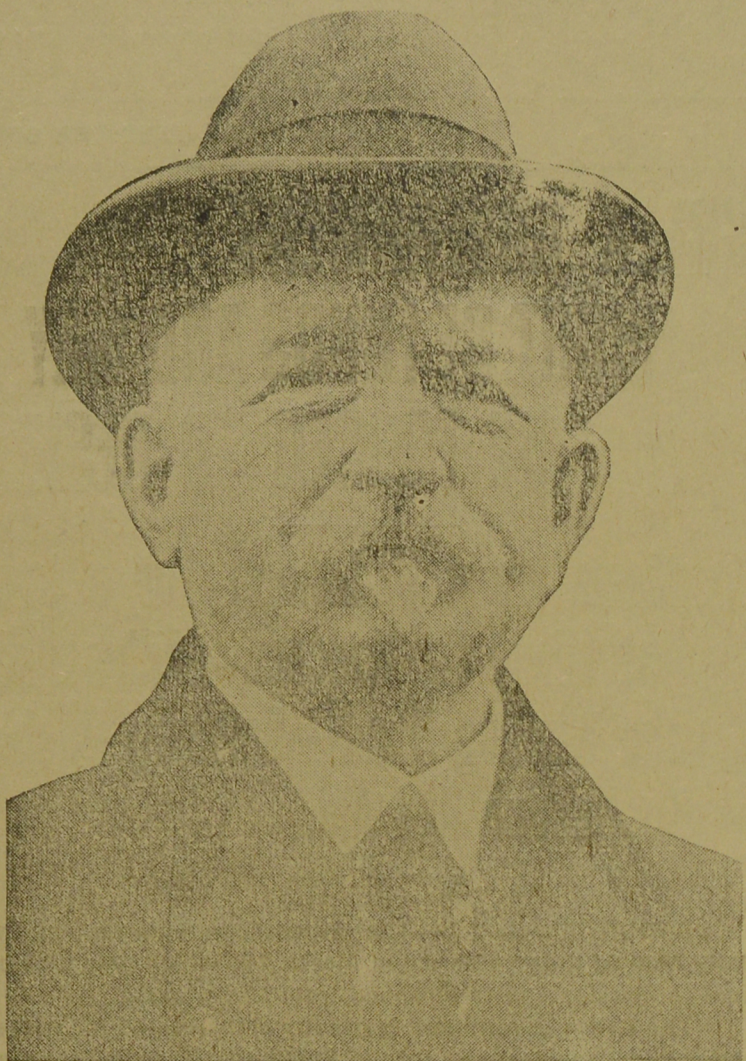


## A Great Business Man's View of Recruiting



A considerable discussion has been aroused by telegraph summaries of a speech on the present methods of recruiting made by Lord Shaughnessy before the Montreal Board of Trade, on March 9th, the attached complete report is of interest, showing that this speech was not anti-recruiting but was a criticism of uneconomical methods of hurriedly authorizing new units while many of the other battalions are still far below their strength and without due consideration for the possibility of considerable delay in ocean transportation to Europe. Lord Shaughnessy suggests an improvement on the present methods of recruiting, namely, that employers should prepare for careful and intelligent canvass lists of employees who are of military age.

### LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S VIEWS.

In his speech Lord Shaughnessy expressed unbounded admiration of the enthusiasm, energy and earnestness exhibited by Sir Sam Hughes in the formation of the Canadian army.

"When the war broke out," said Lord Shaughnessy, "Canada was indeed fortunate in having a man of his type available."

"I am not, however, inclined to accept his figures as to Montreal. I cannot see how, even with a population of 700,000, we could raise 70,000 soldiers unless we made a draft upon the women—and I know some women who, though they might be good in the firing line, would be almost impossible in the matter of military regulations. (Laughter.)"

"We are all agreed as to the purpose to be attained, but we may not all agree as to the best manner of attaining that end. Canada was, is, and will be, determined to do her full share as a Dominion of the Empire in this struggle. We have up to the present time done marvellously."

"But I cannot believe that the suggestion emanating from the Premier that we should endeavor to raise 500,000 men is a practicable suggestion. We have many duties to perform. First, we have our contribution to the army of the Empire. Then we have our work as manufacturers of munitions, and, though I hope not, it may yet be necessary to enormously increase that work in the not remote future. Then we have our agricultural work—we must help feed the British nation. Then there is another thing of little less importance—finance. It is of all importance that the finances not only of Great Britain but of all the component parts of the Empire should be maintained in unquestioned solidarity and strength."

"If we were to attempt to raise 500,000, or add 225,000 to our present army, we would be making a draft upon the working population of this country that would be seriously felt. Within the past few days I have received a communication from the Agricultural Department asking if the C. P. R. could not lend its assistance towards bringing 10,000 Russian

I want to entertain at home I'm going to do it."

"You are quite right," said Justice Gaihey.

