

IS PREMIER FLEMMING STILL A LUMBERMAN

(Hartland Observer.)

If the public did not have the proof of the entries in the auditor general's report, it might be hard for a great many of the electors throughout the province to believe that the premier of the province, Hon. J. K. Flemming, is a lumberman and in the business of selling lumber and that furthermore, he has supplied the province, whose destinies he is guiding at the present time with supplies from his lumber yard. On page 140 of the auditor's report of 1908 the name of J. K. Flemming appears as supplying lumber to a bridge in Carleton County and being paid a good price for the same.

Since then it is not openly shown in the accounts that he is selling his product to the government, but he was openly charged in the House of Assembly in debate the other day by one of his colleagues from Carleton County that the mill in which the lumber was sawed, that is being supplied to the extent of thousands of dollars for building and repairs of bridges, is sawed in a mill owned by the premier of the province. Although that statement has been made for several days no denial of it has been forthcoming. The lumber is not sold in the name of Premier Flemming, however, but in that of Price & Nevins, two young men who up to a short time ago were employed in the usual way in the mill of J. K. Flemming. All at once they branched out into business for themselves and today are running the mill of their former employer and selling lumber to the government of which he is the premier. That is the whole story in a nutshell; although there are others who go further and talk about where the lumber was cut and the stumpage that it paid and the affairs generally in connection with the Blue Bell tract.

If the charge was made in the federal House at Ottawa that a member was personally deriving any benefit or was personally interested through lessees or others in the selling of supplies to the government, there would be a cry of indignation from every newspaper in Canada. Here in New Brunswick we seem to take these things easier. During the last few years it has been known that the names of members in business appear again and again in the auditor general's report as selling supplies to the province.

Although there is a section in the election law which says that "No person whatsoever holding or engaging in undertaking or executing, directly or indirectly, alone or with anyone, by himself or with the interposition of a trustee or third party, in contract or agreement with His Majesty or with any public officer or department with respect to the

public service in New Brunswick or under which any public money of New Brunswick is expended, for any services or work, matter or thing, shall be eligible as a member of the legislative assembly nor shall he sit or vote in the same."

And in another section it prescribes the penalty: "No person disqualified by this chapter shall sit or vote in the legislature and he shall hereby forfeit the sum of \$200 for every day on which he so sits or votes and such sum may be recovered from him by any person who will sue for the same by action in any court of competent civil jurisdiction in the province."

That is the law of the country and yet our chief law-maker, Premier Flemming, violated it in 1908 and if we give the section quoted above a wide interpretation, is violating it today.

FADS AND FASHIONS.

New York, April 6.—The importers and the large shops have had their spring openings and even the most fastidious women must admit that the displays were unusually interesting and attractive. The styles shown promise a season of charming toilettes. The modes show enough of change to make them exceedingly interesting, but these changes, save in exceptional instances, are not revolutionary, do not run to bizarre extremes. Even the most distinctive innovations are more often gracefully picturesque than freakish, and a very decided majority of the models from the most authoritative Paris makers are exceedingly wearable frocks, lovely without being sensational.

Paquin has sent over some of the most interesting of the coquettish skirt draperies, and also has launched a number of accordion-plaited skirts in very soft silks, falling perfectly straight and limp so that the outline is narrow as that of a plain skirt, yet perfect freedom of movement is made possible. One of her tailored models has appealed to almost all the importers and is tremendously clever in its adaptation of drapery on the panner order, to a material as heavy as serge and to tailored finish.

Red is, by the way, a very important item among relieving colors and in bright shades, such as geranium and cardinal flashes in discreet touchings upon even the most conservative frocks. With white and with white and black combinations it is particularly pleasing. Some admirable results are obtained by using sheer white lingerie material such as marquisette or voile or batiste, embroidered in red and black in combination with solid black.

CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Salts, Calomel and Cathartic Pills are violent—they act on bowels as pepper acts in nostrils

Take a Cascaret tonight and thoroughly cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out.

Are you keeping clean inside with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the decomposed waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

WOMAN TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

St. Louis, April 8.—The case of Mrs. Alma James accused of the murder of her husband, was called for trial today. The killing occurred last May Mrs. James shooting her husband three times as he lay in bed. A temporary insanity, due to hysterical suffering at her husband's hands will be the plea of the defence according to Mrs. James' attorneys.

Nick Maddox, the old Pittsburg pitcher, has refused to go to Kansas City, preferring to play semiprofessionally about his own town lots.

