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original packages, con-  
taining the "fine" granu-  
lation every housewife  
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"The All-Purpose Sugar"

## GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF RAILWAYS

### Government and Business

An argument that has been advanced in favor of government ownership of railways is that, as the profits of the C.P.R. are greater than the losses of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. combined, the government should take over all three roads and thus have a paying proposition on its hands. This reasoning is not calculated to impress those who take the trouble to consider the history of the Intercolonial, a railway which runs through good territory and which has proved extremely costly to the taxpayers. Instead of the I.C.R. giving a good return on investment, the contrary has been the case. The public is to be pardoned, therefore, for failing to look hopefully on government operation of railways in Canada. The popular impression is that in that direction lies failure rather than success, from a business point of view, unless conditions are radically changed.

In a properly managed concern of magnitude, such as a railway, for instance, there is a general striving for improvement. Economy goes with progress. Waste and idleness are frowned upon. Employees are given a fair opportunity to learn their duties and promotion is by merit and industry. The good worker is encouraged and his suggestions are heeded by his superiors. There is no sitting back or resting on the oars.

When a railway is managed by the state it is a fact that politics sometimes prevails over business interest. No one denies that. The party in power exercises patronage more or less. Shippers of freight, when of the favored faith, may be given advantages over those who lean to the opposite camp. The purchases must be from the right political shop. The friends of the party may not pay for tickets when travelling. The manager who insists on managing along business lines may be compelled to resign. Promotion by merit is not always the rule and there are certain positions reserved for political appointments. Worthless men may be foisted on the superintendents, who may have to supplant efficient workers to make room for them. In such circumstances the earnest employees are discouraged and the lazy and dishonestly inclined take advantage of the situation. The whole concern is in politics, which is all that need be said. A commission appointed of able and independent men might work wonders under state ownership if allowed to apply business methods. That, however, would seem to be too much for the public to hope for.

As we understood it, Cleveland was to crack the blighting strain by the first week in June, but something seems to have gone astray in the crackery. Or perhaps there was not any strain.

After a girl gets married she eats fewer pickles and more onions.

# Says Kyte Charges Have Been Proved to the Hilt

Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P. Reviews the Evidence Taken by the Meredith-Duff Commission in an Able and Convincing Speech--A Plot to Let Allison in on Big Profits Has Been Fully Exposed.

Ottawa, June 7.—After four weeks of hearing evidence in the most sensational investigation of war profiteering which has yet been held in the history of Canada, counsel before the Meredith-Duff commission began today the summing up of the facts elucidated and the inferences to be drawn.

I. N. Hellmuth, K. C., Government counsel, this morning claimed that no actual proof had been shown of dishonesty in high places, and that at most only an error of judgment could be charged in regard to the placing of the fuse contracts for \$23,000,000 with the two American companies. He maintained that the Kyte charges, in so far as they had bearing on collusion between the Minister of Militia and Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison to collect a rake-off of \$1,000,000 on the contract placed with the American Ammunition Co. in which Yoakum, Allison and their friends were interested, were not substantiated.

On "errors of judgment" he claimed the commission was not called upon to make a finding, but his premise was not concurred in by Mr. Justice Duff, who "hoped we have not reached the stage in Canada where misconduct in office is not limited to personal dishonesty."

### Mr. Carvell's Speech.

Mr. Carvell, counsel for Mr. Kyte, in the course of a four hour summing up of the evidence, presented a strong and convincing case. He maintained and showed from the evidence that every one of the Kyte charges as summarized in Premier Borden's statement, on which Sir Sam Hughes had been recalled from England, had been proven to the hilt.

The million dollar commission to Allison and his friends in connection with the contract let to the American Ammunition Company, was admitted; the contract at \$4 apiece for graze fuses had been let to the "mushroom" Allison company without giving Canadian firms or other legitimate American firms a chance to tender; the price of \$4 had been given despite the fact that graze fuses were being manufactured at the very time at \$2.40 by Cadwell, the man who really undertook the work, assumed all the responsibilities, and shared a million dollar commission with Yoakum, Allison and Bassick, the three who so far as the evidence goes, did nothing at all to earn the money.

Canadian companies prepared to undertake the work, Mr. Carvell showed, were ignored when the contract was being let, but had since made good on graze fuses at \$3.50 and were now willing to accept further orders at about \$2. The fact that it was an improvident bargain in the first place was shown by the subsequent cutting down of the American Ammunition Co.'s contract by \$1,400,000 on the demand of the new Imperial Munitions Board, which superseded the old shell committee after the Kyte charges were made.

### Sir Sam's Position.

Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, acting in the sacred capacity of trustee for the British Government, Mr. Carvell said, had connived at and endorsed the taking of a commission of \$225,000 by Allison, stolen practically from the British treasury.

Sir Sam, despite all the evidence, still maintained that he had absolute confidence in his counsellor, friend and adviser Col. Allison, and would trust him again in further transactions. As for the Kyte charges themselves, Mr. Carvell, reading from Premier Borden's summary, showed that not a single statement had remained unproven.

In addition, much more than had been suspected at first had come out. It was true, perhaps, that any criminal collusion between the Minister of Militia and Col. Allison and Col. Carnegie, who was the real head of the Shell Committee, had not been proven. But Mr. Carvell pointed out that the conjunction of all the circumstances, as brought out in evidence, even under the restrictions of the present inquiry, tended to show that there had been

from the very first a plot to let Allison in on big profits at the expense both of the British treasury and of Canadian firms who were endeavoring to establish a big industry in Canada, and who had since, through the final intervention of Premier Borden and the publication of the facts, been given their chance and had made good in every respect.

