

If your Tea infuses poorly,
is dusty and flavorless—get
'Salada' and your Tea troubles
will quickly vanish—

"SALADA"

Black or Mixed. - - Sealed Packets Only.

SHELL COMMITTEE LOOKED OUT FOR NUMBER ONE

At No Stage of the Game Did the Members Stand to Lose Says Gadsby—That Alleged Profit of Forty-One Million Dollars Realized on War Contracts—Col. Carnegie Spills a Few Beans While On the Witness Stand.

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

Ottawa, May 13.—As far as one can make head or tail of it, the British War Office considered that the Bertram Shell Committee was a group of four Canadian manufacturers who accepted war contracts and filled or sub-let them as they chose, while the Bertram Shell Committee considered itself a public institution of Canada, and to some extent a trustee of the British Government.

In the words of the lawyers, the Bertram Shell Committee in the opinion of the British War Office, acted in a contractual relation while in its own opinion it acted in a fiduciary relation. As a matter of fact, it acted sometimes one way, sometimes the other, sometimes both ways.

Generally speaking, it followed the scriptural injunction, and, like a good piano-player, did not let its right hand know what its left hand was doing except that both hands were kept busy.

Moreover, it was always fiduciary in the sense that it had perfect trust in itself and fixed prices about as it pleased. To thine own self be true, thou canst not then be false to any man—that was the way the Bertram Shell Committee operated.

Opposed to Publicity.

It transpires that the Bertram Shell Committee is very anxious to keep the contractual and the fiduciary relation separate and while it has no objection to making a clean breast of its fiduciary virtues, it would much rather keep its contractual transactions under cover. To put it plainly, it is dreadfully opposed to submitting a list of the contracts made and the prices it fixed to the inspection of Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., and his associates in the inquiry.

In fact Mr. Johnston had a run in with the government counsel on this very matter which led Mr. Carvell, M. P., at Chief Justice Meredith's suggestion, putting a resolution on the order paper of the House of Commons for a widening of the inquiry to get at the real facts. How this resolution will fare at the hands of the Borden government does not need more than one guess.

So far Government counsel have utilized the royal commission as a means of making as many good points and dodging as many bad ones as possible. Whenever the watchdog barked too near home, the scope of the inquiry was invoked to shut the noise off.

Naturally Mr. Johnston and Mr. Car-

vell have got tired of this and are now demanding a show down.

Meanwhile it is fairly clear that the Bertram Shell Committee allowed the contractual relation in the long run to get the better of the fiduciary one. In other words, the four manufacturers could not forget that they were manufacturers and that the best part of the manufacturing business is making profits. Wherefore they made a profit of anything from \$41,000,000 down, and a great virtue is now being made of it that this profit is to be handed over ultimately to the British War Office.

The Amount Vague.

The profit, as I said before, was anything from \$41,000,000 down. The amount is vague. Carvell, K. C., found a mistake of \$12,000,000, and Hellmuth, K. C., found another mistake of \$10,000,000. One way and another it appears to be disintegrating, but \$41,000,000 is enough for advertising purposes, and we can afford to let it go at that.

The real questions are these: How did they make the profit? How does it happen that this large sum of money—so large that it makes ordinary people nervous—was not turned over to the British War Office long ago?

How did they make the profit? According to Col. David Carnegie and Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram, they made it in the usual way—by charging more than the goods cost. By the same token charging a good deal more than the British War Office suspected the goods could be got for. It was the innocent custom of the British War Office to make quotations and the artful practice of the Bertram Shell Committee to take contracts at that price, be the profits never so large.

The Bertram Shell Committee may have been fiduciary, but the British War Office was even more so. That is to say, it had a great deal of faith in the Bertram Shell Committee and never went behind the prices it charged up.

The Shell Committee seems to have been quite keen in its contractual relation. It had the business of contracting down fine and never once made a bad bargain. Everything it touched turned to gold or treasury notes, or something just as good. On its very first order for two hundred thousand shells at \$8.50 per shell it made a profit of \$52,000.

Not That Kind of Contractors.

As contractors one might imagine

BOAT FROM ST. JOHN DODGED SUBMARINE

Montreal, May 12.—A two and a half hour chase by a submarine in which 41 shells were fired and in which the crew of the Duendes covered themselves with glory, was related today by officers of the S. S. Duendes, which arrived here last evening from Barry docks.

Captain Chittenden, who manoeuvred his boat out of shell fire, and Chief Engineer William Cameron, who, with the loyal support of his juniors and firemen, got 14½ knots out of a 10 knot boat, were the heroes of the fight.

The Duendes was loaded deep with 6,000 tons of ammunition made in Canada. She was not far from the English coast when the U boat fired at her. When she arrived at Plymouth from St. John, N. B., an Admiral was on the quay to compliment the sailors on their gallantry.

GIVES AWAY THE SECRET OF A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

First of all, you need plenty of blood—the red kind. Have it pure, otherwise blotches and pimples will render your natural charms unavailing. Nothing can equal Ferrozone, either as a former of rich blood or as a skin purifier. By driving out humors, Ferrozone cleans inside just as water does outside. Because of the nourishment and building properties it contains, Ferrozone brings the system to a high point of vigor, from which shines vim, ambition and spirits. For good spirits, for good looks, good health, take Ferrozone, all dealers in 50c. boxes.

BRIGHTENING THE HOURS.