GRANITE HILL

April 1.—The Queensbury Rifle Association intends to hold its annual meeting for the selection of officers, etc., on April 13th at 7.30 p.m. at the Bear Island Hall. They extend a hearty invitation to all those interested in Rifle Shooting to attend.

The Maple sugar season has opened and everyone is busy. Among those with new outfits are Wesley Sinnott and Chester Morrison.

Hanson and Corey with their gasoline engine are in the vicinity sawing wood.

Master Douglas Saunders of Houlton is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morrison.

A number of our young people were at the basketball game at Prince William hall on Saturday evening last. Messrs Randolph and Balford Parent made a trip to Fredericton recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bradbury and little daughter Eva of Rossville spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chester Morrison.

Charles Brown made a business trip to Hawkebury one day last week.

Mrs. Geo Lawrence and Mrs. Len Griffin of Dumfries spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morrison.

A party of young men from Dumfries visited Chester Morrison's sugar camp one day last week. He says they have a great capacity for candy.

A FARMER HANDS IT OUT TO SECRETARY HUBBARD

To the Editor of The St. John Telegraph.

Sir,—In a recent issue of the Telegraph there appeared a report of an address on the agricultural opportunities of New Brunswick by W. W. Hubbard to the Natural History Society of St. John. Mr. Hubbard is Secretary for Agriculture for the province and speaks as one of authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. He says compared with sections of Northern Europe supporting millions of people the soil and climate of New Brunswick were a terrestrial paradise, and asks why this oldest settled port of Canada, is so little known and appreciated. He answers this most important and much discussed question thus: Many reasons might be given, but boiled down the chief obstacles to the agricultural development of New Brunswick were lack of education and lack of co-operation among people on the land.

Where did Mr. Hubbard get his authority to make the statement that our farmers are more ignorant than the farmers of Northern Europe? Was his success while farming for himself, for as editor of an agricultural paper, sufficient to warrant him to presume to teach the farmers how to farm? Mr. Hubbard uses the revenues of the province bringing in professors and experts to teach our people how to grow potatoes and other farm crops. I would suggest to the Secretary for Agriculture that after successful efforts in that line for four years, he now direct the energies of the department of agriculture to enlarging the markets for these products. We have had prices for potatoes for two years, and if Mr. Hubbard can assure us that Providence will continue to be unkind to Ontario in withholding a sufficient of moisture to grow a crop of potatoes, or whisper in the ear of Mr. Borden that though late, there is still time to accept the reciprocity arrangement with the United States I will stand responsible for the farmers of New Brunswick that they, under those conditions, will increase the production of potatoes five fold in ten years, also a general increase in all other products of the farm.

It is about time for a let up in this custom of a few professional politicians to be giving, in season and out of season, advice to men on the farm as to how to plant, cultivate and harvest their crops. Our wise secretary who has been some time of a lack-of-all trades might give the farmers a rest now, and instruct the manufacturers how to make shoes, boots, harness, and other manufactures articles, also to send our good premier to tell them to have nothing to do with politics and not to worry over a market as he would assure them, as he assured the farmers at Fredericton, that they would always have plenty of market and all they needed was to produce goods live close to their business and be happy.

Mr. Hubbard further states he knows of no other parts of Canada where the same investment in land and equipment would give larger returns than would some districts in New Brunswick where skill and good management were applied. The secretary evidently has not learned that one hundred and sixty acre farms are being given away in the west, that these farms are mostly without stones or stumps to interfere with ploughing, and are taxed less than half what New Brunswick farms stand have sufficient fertility to stand wheat farming for fifty years or are made to pay. Also, these lands more. It was, however, to the man with but small capital, to the man with a stout heart and small skill, that New Brunswick particularly applied. He said every fifteen acres of good land in New Brunswick could support a family of five or six equally in comfort. Try it, Mr. Hubbard. Exchange places for a year or two with some man on a fifteen acre farm. The farmer will be satisfied with half of your salary, and if you can make good your advice to others the exchange will be profitable both to the farmer and to yourself. And no doubt the province will be benefited by having a real farmer to administer the agricultural department for a time. But, Sir, when the Secretary of Agriculture attempts to instruct the city man (who wishes to get back to nature and enjoy life) as to the realities of conditions on the farm, you will note on important cause for the lack of progress in the agricultural industry in this province.

