spassless of blame, being perfectly sound cannon-fodder. Then whose is the fault and the shame?

It is just from a deep sense of duty. That they prey upon women and children. And their minds are a model of beauty. Then who is at work in this matter?

For the Beast is at work in this matter? We have seen—and the traces endure—the red blood of the innocent spatter. The price of his horrible sport. On the shores, like the lovers of Circé—Your men that are changed into swine.

The Mark of the Beast—without mercy, is set for a sign.

You have posed (next to God) as the pillar. That studies the brave baby-killer. Whence issues the brave baby-killer. Supplied with his hymnal of hate; hence known for a chivalrous knight; hence known for the lovers of Circé—Your men that are changed into swine.

When at last they begin to be weary Of slouching their virtues in slime, and they put the embarrassing query "Who turned us to brutes of the prime?"

all of culture and most conscientious. Who made us a beastial crew? The pounded the potions that drench us?"

I wouldn't be you.

The Aged Christian.

From the days of his youth he has been in the habit of attending church. Now he is an old man, and he walks with feeble step. Yet every Sunday morning he makes his way to the house of God. He prefers to walk when the weather is cold, although he has a faithful son who is always ready to take him in an automobile.

He sits facing the preacher, and very attentive. Yes, he heard, and it made me very happy to know that they expressed the assurance of my soul, answered this man in Christ's service.

One other morning he heard the minister mention "family worship." Instinctively and instantly he held up his hand, and the impression that the preacher was asking how many observed family worship.

I'm pretty feeble, and I can't hear, but I can maintain family worship. I have been a member of the church for many years, and I have never missed a service.

That inspiration and strength others in his example the old man does not lack; but few do more by his meekness every Sunday at church—Yonah's Companion.

Hopeless. I found—I said to Jack that I wasn't going to return his ring until I got use in another man.

It told me he never expected to get it back.—Boston Transcript.

Those Alleged Dum-dum Bullets. Washington, March 5.—Investigation of red manufacture of dum-dum bullet in the United States for the Allies has been undertaken by the state department as the result of the submission of new evidence by the German embassy.

10,000 DISMISSALS THE CIVIL SERVICE

Tory Record of Appointments in Three Years Grows Worse

Ministers, Savage at Criticism of Prof. Shortt on Evils of Patronage, Attack Commissioner Bitterly, But Refuse Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Request That a Hearing Be Given the Official to Prove His Statements.

Ottawa, March 4.—Prof. Shortt's criticism on political patronage evils, as exacted in his recent remarks about 10,000 dismissals and about 10,000 appointments in three years under the present government, produced the most rigorous and illuminating debates of the session in the commonsense today.

Last week Hon. Prof. Shortt's criticism was "unfair, dishonest and disloyal," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who brought the matter up at the opening of the house and maintained that such a comment from a minister of the crown in the man who was the guardian of honesty and effectiveness in the civil service, and had deliberately substituted or withdrawn.

The government attempted to substantiate the criticism and fell into an unexpected trap. The excuse which the minister after another gave was that Prof. Shortt had neglected to refer to resignations or other withdrawals from the civil service, and had deliberately magnified the government's offence of crowding the pay rolls.

The reply came promptly. Mr. Sinclair (Guyboro) pointed out that Dr. Shortt had very much understated the facts. Instead of there being only 10,000 dismissals made during the three years there had been no fewer than 31,800. Dismissals totalled 8,597, and resignations 6,597. There was therefore an increase of nearly 11,000 in the number of permanent employees after giving the return the bare face that the government would put on it. The moral as to the need of new taxes to meet extravagance was fully drawn in the hands of the architect's branch, due to the fact that the present government had erected some seventy new buildings in Canada.

Mr. Sinclair, Guyboro, said he had just compiled from the official return an exact statement of the record of dismissals, and large departments, marine and fisheries, were not yet included in the return. In the agricultural department there had been 3,100 dismissals, 30 resignations, and 370 appointments; in the civil service commission, one resignation, and eight appointments; in customs, 271 dismissals, 109 resignations, and 1,549 appointments; in finance, 8 dismissals, 34 resignations, and 223 appointments; in Indian affairs, 136 dismissals, 122 resignations, and 223 appointments; in inland revenue, 30 dismissals, 45 resignations, and 892 appointments; in interior, 809 dismissals, 373 resignations, and 1,351 appointments; in justice, 110 dismissals, 23 resignations, and 847 appointments; in labour, 21 dismissals, 24 resignations, and 60 appointments; in public works (inside), four dismissals, 26 resignations, and 125 appointments; in public works (outside), 307 dismissals, 701 resignations, and 1,577 appointments; in printing, 20 dismissals, 46 resignations, and 287 appointments; in railways and canals, 368 dismissals, 790 resignations, and 2,074 appointments; in telegraphs and canals (inside), three dismissals, 22 resignations, and 89 appointments; in telegraphs and canals (outside), 3,660 dismissals, 2,027 resignations, and 4,011 appointments.

Mr. Sinclair pointed out that there was a total of 3,465 dismissals, 6,548 resignations, 13 descriptions, and 21,100 appointments, or, in other words, a surplus of 11,045 appointments over vacancies of all kinds. "So," said Mr. Sinclair, "Prof. Shortt was within the mark in his statement that the present government had dismissed 10,000 and appointed 10,000."

Mr. Hazen "Explains" Also. Hon. J. D. Hazen quoted the published report of Prof. Shortt's remarks. Prof. Shortt had asked: "Who took the place of the 2,000 civil servants reported in the house the other day to have been dismissed from the service, and his resignation? 725 resigned, and 1,877 appointments in the outside service. If the 2,000 had the return before him, he should have known the number of resignations."