In support of Julia came her younger sister and her mother.

Mrs. Zelinski declared her willingness to have the girls entertain but found herself helpless because of her husband's objections. She said it was no uncommon thing for one of Julia's callers to leave hurriedly under a tongue-lashing.

"You must not interfere with the girls," said the justice to Zelinski. "As long as her friends are respectable, you have no reason to abuse them. I can fine you with the alternative of jail, but I will give you liberty under one condition, and that is that you don't interfere with your daughter's sweethearts."

Zelinski promised to stay in the background when the young men called.

## Father Musn't Drive Away Sweethearts

Detroit, March 19.—If Judge Gaihey is right about it, a father has no right to drive out of his house respectable young men who call upon his daughters, if the girls want them.

His honor gave a decision to this effect in the case of Michael Zelinski, Zelinski's daughter, Julia, a maid of 20, with dark, appealing eyes and a somewhat shy manner, complained of her father's treatment.

She lost her diffidence when the subject of sweethearts was brought up and talked with determination.

"I can't entertain even one young man without father's swearing at him and driving him away," she said.

"I won't stand for it any longer. If

## LITTLE LIGHT THROWN ON THE PATRIOTIC POTATO DEAL

### Acting Premier Murray's Answer to Opposition Queries Contain Little Information--Contradicts Former Statement That Many Spuds Were Condemned by the Inspector--No Details as to Who The Purchasers Were.

In the Legislature on Friday afternoon the principal matters of interest were the answers to inquiries of the Opposition members, Messrs. Dugal and Pelletier. The questions covered a wide range from patriotic potatoes to the appointment of game wardens and the moneys in the hands of the Prudential Trust Company for railway purposes.

Perhaps the greatest interest centred in the question relating to patriotic potatoes. Mr. Dugal asked the question, and the answer of the Minister of Agriculture, who is also acting Premier, gave no information whatever to the public.

In order to fully realize this the questions and answers as read by the Hon. Mr. Murray in the House today are given in full:

Question 1.—How many barrels of potatoes purchased by the Agricultural Department to express the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick were represented by the sum of \$25,887.43, which amount was brought down in the consolidated revenue statement last session?

Answer—A complete statement of transactions during the past fiscal year in connection with the potatoes purchased as a contribution to the Imperial Government appears in the Auditor General's report. All vouchers in connection therewith, including those relating to transportation, names of brokers, net proceeds of sales and a complete accounting for \$25,887.43, which was brought down on the expenditure side in the consolidated statement given to the Legislature in March, 1915, are at the disposal of the public accounts committee.

Question 2.—Is it true that potatoes bought through this expenditure were in a large measure condemned by the inspector as unfit to be forwarded or for any reason whatsoever?

Answer—No.

Question 3.—To whom were these potatoes sold? How many were sent to Cuba? By what vessel? Through what broker? and what were the net proceeds of this shipment? How many were disposed of to local grocers or brokers, and to what brokers or grocers? In what amounts, at what prices and what were the net proceeds of these local sales? Were future quantities sent by rail to United States ports for shipment to the West Indies? And in what quantities, to whom sold, and what were the net proceeds? Was there also a sale of unmarketable potatoes to any party, and how many were thus sold, and at what prices?

Question 4.—What was the total revenue to this province from the potatoes thus sold? What was the amount of demurrage refunded to the province by the Canadian Pacific Railway? Was any other amount for any purpose or reason whatsoever refunded to the province by any of those connected with the purchase or the assorting of potatoes, and what was this amount, and at what date was it paid to the province, and by whom or through whom?

Question 5.—In what way was the amount of \$25,887.43, which was brought down on the expenditure side in the consolidated statement given to the Legislature in March 1915, accounted for, as it did not appear in the auditor's report published in the Royal Gazette in December last?

Answers to questions 3, 4 and 5 answered by answers to question No. 1. Reference to the Auditor General's report, which was handed out lately, shows that the information asked for is only given in part, and that concerning the sales of the potatoes and the prices brought is not given at all.

There is no complete statement of transactions as the minister states in his answer. There is a statement that B. Frank Smith, of Carleton county, supplied over 11,000 barrels of "surplus potatoes" and that only 1,766 barrels were purchased outside of him. Not one barrel of these potatoes went to Flanders or Belgium, but notwithstanding this fact, according to the auditor's report, the province paid A. C. Smith & Co., amounts of \$4,724.40 and \$1,955.60 for "barrelling, discharging, sorting, rent, light, freight, wharfage, insurance, etc." on the same potatoes. They paid thousands of dollars in freight to the Eastern Steam-

ship Co., United Fruit Co., the Boston and Havana S. S. Co., and for empty barrels and bags and railway freight. This is on the expense side. Then against this is a credit "rebate on demurrage charge \$602.50 and received from sales of potatoes \$32,861.39, or a total of \$33,463.89, receipts against \$25,418.69 cost of potatoes and expenses in connection therewith.