The following comparative figures were obtained, he says, from information from different people in city and country, and also from his own experience. It was assumed the farmer owned his farm and the city man had a fair income, both living in a moderate way, and with a family of five. The first comparison in the cost of living is the matter of rent—\$200 per year in town and on the farm free. Where did the farmer get his farm that Mr. Hubbard assumes that he owns? Was it given to him, or did he buy it and place a mortgage against it (which in many cases are never paid off)? And where will the city man get his

farm when he moves to the country where he will be forever relieved of paying rent? The next item is fuel, which costs \$100 in town and in the country is free. Where is the town man to get his free wood or coal when he arrives in the country? Who will supply the horses and pay the labor to get this wood cut, hauled and prepare it for fuel? It might surprise some of Mr. Hubbard's audience to know that a few farmers are now actually using coal for fuel as they think it is cheaper than buying wood with labor so scarce and high. Water also is free in the country and costs \$10 in town. Now our friend the secretary is partly right this time, but if the farmer or city man when he moves to the country charges up to the farm for carrying the water at the same rate Mr. Hubbard is being paid to talk such sublime nonsense we would find that the statement needs revising. Light is \$20 in town and \$10 in the country. Groceries \$300 in town and \$150 on the farm, butcher, \$100 in town and \$16 in country, and so on through the list of expenses. I am not aware that coal oil costs more in the city than in the country and the man of the city or of the country who chooses to use gas for electricity for lighting will expect to pay the extra cost for the luxury. The country man must content himself with half of the groceries that his city brother uses or raise them himself without cost.

It was stated at the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association at Fredericton that beef could not be profitably produced at the prevailing prices and still our learned secretary of agriculture says the butcher's bill would be \$100 in town and just \$16 on the farm. In the matter of clothing and boots and shoes, the town family of five gets \$250 worth while the same size family on the farm can have raiment to the cost of \$150. The town dweller pays \$25 for his fruit, while the countryman is expected to grow his apples, plums, pears, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, bananas, oranges, lemons and pineapples on his own fifteen acre farm, and without cost. He is also expected to provide his family with \$51 worth of milk and cream without cost.

Now, Mr. Agricultural Secretary, do you take the hint why the boys and girls are leaving the farm? And if you will spend a few moments with the C. P. R. ticket agents you will discover that a greater number are making preparations to leave the farm this spring than ever before. The great cry of eastern Canada today is Back to the land! The political adventurer has sought in vain for a remedy for declining agriculture. The quack doctor has also failed to cure. Yet is there hope. Give him cheap money. Give them in the remote districts better roads and better schools, with a system of taxation that compels the rich to pay at least as much per \$100 for school purposes as the poor man pays. Lessen the cost of transportation. Lower the duties and lessen the cost of clothing and imported foods, such as sugar and tropical fruits. Enlarge the market for all products of the farm. Then wait five years under those conditions before proclaiming to the world from the housetops and in a low voice that the Canadian farmer has less skill, industry and business sense than farmers of northern Europe or other classes of our own people.

A. C. FAWCETT.

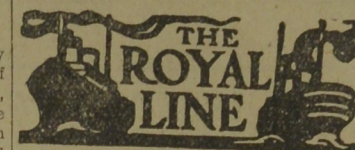
TO AID PROGRESS OF SOUTH

Nashville, April 8.—Planters, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and representatives of many other lines of activity in the South are in attendance at the fourth annual convention of the Southern Commercial congress, which opened here today. During the three days of the congress practically every subject of importance to the agricultural and commercial development of the South will be discussed by experts at the general meetings and the sectional conferences. The list of noted speakers scheduled to address the conference includes Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils, Department of Agriculture, who will speak on "The Soil Resources of the South"; Senator Newlands of Nevada, who will discuss "The Business Side of Waterway Development"; Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway; Senator Joseph W. Bailey, President E. B. Grainger of Tulane University; Minister Egan of Denmark; David Lubin of Rome, Italy; Herbert Myrick, editor of "Farm and Home"; Col. D. C. Collier, president of the Panama-California Exposition of San Diego, Col. J. O. Wright, chief engineer of the everglades drainage and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Promoter McCarey of Los Angeles, is trying to match Mike Gibbons and Bob Moha.

Matty Baldwin, who is in New York, is trying to get a match with Matt Wells, the English champion.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE



Canadian Pacific

Passenger Train Service from Fredericton. Effective Oct. 8th 1911. Atlantic Time. Trains daily except Sunday.