### Some Inside Information.

Mr. Carvell's main argument centred around the fact that the War Office had included in the order for 5,000,000 fuses an order for 1,666,666 graze fuses. The fuses are of simple construction and cheaper manufacture than the time fuses. The cable from the War Office intimating that graze fuses were needed was received in April. It was immediately after that that Allison got into the game at the suggestion of Major General Sir Sam Hughes. The latter had already told Allison that he was "to scratch gravel on his own account" and that also he was quite justified in collecting a commission on anything he did in connection with purchasing for the Allies, so long as it didn't involve strictly Canadian business.

Col. Carnegie knew about the order for graze fuses. Gen. Hughes says he didn't know about it until after the contract had been let. Allison also maintained that he didn't know about the graze fuses. But Mr. Carvell drew the attention of the commission to the significant fact that as soon as it was made absolutely sure that graze fuses were to be included in the order, General Hughes met Allison in New York, General Bertram and Col. Carnegie were instructed to "see Allison." Yoakum was brought into the combination and finally the whole order for 1,666,000 graze fuses went to the combination which Allison had got together.

Col. Carnegie, in his evidence, said that the price of \$4 for graze fuses had been fixed without making any inquiries as to what the War Office was paying at the time for this class of fuse, or without inquiry from Cadwell, the real head of the American Ammunition Co., as to what price he was then charging the British government for making them. This price, as noted above, was only \$2.40.

Two other American companies who had offered to make fuses were likewise kept in the dark. But the American Ammunition Company, with which Allison was associated, got the plum and the chance to make 1,666,000 at \$4 each, whereas they could profitably have been made at \$2 or under.

That was the general plot as developed in Mr. Carvell's argument, and the suspicion engendered by the haste with which the contract was entered into, the secrecy with which the fact that graze fuses were included in the British War Office order was enshrouded, and the "pressure" higher up to place the order, formed the main portion of Mr. Carvell's plea for a finding by the commissioners on the propriety of the contract, and the conclusions to be drawn from the close and continued association of General Hughes and Allison.

### General Bertram in Dark.

General Bertram, chairman of the old Shell Committee, was absolved by Mr. Carvell as being practically kept in the dark throughout by Col. Carnegie. But the plot, if plot there was, according to Mr. Carvell, centred on this whole question as to whether or not the tip about graze fuses had been communicated to Allison, and through him to Yoakum and their associates, and as to whether General Hughes and Col. Carnegie had connived in the subsequent placing of the contract with the American Ammunition Co., allowing the \$1,000,000 commission to Allison and his friends.

On the question of trusteeship Mr. Carvell was very strong in maintaining that it was even a greater crime to allow a similar big commission to be pulled down on Canadian business, "where the public accounts committee would have a chance to investigate."



F. B. CARVELL, M. P.

### Charges Proven in Full.

Mr. Carvell, in concluding his argument, declared that "Mr. Kyte's statements had been proved in full to the letter, and that he believed the people of Canada when seized of all the facts, would conclude that he had done a great public service."

E. F. B. Johnston will speak tomorrow, giving his opinions as to the general principles involved in the inquiry, and the conclusions to be drawn from the evidence. Then Messrs. Ewart, Nesbitt and Henderson will sum up for the defence. After that the commissioners will present their findings. Finally the Canadian public will be left to draw its own conclusions.

## THE KING'S TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER

London, June 6.—By the King's command the following order has been issued to the army:

"The King has learned, with profound regret, of the disaster whereby the secretary of state for war lost his life while proceeding on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia."

"Field Marshal Lord Kitchener gave forty-eight years of distinguished service to the state, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearied energy that the country has been able to create and place in the field the armies which today are upholding the traditional glories of our empire. Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the army as a great soldier who, under conditions of unexampled difference, rendered supreme and devoted service both to the army and to the state."

"His Majesty the King commands that the officers of the army shall wear mourning with their uniforms for the period of one week. Officers are to wear crepe on the left arm of uniform and of great coat."

## Slants Of Humor

### HOW HE WAS IMPRESSED.

"Was the sermon today to your liking, John?" inquired the Pastor. "Indeed, sir, it was a grand sermon," said John, with genuine admiration.

"What part seemed to take hold of you?"

"Well, now, since you ask me, I'll tell you. What took hold of me the most was your perserverance—the way you went over the same thing again and again and again."

The skirt is but the guinea's stamp. The boot's the thing for women; That men the dainty shades should lamp Is nothing more than human.

### QUITE SO.

To farming man an eight hour day Would be a perfect boom. The farming man who worked that way Would finish up by noon.

Women dislike a womanly man as much as men dislike a manly woman.

# Children's Headwear

We have a very fine assortment of Dainty Hats for the little Miss. You will be interested in the Linen and Muslin Outing Hats, as well as those for dressy wear.

BABY'S BONNETS at remarkable prices in Crepe de Chine, Muslin, Straw and Linen, with prices from 25c. up.

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# KODAKS

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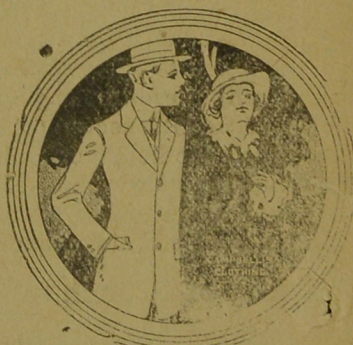
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