Did Not Reply.

The Opposition asked to whom the potatoes were sold and where they were sold, and the prices and so forth, but Mr. Murray did not reply to these questions. Shippers of potatoes state without hesitation that it was not possible to sell 10,000 or 11,000 barrels of potatoes for nearly \$33,000.

Hon. Mr. Murray says the accounts are at the disposal of the public accounts committee. Will that committee summon witnesses to prove how much more cheaply the potatoes could have been handled, and to show that the whole transaction was nothing more than a game of grab for the money given by the province to "express the loyalty of the people?"

In his answer to the second question Mr. Murray says: "No."

As to potatoes being condemned by the inspector last session Mr. Dugal asked this question: Was Leslie Slipp employed as inspector or in any other capacity by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the receipt or disposal of the potatoes purchased by the government for the patriotic and Belgian gifts?

Answer—Yes, Leslie Slipp was employed as inspector.

Question—Did not Mr. Slipp protest concerning the condition of very many of the potatoes on their arrival at West St. John, and did he not condemn many cars of the same as unfit for shipment?

Answer—Mr. Slipp condemned a number of cars of potatoes on their arrival at West St. John as unfit for shipment. Then in further reply, Hon. Mr. Murray stated last year that none of these potatoes condemned by Mr. Slipp were sent to England or Belgium but today he says that Mr. Slipp did not condemn the surplus potatoes.

Evasion and Trickery.

There has been so much evasion and trickery about this patriotic potato business that the truth will never come out until there is an imperial investigation.

That is what E. S. Carter, Opposition organizer, sought for when he asked W. B. Chandler to inquire into the "loyal expenditure." Mr. Chandler refused because he said he had not time. If there is nothing to know there is plenty of time yet, but a public accounts committee with no Opposition man on it, and independent J. L. Stewart too ill to attend, will never bring out the facts, and the graft, particularly when on the committee are members who also sold "patriotic potatoes."

## Courted Across World Wedded In New York

New York, March 17.—A romance which for three years girdled the earth by cable and mail, culminated yesterday, when Miss May M. Flindall of Long Eaton, England, was married to Mr. Taneko Kajiyama of Hiroshima, Japan. The unique ceremony was solemnized at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. John Howard Mellich, the rector, officiated, and Mrs. K. T. Dodge and C. D. Spry acted as matron of honor and best man, respectively.

Three years ago Miss Flindall was studying elocution and music in London. She met Mr. Kajiyama, whose business and professional career brought him to every large city in world, at a social gathering.

Then Mr. Kajiyama had to leave the English metropolis for Australia. A short time after that the girl came to this country to complete her musical education.

The romance was not allowed to languish, however, by the handicap of mere distance. From Australia came a steady stream of letters and telegrams to Miss Flindall. From

this city went back as steady a stream of epistles to the lover on the other side of the globe.

Finally, about six months ago, came an urgent message over the cable which made the English lass in New York blush—and then smile. She sent spinning back the single word, "Yes." The proposal of marriage made and accepted in this way was the step which led to yesterday's wedding.

Yet for six more months the betrothed couple saw nothing of each other. Last Sunday night Mr. Kajiyama arrived in New York. It was the first meeting of the couple since they had parted in London three years before.

The father of the bride, Arthur Flindall, who is a wealthy English lace manufacturer, had enlisted for the war. Yesterday, a few minutes before his daughter left her home, No. 135 Resen street, for the church, a cablegram was handed her. By it she was informed that her father had just been ordered to the front.

The bridegroom was born in Japan twenty-seven years ago. His father is a retired officer of the Japanese army.

### GONE UP.

"I wonder what has become of the old fashioned dime novel!" remarked the old fogey.

"It has gone up to a dollar and a half," replied the grouch.

## GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS How They Work

VICTORIA, B.C.

For several years I have been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble caused by uric acid and the pains caused by the intermittent stoppage of urine was very severe. For this I was taking something or other continually with but little or no relief. At last a friend handed me a sample package of your Gin Pills. The contents of this sample gave me relief that I had not experienced in a long time. Since then I have been taking Gin Pills occasionally and have had no return of my former trouble. (Name on request).

The above letter is from a popular and well-known commercial man in Victoria.

Gin Pills are 60c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Sample sent "free if requested."

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

### HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

To remove ink spots on books without injuring the print, oxalic or tartaric acid diluted with water is excellent.

To preserve the color of your linen drop a few pieces of camphor gum into the drawer in which your clothes are.

To remove mildew wet the cloth with soapsuds and lay in the sun.

After all—since a Suit is made to wear—the best of all Suits is that which wears the longest.

### MACKINNON'S CLOTHING

not only wears long past the time the average Suit is cast aside, but yet keeps its appearance, and is good looking all the time you wear it.

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