

# NO CUSTOMS BARS FOR GENERAL HUGHES' BUYER

Ottawa, March 3.—Before the Public Accounts Committee of the Commons this morning, A. C. F. Drew, Customs Collector at Morrisburg, gave evidence concerning the importation of large quantities of military supplies during the early days of the war by Col. J. Wesley Allison and associates. The witness stated that in August, 1914, he had been handed a letter from John McDougall, Commissioner of Customs, by his son, R. B. McDougall, instructing him to allow all goods consigned to Mr. Allison "and other parties" to come in free of duty. As a consequence, very large quantities of goods in boxes and packages had come across from Waddington, N. Y. So far as he knew, they might still be coming in, as the order had not been countermanded.

"How did you know who the other parties were?" asked Mr. Carvell.

"Well," said the witness, "there were Miss Edwards, Col. Morgan, Mr. Seaforth, who was secretary to the whole bunch; M. D. Bennett, Superintendent of the New York Railway, and a man called Sifton. I think his first name was Jack."

## Order Was Returned.

"Then you had a blank order to allow all goods consigned to Col. Allison and these parties to come in free?" asked Mr. Carvell.

"Well, yes."

"Where is that order now?"

"It was given to me in a letter and I was asked to return the letter."

"And the order is still in force?"

"So far as I know, it has never been countermanded."

"Did you see all the packages which were brought in?"

"I saw some at Waddington, and also at Morrisburg. I never opened them."

"Had you any suspicion that anything but war goods was coming in?" asked Mr. Blain.

"I didn't know. I couldn't know; but I didn't have any suspicions that there were any goods but for war purposes."

## Gates Were Wide Open.

"Then the gates were wide open to Allison for anything which he desired to bring in. And his associates could bring in all they liked without any interference from you?"

"Yes, but I used my judgment."

"The world do move," said Mr. Carvell with a sigh.

Witness stated that his letter of instructions had been taken back from him. There had been an impression at the time that a neutral country could not export to a belligerent country, and they wanted no record. The goods came first to Fort Waddington, and he imagined that they were sent to Allison Island in the river between Waddington and Morrisburg.

"Had you any reason to suspect that the American authorities objected to the export of these goods?" asked Mr. Carvell.

"Well, the American customs officer at Waddington told me one day that he wasn't sure whether the thing was right, but I told him I didn't see what business it was of his. Allison Island was in the United States. They went across from there."

"And was all this done in the open?" asked Mr. Carvell.

## Nothing Like It Before.

"In broad daylight," said the witness.

Mr. Bennett asked if there was any attempt made to hide the transaction. "No," replied Mr. Drew. "You might as well have had a brass band there as Col. Morgan at the head of the business."

If the witness had had any suspicion that there was anything wrong he would have had an investigation.

In reply to Mr. Blain, witness said this work was going on for about six weeks around September, 1914. He understood that the reason why the transaction was carried out as it was was because of the fear of international complications.

Mr. Blain—Have you ever had such an extraordinary order before?

Mr. Drew—No.

Mr. Bennett—You never had a war before, had you?

Mr. Drew—No.

The goods, said witness, had come in day by day in scows. Sometimes ten, sometimes forty packages. They came in without being examined.

"Are the goods still coming in?"

"None have come for a long time."

"But the gate is still wide open for Allison and his associates?"

"Yes."

## Want Other Witnesses.

Secretary Howell of the Public Accounts Committee stated that Col. Allison and Miss Edwards had been summoned on February 25 to appear as witnesses, but that they had so far not been located.

He understood that they were out of the country.

Mr. Proulx of Prescott suggested that the sheriff of Dundas county be instructed to produce Col. Allison.

"We have no authority over the Sheriff," said Mr. Carvell. "The man who can have Col. Allison produced is the Minister of Militia, and I think he should use his influence to induce him to come here."

It was pointed out that General Hughes had created a large number of honorary colonels so that he could have some authority over those who bore the titles. He could, therefore, if he desired, require Col. Allison to appear.

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they, pain. Mothers should never forget know is that Zam-Buk stops their this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh, healthy tissue FROM BELOW is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh of 101 Delorimier avenue, Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him and in a few months it cured him. Today—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage.) Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

A literary club was organized by women in a suburb of Boston. For a while everything went along beautifully. One evening, while the Browns were having dinner, Mr. Brown asked:

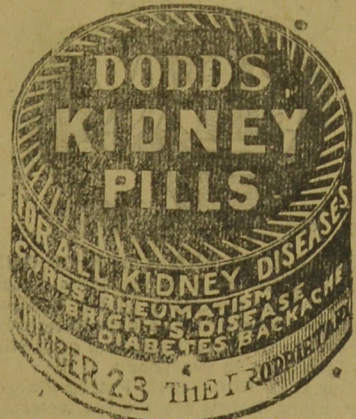
"Well, Inez, did you have a pleasant meeting at your club this afternoon?"

"Oh, yes, dear," replied Mrs. Brown with great enthusiasm, "it was really a splendid meeting. About the best we have had, I think."

"Indeed," said the husband, who was not a firm believer in women's clubs; "what was the topic under discussion today?"