DEPARTURES

WINTER SERVICE.
From Halifax From Bristol
April 3 "Royal George" April 17
May 1 "Royal George" May 15
SUMMER SERVICE
Montreal Bristol
May 15 "Royal Edward" May 29
and fortnightly thereafter.

Ask for pamphlet of 3 Weeks Trip, July 10 to London and Paris.

These steamers are equipped with the latest devices for the comfort and convenience of passengers. The private suites of apartments and the luxuriously appointed public cabins, treated after historic periods in decorative art, are UNEXCELLED by anything on the Atlantic. For all particulars apply to
F. B. EDGECOMBE, Local Agent.
Fredericton, N. B.
or local agents.

I.C.R. DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.45
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

I.C.R. ARRIVALS.

No. 318—Suburban from Marysville 8.15.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction 13.20
No. 322—Suburban from Marysville 13.45.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction 16.30
No. 326—Suburban from Marysville 18.20.
No. 328—Suburban from Marysville 9.15.
No. 338—Suburban from Marysville 2.35.

C.P.R. DEPARTURES.

6.20 a.m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.45 a.m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points north. Leaves St. Mary's at 8.15.
9.45 a.m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.00 p.m.—Mixed for Woodstock via Gibson branch. Leaves St. Mary's at 4.30
5.45 p.m.—Express for Montreal, Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.00 p.m.—Express for St. John and points east.

C.P.R. ARRIVALS.

9.10 a.m.—Express from St. John and points east.
12.30 p.m.—Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Mary's at 12.05 p.m.
11.50 a.m.—Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.
7.55 p.m.—Express from St. John and points east.
8.55 p.m.—Mixed from Woodstock and points north. Arrives at St. Mary's at 8.25 p.m.
10.40 p.m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1663—Drury Lane Theater, London, first opened.
1681—Gabriel Dreuillettes, one of the early missionaries among the Canadian Indians, died in Quebec. Born in France in 1593.
1784—Gordon Hall, the first American missionary to India, born in Tolland, Mass. Died of cholera in Bombay, March 20, 1826.
1795—Marriage of George IV. of England and Caroline of Brunswick.
1826—Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
1830—Omnibus first used as a public conveyance in New York.
1855—The system of registered letters introduced in the United States postal service.
1861—Beginning of the last great insurrection in Poland.
1885—The Grenadiers reached Winnipeg to suppress the Northwest rebellion.
1911—Minnesota 2-cent rate law held void by the Federal court at St. Paul.
Miss Anna Hanebry, B.A., is home from Grand Falls for the Easter vacation.
Miss Sara Doane, instructor of manual training at the Maine State Normal School, is home from Fort Kent for Easter.

DIAMOND

Birthstone for April

As a Gift, nothing can compare with the DIAMOND—it is the Gift of Gifts.

Our assortment of Rings is the Largest and Finest in city

Only Gems of the Purest Grade are sold by us—the settings are in 18k. and 14k., Solid Gold and the prices are consistent with the quality.

OPP. NORMAL F. E. Blackmer
SCHOOL A Good Place to Trade

418
QUEEN
STREET

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND GET RESULTS.

THE
UNIQUE
Today

2 Acts in One 2
Leon M. Wheelan in Song
and Story
JOHNSTONE & WENTWORTH, That
popular singing duet
4 Great Picture Features 4

Don't let repairs eat up your profits

Whether they represent actual cash outlay, or only the time of yourself and your help, repairs are waste just the same. When you make an improvement—no matter how small its cost may be—let it be permanent. Then it is a real investment, something on which you can realize in cash should you decide to sell your property; and something that will pay you constant dividends in convenience, sightliness and comfort as long as the farm remains your own.

Concrete Improvements Are Permanent

They last as long as the very hills themselves. They do not require experts to build them. Their first cost, in most cases, is no more than for inferior materials.

Aren't you interested in the subject of permanent, modern farm improvements?

Then write for the book that describes hundreds of them—
"WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE"

It isn't a Catalogue. Every one of its 160 handsomely illustrated pages is interesting and instructive. They tell how to mix concrete, how to place it, what can be done with it. The book was printed to sell for 50 cents, but we have a copy for you, free.

Your name and address on a postal will bring this book
TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE
Mail the postcard to-day. The book will come to you by return mail.
CANADA CEMENT CO., Ltd.
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING MONTREAL, P.Q.

Send Me Your Book

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
PORTLAND CEMENT
CANADA
MONTREAL