Vacancies Had to Be Filled. Rogers caused by resignations, Mr. Rogers pointed out, had to be filled. There had been, he asserted, 4,000 such vacancies in the period mentioned. "Then," he continued, "I do not just insist in speaking of the mischievous statement of Prof. Shortt in the language used, in view of the fact that he was to have it repeated inside and

HARD WORK IS NECESSARY TO SUCCESS

British Poultryman Tells of His Methods Which Have Brought Success

BUSINESS IS SERIOUS ONE Should Not Be Undertaken by Those Who Expect an Easy Time

(Tom Barron, in New York Sun.) It has been my great privilege to travel among the poultrymen in many sections of the United States, and the business side of the poultry industry in this great country. The more I learn about conditions here the greater my amazement at the paucity of the opportunities which are presented by the industry to those who have the ability and energy to take full advantage of the situation.

Referring again to this matter of income or financial profit, I know that in England a good poultry farmer making a specialty of the production of market eggs can clear \$1 a hen each year. Some few are making as much as \$1.20. You understand, is net return, after deducting all expenses of feed, etc. And an energetic man can raise from 1,000 to 2,000 layers. As previously explained, the margin of profit should be greater in America with a corresponding increase in income.

Possibly this amount of income may not appear attractive to many city people. But, remember this: city salaries and country incomes are not comparable without taking into consideration certain modifying factors. On the farm one can get out of the city at least one cent more for each bushel of wheat than in the city. A house to live in, vegetables in abundance, fruits of various kinds, poultry and dairy products, further, one's clothing is simpler and less expensive, and there is not the steady outgo for the purchase of things which the city family is constantly tempted. So a dollar in the country is much more valuable than in the city.

I speak with considerable feeling when considering the possibilities of the poultry industry, as I know what poultry keeping has done for me. About eighteen years ago I gave up my trade in which I was well established, and opened a new business behind me and started in new line—poultry keeping. And now I have but one regret—that I did not change sooner. I know that my poultry business has done for me more than I could have dreamed of in England, though much smaller than some of your great establishments, has yielded me a much greater income.

Mr. Wilcox, of North Essex, re-estimated the change sooner. I know that my poultry business has done for me more than I could have dreamed of in England, though much smaller than some of your great establishments, has yielded me a much greater income. Mr. Wilcox stated that in the calculation he had made yesterday of the number of additional appointments in the last year, he had made an error of 1,000. The total number of new appointments, he found in checking over the figures, was 20,000, instead of 21,000, as he had stated. Thus the surplus of appointments should be 10,045 instead of 11,045.

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PRIVATE BOOTMAKERS FOR SECOND CONTINGENT TRASH

Over a Score of Reports to Militia Department Condemning Them as Unfit for Use—Parliamentary Committee Has So Far Refused to Admit These Documents Into Evidence—Testimony of Soldiers at Fredericton, Halifax and Elsewhere Shows That Their Footwear was Worthless.

Ottawa, March 7.—A close examination of over a score of reports received by the department of militia from boards appointed by divisional headquarters in various parts of Canada to inquire into boots supplied to soldiers of the second contingent, fails to find anything but condemnation of the boots examined. In every case the reports are unanimous in the finding that the boots were defective both in quality and workmanship, and in the recommendation that no issues be made at the public expense. Not a single exception to this finding can be found.

While the chairman and government counsel of the parliamentary boot committee refused to admit these reports submitted as evidence, it is expected that many of the men who made them will be summoned to testify to the correctness.

Witnesses so far have attempted to prove that while the boots supplied to the first contingent were not heavy enough for work they were generally good in quality and workmanship, and that the extreme haste of their manufacture was an extenuating circumstance. It was contended by several witnesses that the same need not stand the conditions at Valcartier and Salisbury. But the divisional reports refer to boots supplied to the second contingent when they were of the same make of leather, and when the conditions were not at all similar to those at Valcartier and Salisbury. In fact most of the boots examined were of a make of leather and 100,000 manufactured some time after the first order of 60,000 were supplied.

Several of the boards met in January, and their reports are quite as condemnatory in character as those of the earlier ones. The summing up of one board held at Montreal is as follows: 1. Boots have cracked and split across the heels and uppers. 2. Whole layers have separated from the soles and come off, due to defective stitching. 3. Stiffening and fitting of uppers to main part of boots have been careless, in most cases forming ridges within, which cause sore feet. 4. Stiffening of heels has proven too hard and has caused sore heels in a great many cases. 5. Leather has proved very porous, and has allowed water to penetrate freely. 6. The above conditions have not resulted from long or severe wear, as indicated, for instance, from the evidence of Private G. Hunt given before the board in question. Private Hunt showed that the soles of his boots were very badly worn, stitching undone, and heels worn away after ten days' wear. He states further that he "was employed as cook, and had no heavy marching."

Private B. A. Wherry, before the same board, showed that the soles of his boots were split across after three days' wear. Private Whitford, that the soles and heels separated from the uppers and lay loose and sleep sound at night. Mr. Turgeon, of Gloucester, appealed to Hon. Mr. White to reconsider the five per cent. increase in the British preference on the number of eggs in a hen's nest, and it was too late. He also referred to the question of unemployment, stating that the workless might be larger the number of eggs in a hen's nest, and it was too late in looking to the government.

Continuing the eight sitting, Mr. Turgeon, of Gloucester, appealed to Hon. Mr. White to reconsider the five per cent. increase in the British preference on the number of eggs in a hen's nest, and it was too late. He also referred to the question of unemployment, stating that the workless might be larger the number of eggs in a hen's nest, and it was too late in looking to the government.

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