Mrs. Brown couldn't seem to remember at first. Finally, however, she exclaimed triumphantly:

"Oh, yes, I remember! We discussed that brazen-looking woman with red hair that's just moved in across the street, and Shakespeare."



## BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, March 6.—The British steamship Masunda has been sunk. All the members of her crew were saved. The Masunda sailed from Bangkok, Siam, on Jan. 28 for England and arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on Feb. 7. Her movements since that time have not been reported. She was 402 feet long, of 4,952 tons gross. She was built at Glasgow in 1909 and owned by the Glasgow United Shipping Company.

## CHANGING IT A LITTLE.

Shall I, wasting in despair,  
Sigh when other youths declare  
That my girl is cold a bit  
When they try to make a hit—

When they come and say Irene  
Is the worst frost ever seen  
And they marvel I endure  
Such a frigid temperature?

Nay, I pat my back and wink  
At myself, and then I think:  
"If she be not cold to me,  
What care I how cold she be?"

## PLACE OF HONOR.

"Yes, Jones is a prominent member of our fraternity."  
"What's his official capacity?"  
"Oh, several gallons."

## NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Fredericton Board of Trade will be held in the Board Rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.  
Fredericton, N. B., March 6th, 1916.  
H. S. CAMPELL,  
Acting Secretary.

# Opposition Platform

The following platform was adopted at the Opposition Convention held in St. John recently:  
In the event of the Opposition being returned to power, we pledge ourselves:—

## NO PARTIZAN CONTROL OF CROWN LANDS.

1. We pledge ourselves to completely reorganize the Crown Lands Department, so that its administration shall be entirely severed from politics and administered on sound business principles under systematic plans by a non-partizan commission specially appointed for that purpose, responsible to the Legislature and working in co-operation with the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

## TAKE THE HIGHWAYS OUT OF POLITICS.

2. We pledge ourselves to take the highways out of politics, giving the expenditure of the money collected from the people and the control of the labor, together with the Government appropriations, into the hands of supervisors, chosen by the people of each parish, to whom a detailed and audited account must be rendered every year at the annual meeting, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the Department of Public Works, the work of the supervisors to be under the inspection of a competent provincial engineer.

We also pledge ourselves to set aside the money collected from the licenses upon automobiles and other motor vehicles, together with an equal appropriation from the revenues of the Province each year, to pay the interest upon the bonds to provide for permanent roads, which shall be constructed as rapidly as possible.

## PROHIBITION PROVINCE WIDE.

3. We pledge ourselves at the first session of the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province to the fullest extent allowed by the Constitution, and within three months after the passage of said Act to submit the same by referendum to the electors of the Province, and should the majority of votes cast be in favor of the said law, then to bring the same into force by proclamation within one year thereafter.

## ELECTION LAW.

4. (a) To amend the electoral law so as to make it impossible for members of the Legislature to traffic with the Government and still retain their seats.

(b) To make it possible for young men, when they reach the age of 21 years, to register their names and be placed forthwith upon the voters' lists, instead of waiting for the tedious machinery of revision as it now exists.

(c) To divide the counties into electoral districts which shall each be represented by one member.

(d) We will also consider amendments to the election law to make bribery in municipal as well as provincial elections impossible.

## PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

5. To obtain at once a correct statement of the financial condition of the Province in order that the people may have definite knowledge of the vastly increased public debt and the enormous obligations of guaranteed bonds they will be called upon to pay; and to so reduce the cost of the administration of affairs and the number of useless officials as to avoid the necessity for direct taxation now confronting us.

## AGRICULTURE.

6. To give the farmers all the practical assistance that the resources of the Province will permit, to improve agricultural methods and the quality and quantity of the stock upon the farm; to reduce the enormous salary list in the department, and to spend the educational grant received from the Federal Government without regard for political patronage.

## VALLEY RAILWAY.

7. To complete the Valley Railway from a point on the Trans-continental Railway at or near Grand Falls, to St. John, and insist upon the Dominion Government carrying out the terms of the original legislation and allow the Province forty per cent. of the gross earnings thereof.

## EDUCATION.

8. To always maintain and improve the educational service of the Province and to co-operate with the Federal Government in carrying out the recommendations of the commission upon technical education.

## IMMIGRATION.

9. The inauguration of a vigorous immigration policy to properly place before intending immigrants, whose number will be large after termination of the war, the advantages of the agricultural possibilities of New Brunswick.

# -SEEDS-

## JUST RECEIVED

No. 1 Timothy  
Alsike Clover

No. 2 Timothy  
Mammoth Clover

Red Clover

I am offering these goods at close prices.

Sold Wholesale by

**G. W. HODGE**

Fredericton, N. B.

# BUTTER PAPER

Bring your Butter Paper to the Mail office or if you prefer we will supply and print you 500 sheets 1 ream for \$1.75 or 2 reams 1,000 sheets for \$2.75.

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# Spring Opening

Our First Showing of IMPORTED MODELS will be assembled for your approval on Thursday, March 9th. We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit us in our new location, where we feel assured that an inspection of these productions of the best markets will insure us a repetition of your visit.

**MISS MORGAN 476 Queen St.**

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

# IMPERIAL COLD CURE

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