"How's the baby?" inquired the neighbor of the new father. "Fine," said the proud parent. "Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?" pursued the friend. "Yes," said the parent, with a sigh. "We have the gas going most of the night now."

they would contract the price as they became more expert in the business; but no, they expanded it. For the next lot of shells they asked \$9.25 per, but when the British War Office hollered murder, they took the contract at \$6 and made a good profit even at that. In fact, the Shell Committee had matters so arranged that profits were inevitable. First they got a fat quotation from the British War Office based on emergency prices in the United States; then they fixed the Canadian price for themselves and their subcontractors.

According to Col. David Carnegie and General Bertram, there were no tenders, no competition. What they wanted was results. The results were profits. At no stage of the game did the Shell Committee stand a chance to lose. Profits were the order of the day. In the course of time these profits piled up, some say to \$41,000,000, some say less. Be that as it may, the profits were large enough to attract the attention of Mr. David Lloyd George. He must have heard something about them, or smelt them, or got wind of them somehow. At all events he sent Baron Thomas and Mr. Lionel Hitchens over.

One of the first things they saw rolling around was this \$41,000,000 melon. "What a magnificent melon!" they exclaimed. "What are you going to do with it? Suppose you hand it over to the new Imperial Munitions Board we are forming. It would never do to have it fall into the wrong hands, would it now?"

Thus they spoke, or words to that effect. At any rate the melon was handed over to the Munitions Board, where it is now in safe keeping. Now that a royal commission has drawn public attention to it, there is no danger of its being misplaced in the general excitement after the war.

May Reach Right Spot.

It is quite possible that Messrs. Thomas and Hitchens may have inquired why a large wad of money like that was kept hanging around instead of being usefully employed to finance the transactions of the British Government in Canada, but that is a phase of the subject which the Royal Commission does not investigate. Meanwhile all's well that ends well. Canada has got her eye on that \$41,000,000 and will see that it reaches the right spot.

Col. David Carnegie is a safe and consistent witness, but no man can be in the witness box five days without spilling a bean or two. For instance, it was General Bertram's evidence that the Shell Committee got results—and profits—by cutting out tenders and eliminating competition in the making of shells. But, according to Col. David Carnegie who was told by Sir Sam to "see Col. Allison," it was by bringing the American manufacturers together and "introducing the element of competition" that Col. Allison got a minimum price on fuses. Which seems to leave two chief witnesses for the defence looking both ways for Sunday.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Dr. Atherton to sell at Public Auction at his residence, Brunswick street, his household effects on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., comprising: Refrigerator, kitchen table, dishes, etc., hat rack, buffet, mahogany sofa, upholstered easy chairs, Morris chair, section book case, rockers, roll-top desk, corner chair, hall chair, portiers, etc., chiffonier, brass bed, lady's writing desk, walnut bedroom set, rugs, chamber set, single and double wagons, sleighs, bearskin robes, single harness, barn implements and other useful articles. Grand Square Piano, 3-burner oil stove, vacuum cleaner. Wagons, sleighs, etc., will be sold at 2.15 Tuesday afternoon. Terms at sale.

E. H. ALLEN, Auctioneer.

Middies and Wash Skirts

These are the Garments you will now require, and we are ready to fit you.

MIDDIES in many styles, 75 cts. to \$3.75.
CHILDREN'S MIDDIES, ages 4 to 14 years, 50 cts. to \$2.50.
WASH SKIRTS in Repp, Cord, Cream Serge, Velvet Corduroy, etc., prices \$1.00 up.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Whitewear, etc., at usual low prices. The June Designer has arrived.

BLACK - - - - - York Street
Agent for Standard Patterns.



What does a bevel gear cost? The Ford owner saves \$12 that the other fellow has to pay for one.

\$16.00—Average cost of the bevel gear of cars priced around \$1,000 and less.

\$ 4.00—Cost of Ford bevel gear.

\$12.00—This stays in the Ford owner's pocket book.

Other Ford spare parts are just as low-priced in proportion—the 26 most called for parts altogether cost only \$8.04.

And less than a dollar a year as a total expense for spare parts is not at all an uncommon experience of Ford owners.

FORD RUNABOUT \$515
FORD TOURING 565
FORD DELIVERIES \$540 to 635

Delivered at your door.

R. L. PHILLIPS

189 SMYTHE STREET, - - FREDERICTON, N. B.
FORD GARAGE - - 176 KING STREET.

The Printing and Publicity Specialist Talks To His Son

"Say, John, I feel quite sick today," said Mr. Blank. "Please visit the different doctors in town, and find out who will cure me for the least money. Get your quotations tabulated and then let me see them. Of course we will engage the doctor who charges the least."

"Why, I never heard of such a thing," said John. "The idea of getting quotations from a doctor; it's the asylum for you."

"Well now, why not? I am a specialist in printing and publicity. I study my business just as carefully as any doctor can do. If I do say it that shouldn't, I have just as much brains as the average doctor. I strive to give my customers the benefit of my knowledge, my artistic skill and judgement and my ideas on publicity. I give service as the term is understood in the Twentieth Century."

"When some people around here have a little printing to be done, they visit all the printing offices, get quotations from each one, and then give the work to the man who gives the lowest figures."

"The ordinary user of printing knows his own business, but he is no more a judge of the work of printing than he is a judge of what sort of medicine a doctor should give him for the cure of his ailment. If people ask me for quotations and pass me by if my price happens to be a little more than the other fellow, why shouldn't I apply the same method to the doctor, lawyer, dentist and painter? Why not? It's a mighty poor rule that won't work more than one way."

The MAIL PRINTING CO.

PHONE 87. FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Clean bright faucets.
No grease and grit
in the cracks or
joints—when you use

Old Dutch

